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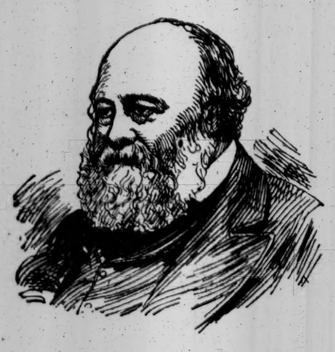
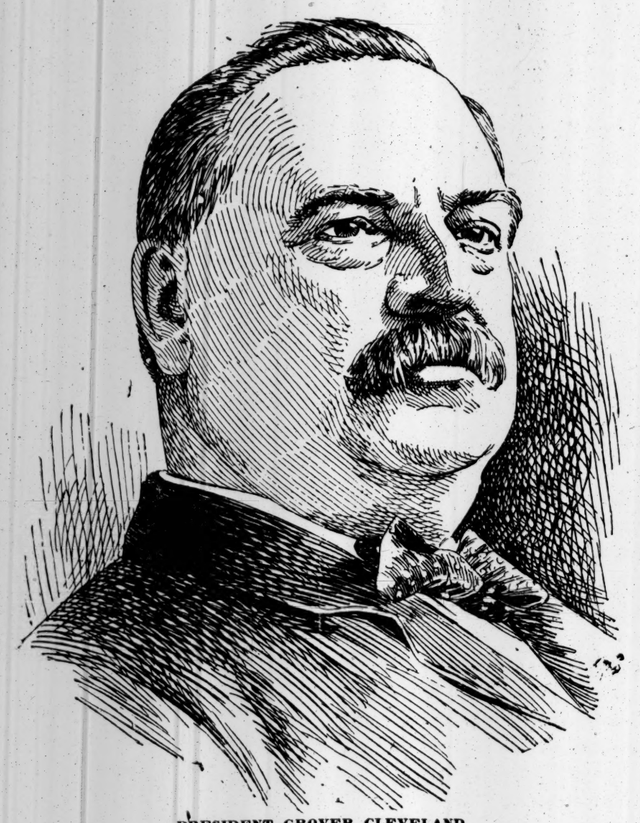


Marquis of Salisbury,
Prime Minister of England.



PRESIDENT GROVER CLEVELAND,
Who Proposes that the United States Shall Stand Upon Its Rights.

Richard Olney,
The Head of the State Department.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE ON THE VENEZUELAN QUESTION

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—President Cleveland to-day sent the following message to Congress, relative to the Venezuelan boundary dispute:

To the Congress:

In my annual message, addressed to the Congress on the 3d inst., I called attention to the pending boundary controversy between Great Britain and the Republic of Venezuela and recited the substance of a representation made by this Government to her Britannic Majesty's Government, suggesting reasons why such disputes should be submitted to arbitration for settlement and inquiring whether it would be so submitted.

The answer of the British Government, which was then awaited, has since been received, and, together with the dispatch to which it is a reply, is hereto appended.

Such reply is embodied in two communications addressed by the British Prime Minister to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador at this capital. It will be seen that one of these communications is devoted exclusively to observations upon the Monroe doctrine, and claims that in the present instance a new and strange extension and development of this doctrine is insisted upon by the United States; that the reasons justifying an appeal to the doctrine enunciated by President Monroe are generally inapplicable "to the state of things in which we live at the present day," and especially inapplicable to a controversy involving the boundary line between Great Britain and Venezuela.

Without attempting extended argument in reply to these positions, it may not be amiss to suggest that the doctrine upon which we stand is strong and sound because its enforcement is important to our peace and safety as a nation and is essential to the integrity of our free institutions and the tranquil maintenance of our distinctive form of government. It was intended to apply to every stage of our National life and cannot become obsolete while our Republic endures.

If the balance of power is justly a cause for jealous anxiety among the Governments of the Old World, and a subject for our absolute non-interference, none the less is an observance of the Monroe doctrine of vital concern to our people and their Government.

Assuming, therefore, that we may properly insist upon this doctrine without regard to the "state of things in which we live," or any changed conditions here or elsewhere, it is not apparent why this application may not be invoked in the present controversy.

If a European power, by an extension of its boundaries, takes possession of the territory of one of our neighboring republics against its will and in derogation of its rights, it is difficult to see why, to that extent, such European power does not thereby attempt to extend its system of government to that portion of this continent which is thus taken. This is the precise action which President Monroe declared to be "dangerous to our peace and safety," and it can make no difference whether the European system is extended by an advance of frontier or otherwise.

It is also suggested in the British reply that we should not seek to apply the Monroe doctrine to the pending dispute, because it does not embody any principle of international law which is "founded on the general consent of nations," and that "no statesman, however eminent, and no nation, however powerful, are competent to insert into the code of international law a novel principle which was never recognized before, and which has not since been accepted by the Government of any other country."

Practically the principle for which we contend has peculiar, if not exclusive, relation to the United States. It may not have been admitted, in so many words, to the code of international law, but since in international counsels every nation is entitled to the rights belonging to it, if the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine is something we may justly claim, it has its place in the code of international law as certainly and as securely as if it were specifically mentioned, and when the United States is a suitor before the high tribunal that administers international law, the question to be determined is whether or not we present claims which the justice of that code of law can find to be right and valid.

The Monroe doctrine finds its recognition in the principles of international law which are based upon the theory that every nation shall have its rights protected and its just claims enforced.

Of course, this Government is entirely confident that, under the sanction of this doctrine, we have clear rights and undoubted claims. Nor is this ignored in the British reply. The Prime Minister, while not admitting that the Monroe doctrine is applicable to present conditions, states:

"In declaring that the United States would resist any such enterprise if it was contemplated, President Monroe adopted a policy which received the entire sympathy of the English Government of that date."

He further declares:

"Though the language of President Monroe is directed to the attainment of objects which most Englishmen would agree to be salutary, it is impossible to admit that they have been inscribed by any adequate authority in the code of international law."

Again he says:

"They (her Majesty's Government) fully concur with the view which President Monroe apparently entertained, that any disturbance of the existing territorial distribution in that hemisphere by any fresh acquisitions on the part of any European State would be a highly inexpedient change."

In the belief that the doctrine for which we contend was clear and definite, that it was founded upon substantial considerations and involved our safety and welfare, that it was fully applicable to our present conditions and to the state of the world's progress, and that it was directly related to the pending controversy and without any conviction as to the final merits of the dispute, but anxious to learn in a satisfactory and conclusive manner whether Great Britain sought, under a claim of boundary, to extend her possessions on this continent without right, or whether she merely sought possession of territory fairly included within her lines of ownership, this Government proposed to the Government of Great Britain a resort to arbitration as the proper means of settling the question, to the end that a vexatious boundary dispute between the two contestants might be determined and our exact standing and relation in respect to the controversy might be made clear.

It will be seen from the correspondence herewith submitted that this proposition has been declined by the British Government upon grounds which, in the circumstances, seem to me to be far from satisfactory.

It is deeply disappointing that such an appeal, actuated by the most friendly feelings toward both nations directly concerned, addressed to the sense of justice and to the magnanimity of one of the great powers of the world, and touching its relations to one comparatively weak and small, should have produced no better results.

The course to be pursued by this Government, in view of the present condition, does not appear to admit of serious doubt. Having labored faithfully for many years to induce Great Britain to submit this dispute to impartial arbitration, and having been finally apprised of her refusal to do so, nothing remains but to accept the situation, to recognize its plain requirements, and deal with it accordingly.

Great Britain's present proposition has never thus far been regarded as admissible by Venezuela, though any adjustment of the boundary which that country may deem for her advantage and may enter into of her own free will, cannot, of course, be objected to by the United States.

Assuming, however, that the attitude of Venezuela will remain unchanged, the dispute has reached such a stage as to make it now incumbent upon the United States to take measures to determine with sufficient certainty for its justification what is the true divisional line between the Republic of Venezuela and British Guiana. The inquiry to that end should, of course, be conducted carefully and judicially, and due weight should be given to all available evidence, records, and facts in support of the claims of both parties.

In order that such an examination should be prosecuted in a thorough and satisfactory manner, I suggest that the Congress make an adequate appropriation for the expenses of a commission, to be appointed by the Executive, who shall make the necessary investigation and report upon the matter with the least possible delay. When such report is made and accepted, it will, in my opinion, be the duty of the United States to resist by every means in its power as a willful aggression upon its rights and interests the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands or the exercise of governmental jurisdiction over any territory which after investigation we have determined of right to belong to Venezuela.

In making these recommendations I am fully alive to the responsibility incurred and keenly realize all the consequences that may follow.

I am, nevertheless, firm in my conviction that, while it is a grievous thing to contemplate the two great English-speaking peoples of the world as being otherwise than friendly competitors in the onward march of civilization, and strenuous and worthy rivals in all the arts of peace, there is no calamity which a great nation can invite which equals that which follows a supine submission to wrong and injustice and the consequent loss of national self-respect and honor, beneath which are shielded and defended a people's safety and greatness.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 17, 1895.

ENGLAND'S DIFFERENT CLAIMS TO VENEZUELAN TERRITORY

The controversy between Great Britain and Venezuela over territory is one of long standing. Claims made by England have steadily increased and have always been resisted by the Venezuelans. The territory in dispute is extremely valuable and fear of losing it is thought to be the reason for England's declining arbitration.

Great Britain acquired her title to the Colony of British Guiana by treaty from Holland in 1814, the provinces transferred being those of Esequibo, Demerara, and Berbice. From that time to the present day Venezuela has never recognized that England enjoys legal right to a single foot of ground west of the Esequibo River.

In 1841 Sir Robert Schomburgk, an engineer in the British service, entered the disputed territory without the concurrence of the British Government, and proceeded to run a line from the Brazilian frontier to the Boca Grande, which was intended to establish a definite boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela. The Schomburgk line was not at first claimed by the British Foreign Office as legal, and has not until recently been designated in British diplomatic correspondence as England's primary base.

When Schomburgk drew his "arbitrary line" of demarkation in 1841, he set up posts to indicate British dominion at Point Barima, Amacuro, and other localities. The Venezuelan Government made a vigorous protest, and Lord Aberdeen, then Foreign Secretary, promptly ordered the posts removed, thus showing that England felt no certainty of the justice of her claims.

Lord Aberdeen, in 1844, proposed to the Venezuelans a boundary line which did not follow Schomburgk's line. It conceded to the Venezuelans a large part of the coast and the mouth of the Orinoco River, which Lord Salisbury now claims. Aberdeen's proposed line began on the coast at the mouth of the River Morocco, run straight into the interior, crossing the Schomburgk line at right angles. This Aberdeen proposition was the first specific definition of England's pretended rights, and the sole foundation for it in international law was the shadowy allegation that Dutch settlements and Indian treaties justified Great Britain in instituting authority over a portion of the trans-Esquibo regions, the exact geographical limits of which had never been adjusted.

It is seen that Lord Aberdeen, in undertaking to trace British Guiana's extreme rightful bounds—thereby fixing a precedent for future British Foreign Secretaries—could find no excuse for carrying them further than the mouth of the Morocco. He made no pretense to ownership of the grand mouth of the Orinoco. It is claimed to-day by Lord Salisbury, who not only declares that England owns the coast up to the terminus of the Schomburgk line at the mouth of the Amacuro, but claims land in the interior considerably beyond the furthest westward bend of the Aberdeen line.

Of course, the Venezuelans declined to accept the Aberdeen line, and nothing further was done in the matter until 1850, when the celebrated status quo was established, whereby Great Britain agreed not to occupy or encroach upon the territory in dispute in consideration of a similar agreement on the part of Venezuela. What was meant by "territory in dispute" was not stated. The status quo has never been abrogated. It is claimed by Venezuelans that England has repeatedly violated the status quo by invading the territory far beyond either the Schomburgk or Aberdeen line.

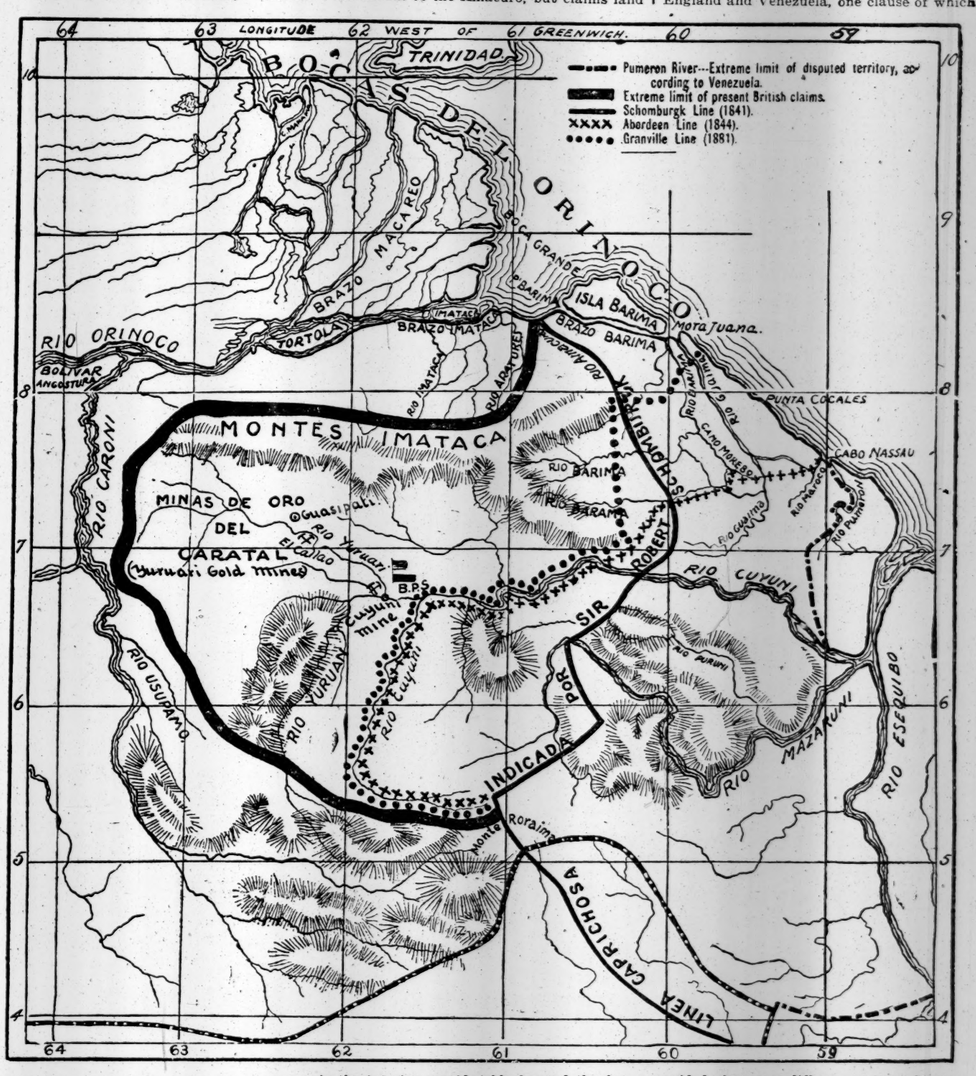
Lord Granville in 1881 proposed to the Venezuelans a new boundary line. It began far north of the Aberdeen line on the coast, but a short distance south of the Schomburgk line, and did not include the Barima River or island, which are now claimed by England. The Granville line in the interior followed the Aberdeen line, but gave Venezuela undisputed possession of the mouth of the Orinoco.

This was equivalent to a formal disavowal of any design upon the Boca Grande of the Orinoco; in the most positive style the exclusive control was assigned to Venezuela.

In 1883, (Lord Granville being still at the head of the Foreign Office,) overtures were made to Venezuela to have an amicable settlement of the case. Venezuela was anxious for settlement, and dispatched Gen. Guzman Blanco, one of the foremost diplomats of South America, to England to act in the matter. Gen. Blanco did not waste his time in discussing maps and ancient lines, but bent all his energies to secure arbitration of the matter. He gained his point, for June 18, 1885, Lord Granville assented to a treaty between England and Venezuela, one clause of which provided that any differences not adjustable by the usual means should be submitted to "the arbitration of a third power, or of several powers, in amity with both countries, without resorting to war."

This great diplomatic stroke of Gen. Blanco, absolutely bringing England to bay on the boundary question, was, however, immediately made of no avail by the overturn of the Gladstone Ministry. Lord Salisbury, who took office a few days later, promptly rescinded the arbitration clause of the proposed treaty. Since that time England has persistently declined every proposal to arbitrate the matter.

England is not satisfied with repudiating the comparatively moderate boundary designations originated by Aberdeen and Granville, but has enlarged her territorial claim with the utmost recklessness. The Venezuelan Government contends that the Essequibo-Pumeron-Cuyuni strip is the only land fairly in dispute.



EXCITING SCENES IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—A degree of excitement that has not been equaled in this city for many years was created by the appearance at noon to-day of the special message of the President to Congress on the Venezuelan question. Although the message was expected, it was not looked for at once, and its early appearance, together with its ringing reassertion of the position taken by the Administration that England must not be allowed to occupy land in this hemisphere that does not belong to her, were at once a surprise and a gratification.

Prompt and Cordial Approval.

Never before, following a public utterance by President Cleveland or any other recent President, have the words of a message been received with such prompt and cordial approval. Men who have been seeking little occasions as a ground for criticism of the Administration forgot their dissatisfaction in commendation of the resolute opinions expressed by the President, and unhesitatingly declare that every American citizen would stand to the last extremity in support of a policy so manfully and righteously asserted for the American people.

Conclusions Carefully Matured.

The President and his Cabinet had kept the President's intentions a profound secret. It must have been known to them that the message of to-day was contemplated, and there is reason to believe that it might have been sent in when the annual message was submitted. While the President was away, presumably enjoying a hunting trip, he was turning the matter over in his mind, and while he was not accompanied by any one with whom he could or would be likely to discuss it, there is no doubt that it was the chief topic of reflection, and that the conclusions he reached were those that had been matured carefully after the whole matter had been studied out thoroughly and full weight had been given in his mind to the consequences that would flow from a resolute challenge of Great Britain in the event that the British Empire should refuse to abide by our reiterated demand that the boundary question must be sumbitted to arbitration.

Its Tenor Known in Advance.

Long before the message was read in the Senate and hours before it became officially known to the House of Representatives its contents were familiar to the Senators and the members of the House, and by the time the Clerk of the Senate was ready to read it the Capitol was ringing with praises of the stirring last paragraph, and everybody who was worth quoting was giving his opinion of the document as a whole. The feeling was about the same on both sides of the Senate and the House.

The suggestion for a commission to enable the Congress to learn the merits of the controversy was regarded as sure to cause a postponement of serious difficulty with Great Britain in case the British authorities should persist in pursuing a policy directly in opposition to what the President has declared will be our interest and adherence to our traditional policy, but nowhere was there the slightest reservation of approval of the President or of the possibility that support of him would lead to an immediate rupture of agreeable relations.

No Serious Expectation of War.

It cannot be said that there was any strong belief that England would force hostility as a result of this controversy. While it is known that there is a British desire to gain valuable gold fields in the territory of Venezuela to which she has made claim, the value of these lands, if gained, would be small compared with the direct and indirect loss that might be suffered by precipitating a conflict that might bring on an invasion of Canada and the loss of those colonies to the British Empire.

May Lead to Salisbury's Overthrow.

The persistence of the Salisbury Ministry in making the Guiana boundary dis-

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The Merchants' Safe Deposit Co. will occupy spacious apartments in the Wool Exchange building, West Broadway, and have given contract to the Herring Safe Works for one of the largest and strongest fire and burglar proof vaults in the city.—Adv.

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pute a cause for war, and possibly the loss to England for a protracted period of one of her best customers, it is believed will prove extremely unpopular with the British people, and possibly lead to the sudden and complete overthrow of the Tory Party on an appeal to the people.

The trade with Venezuela is of comparative inconsequence; that with the United States is constant and immense. If the British regard for commercial activity and business prosperity is not as influential as it has been in the past, and there is not full sympathy with Chamberlain in his ambition to carry out an aggressive colonial policy at whatever cost, British opinion will not, it is believed, support the position of Salisbury in this case.

Waiting for the British Response.

Upon this British public response, and that at once, as it will be learned to-morrow, will the course of the United States Government be shaped in precautionary measures until the report is obtained from the commission asked for by the President and which will be at once approved and provided for.

As the Venezuelan side is the one on which the United States authorities have been obliged to depend, it is admitted that there may be information to be derived from Great Britain or from British sources that may put a somewhat different aspect on some features of the controversy, without, however, removing our concern about the recognition of a doctrine that must come to be respected by European nations with possible designs of expansion on this continent.

Venezuela Must Be Treated Decently.

But if the tone and temper of the British people is evil, and the effort to secure information through a commission is not facilitated by the British in Guiana, there is no doubt that our Government will push to the utmost the preparations for supporting its demand that Venezuela be treated with the decency that that weak and disorganized nation is entitled to receive, and dealt with in the same spirit of justice that would be exacted by a nation more capable of supporting emphatic demands.

England's Commerce at Stake.

While the United States lack readiness for war and is not strong in naval equipment, we have some good warships and a few merchant ships that would be able, if armed, seriously to embarrass and injure the great commercial marine of England, and the direct loss that would follow the loss of ships would be insignificant as compared with the indirect loss suffered by her citizens in the interruption of a vast commerce, the loss of buyers of British goods, the advance of prices of food in England incidental to an interrupted supply of American breadstuffs and provisions, and the increased cost to the people of England of maintaining in a distant sea the fleets that might be sent to attack American ports.

To conduct an effective attack upon any one port of the United States would require much preparation by the British, and when all was ready there would be exposed to the danger of our flying cruisers the coal ships necessary to supply a fighting fleet, the troop ships under convoys with small coaling capacity and narrow steaming radius, while the vessels of the United States always would be able to keep near ports in which coal supplies could be had after short runs from seaward.

People Will Support the President.

The cost of war will not now deter the American people from supporting the President, and if war shall result from the message of to-day, it is believed here that the country will contribute generously, if not cheerfully, its share of the cost of providing the men and arms necessary to make good all the pretensions that we shall decide to make.

To declare that we are for right and justice and against wrong and injustice is not an unworthy declaration, and the American people will stand by the President in making good the assertion that their cause only can be upheld with honor and self-respect by a strict enforcement of the position the President has taken.

THE PRESIDENT COMMENDED.

Senators Forget Their Dignity to Applaud the Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The reception accorded by the Senate to the President's message was indicative of that body's great interest in the Venezuelan question. There was a brief executive session after the document had been presented, and then the doors were reopened, and Secretary Cox took his place at the reading table, with the message, which was in the President's handwriting, in his hand. Nearly every Senator was in his seat, and the closest attention was paid to the reading.

Mr. Cox, who has not yet discovered that he is not a good reader, droned through the document in his peculiarly exasperating way, despite the admonition of Senator Hawley to read "slowly and distinctly," but so eager were the Senators to know the contents of the message that they preserved strict attention, and heard nearly every word that the Secretary uttered.

Mr. Lodge sat next to Mr. Frye in the front row, on the Republican side, and during the reading he several times touched Mr. Frye upon the shoulder and said something to him in an undertone which caused both to smile.

Mr. Hoar sat bolt upright in his chair, giving his entire attention to the message.

Not in years has a communication from the President excited more interest in the chamber. As the Secretary proceeded, and the strength of the message became more apparent, there were smiles of satisfaction on both side of the chamber. When the paragraph was reached in which the President said he was "fully alive to the responsibility incurred in his recommendation, and keenly realized all the consequences that might follow," there was a strong disposition on the part of half a dozen Senators to applaud. This tendency was increased when the last, and what is generally considered to be the strongest, paragraph was read.

The Secretary had hardly repeated the last word when the chamber echoed to the sound of vigorous hand-clapping. Every Republican and most of the Democratic Senators present applauded the sentiments expressed in the message.

Mr. Vorhees and Mr. Faulkner, on the Democratic side, were pronounced in their demonstrations of approval. From the galleries it seemed as if every man on the floor except possibly Mr. Gorman, Mr. Brice, and Mr. Smith of New-Jersey was full of enthusiasm.

Senator Morgan, who has not been on friendly terms with the President, had a smile of satisfaction on his face, which was fully as expansive as that of any of his Republican associates.

On Mr. Sherman's motion, the message and the accompanying correspondence were ordered to be printed in the Congressional Record, and also in document form, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, which was authorized to sit during the coming recess. The Senate transacted no further business after the message had been read.

The message reached the House soon after it had been called to order, and when the debate on the proposition to make three Committees on Elections had opened, the members on both sides were anxious to hear the message read, but the Republican managers were more interested in securing the machinery with which to increase their majority, already unwieldy, and they permitted the communication from the President to remain on the Speaker's desk until that business had been disposed of. This put the most exciting business of the day until long after 4 o'clock.

The early and regular editions of the local newspapers supplied the members with the text of the President's message before they heard it from the Clerk's desk, and there was already a settled satisfaction with the document before it was delivered in the usual fashion. The fact did not mitigate the interest in it. When it was at length read by the Clerks, it was listened to with the greatest attention, and at the conclusion of the reading the applause was warm and general on both sides of the House.

Among some of the Republicans who particularly do not like the President, and who are always especially dissatisfied when he says anything to which the public feeling of the country is sure to respond, the message was agreed to, but not liked. Capt. Boutelle was not altogether pleased, but he is hard to please. A few of the most captious of the Republicans thought that it was important that they should discover weakness in the message, and it was their opinion that they had found it in a passage that implied permission to Venezuela to give away her territory if she desired to do so; but this attempt to make the message mean something not intended by the President was abandoned when it was learned that Senator Lodge, an authority of great weight among the "jingoes," was quoted as saying that there was nothing whatever in that criticism, and that the President had not given away the Monroe doctrine in the message in which he declared for its maintenance at whatever cost might be necessary.

Mr. Crisp (Dem., Ga.,) endeavored to get recognition to offer a joint resolution appropriating $100,000 to pay the expenses of a commission to be appointed by the President to investigate and report what is the true divisional line between the Republic of Venezuela and British Guiana, but Mr. Dingley's motion to adjourn was put, and at 4:50 o'clock P. M. the House adjourned, till to-morrow.

SOUTHERN DIPLOMATS OVERJOYED.

None of Them, However, Is Willing to Talk Publicly of the Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The diplomatic representatives of American republics in Washington were highly elated over the President's message, and nearly all of them cabled copious extracts of the document to their respective Governments. Ever since the Corinto affair they had been somewhat despondent over the supposed indisposition of the United States to resist foreign aggressions on the American Continent, but to-day they could not find language adequate to express their admiration for President Cleveland's forcible utterances, particularly in regard to the possible resort to other competitions than those "in the arts of peace."

None of the Ministers or Chargés d'Affaires, however, consented to speak authoritatively for their Governments in the absence of instructions, nor would any be led into a public interview on the subject. One who has had perhaps more experience in the international affairs of the United States than most of his colleagues in the Diplomatic Corps said that while he was gratified to see that the United States had finally taken a firm stand on the Monroe doctrine, it would be unwise to consider it established in the code of nations, and although he believed European nations would be compelled to recognize its force hereafter, it was not by any means sure that its effect could be made retroactive, as its application to the Venezuelan matter certainly would be. Aside from this, he hoped (and in this he believed all American republics would support the United States) that England would be forced by war, if necessary, to give up the territory she had stolen from Venezuela, and he trusted that Congress would authorize the Executive to furnish arms and men to drive out the 40,000 squatters referred to by Lord Salisbury.

Another representative of a Government that has a dispute with Great Britain as to a matter of land grabbing, differing only in degree from that of Venezuela, declared that if the United States was sincere in this matter and supported President Cleveland's suggestion for a boundary commission beyond England's influence, it would result in that greatest desideratum, an alliance both for peace and war of the most progressive American republics. The boundary questions in Alaska, he said, could then be as quickly settled as that in Venezuela, and the rapid encroachments of Belize on both Mexico and Guatemala would be terminated and the title to the territory of Brazil now claimed by French and British Guiana would be determined.

With the bulldozing power of Great Britain nullified, he believed her commercial supremacy would disappear, and that trade would flow on north and south lines instead of east and west.

Another of the South American representatives was disposed, in view of the attitude of the United States in past years, and the peculiar political conditions now existing in this country, to await the sober second thought of the people in regard to the message. He thought he should like to hear what Senator Sherman (the new Chairman of Foreign Relations) said about the readiness of the United States to go to war about Venezuela, where its interests were so small, compared with what they were presumed to be in Nicaragua and Cuba. His opinion was that Great Britain would not recede behind the Schomburgk line in the British Guiana claim, and that the United States would not resort to force in the attempt to compel her to do so. He thought, however, that Lord Salisbury would very promptly concede the remainder of the Venezuelan contention, including control of the Orinoco's mouth, and that the United States would secure Venezuela's acquiescence in that boundary.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

How It Was Expressed by Its Author in Messages Regarding It.

In a pamphlet entitled "The Monroe Doctrine; Its Origin and Meaning," prepared by John Bassett Moore, Professor of International Law at Columbia College, may be found all the passages in President Monroe's messages that have been cited as containing the expression of his doctrine. At the beginning of Mr. Moore's pamphlet are the two following extracts, numbered respectively I, and II.:

I.

"At the proposal of the Russian Imperial Government, made through the Minister of the Emperor residing here, a full power and instructions have been transmitted to the Minister of the United States at St. Petersburg to arrange, by amicable negotiation, the respective rights and interests of the two nations on the northwest coast of this continent. A similar proposal has been made by his imperial Majesty to the Government of Great Britain, which has likewise been acceded to. * * * In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been judged proper for asserting as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers. Paragraph 7, message of Dec. 2, 1823.

II.

"In the wars of the European powers in matters relating to themselves we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy to do so. It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced that we resent injuries or make preparation for our defense.

"With the movements in this hemisphere we are of necessity more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective Governments. And to the defense of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole Nation is devoted. We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States. * * *

"Our policy in regard to Europe, which was adopted at an early stage of the wars which have so long agitated that quarter of the globe, nevertheless remains the same, which is, not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers; to consider the Government de facto as the legitimate Government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to preserve those relations by a frank, firm, and manly policy, meeting in all instances the just claims of every power, submitting to injuries from none.

"But in regard to these continents, circumstances are eminently and conspicuously different. It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness, nor can any one believe that our southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition in any form with indifference."—Paragraphs 48 and 49, Message of Dec. 2, 1823.

It will be observed that the above two passages, which are sometimes printed together as if they formed one continuous passage and were intended to convey one idea, are widely separated in President Monroe's message. In reality they relate to two different subjects.

SUSTAINED BY GOV. O'FERRALL.

The President's Action Is Based on the Old Monroe Doctrine.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 17.—Gov. O'Ferrall to-night, speaking of the President's message on the Venezuela question, says it is manly, courageous, and characteristic of Mr. Cleveland. The Monroe doctrine, the Governor declares, is the web and woof of the policy of the American Government.

He has not had opportunity, the Executive continues, to ascertain the sentiment of the people of this State, or even of this city, the Capitol of the Confederacy, but he is confident that it fully sustains the doctrine proclaimed by Mr. Monroe, one of Virginia's distinguished sons. The matter, continues the Governor, now rests with Congress.

PRAISED BY GOV. McKINLEY.

The President's Message American in Letter and Spirit.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 17.—Gov. McKinley, when asked to-night for an expression of opinion touching President Cleveland's Venezuelan message, said:

"It is my judgment that the President's firm and dignified statement of the adherence of our Government to the Monroe doctrine will command the approval of the people of Ohio. His message enforces with strength and vigor the position of the United States in its relations with European powers for more than seventy years.

"It is American in letter and spirit, and its calm and dispassionate manner upholds the honor of the Nation and insures its security."

Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 17.—At a meeting of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce this evening the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That this body commend and heartily indorse the position taken by President Cleveland in his message this day sent to Congress, upholding and sustaining the so-called 'Monroe doctrine.'"

Kansas Indorses the President.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 17.—The President's message on the Venezuelan question is vigorously approved all over the State of Kansas, and a genuine and intense war feeling has already cropped out. Gov. Morrill pledges the support of the State to the President in maintaining the Monroe doctrine.

Action of Confederate Veterans.

At a special meeting of the Confederate Veterans, Camp of New-York, held last evening at the St. James's Hotel, the following was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The message of the President, transmitted this day to Congress, marks the critical stage in our relations with Great Britain; and while we trust that the difficulty may be amicably adjusted to the satisfaction and honor of the two greatest nations of the earth; be it

Resolved, That the President has taken a position heartily indorsed by us, and from which there should be no step backward; and be it

Resolved, That we, the Confederate Veterans, Camp of New-York, do pledge ourselves in the event of war, to raise in New-York and offer to the President a company of Confederate veterans to battle for the honor of our country and the glory of our flag.

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GREAT BRITAIN MUST HALT

Further Aggressions Cannot Be Tolerated.

SECRETARY OLNEY'S VIGOROUS WORDS

The Contentions of Lord Salisbury Answered—Quibbles of Diplomacy Set Aside.

MONROE DOCTRINE HELD INAPPLICABLE

The Proposition for Arbitration Contemptuously Ignored by the English Ministry.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The correspondence between the State Department and the British Foreign Office touching the Venezuelan boundary dispute was sent to Congress to-day, along with the President's message. The correspondence is voluminous. It is opened by a letter from Secretary Olney to Ambassador Bayard, to which Salisbury replies in two notes addressed to Minister Pauncefote.

GOVERNMENT POLICY OUTLINED.

Secretary Olney Tells Ambassador Bayard What Course to Pursue.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The first letter in relation to the Venezuelan question was dated July 20 last, when Secretary Olney wrote to Ambassador Bayard as follows:

"I am directed by the President to communicate to you his views upon a subject to which he has given much anxious thought and respecting which he has not reached a conclusion without a lively sense of its great importance as well as of the serious responsibility involved in any action now to be taken.

"It is not proposed, and for the present purposes it is not necessary, to enter into any detailed account of the controversy between Great Britain and Venezuela respecting the western frontier of the colony of British Guiana. The dispute is of ancient date, and began at least as early as the time when Great Britain acquired by the treaty with the Netherlands of 1814 'the establishments of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice.' From that time to the present the dividing line between these 'establishments' (now called British Guiana) and Venezuela has never ceased to be a subject of contention. The claims of both parties, it must be conceded, are of a somewhat indefinite nature. On the one hand, Venezuela, in every constitution of government since she became an independent State, has declared her territorial limits to be those of the Captaincy General of Venezuela in 1810. Yet, out of 'moderation and prudence,' it is said, she has contented herself with claiming the Essequibo line—the line of the Essequibo River, that is—to be the true boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana. On the other hand, at least an equal degree of indefiniteness distinguishes the claim of Great Britain. It does not seem to be asserted, for instance, that in 1814 the 'establishments' then acquired by Great Britain had any clearly defined western limits which can now be identified and which are either the limits insisted upon to-day, or, being the original limits, have been the basis of legitimate territorial extensions. On the contrary, having the actual possession of a district called the Pomaron District, she apparently remained indifferent as to the exact area of the colony until 1840, when she commissioned an engineer, Sir Robert Schomburgk, to examine and lay down its boundaries. The result was the 'Schomburgk line,' which was fixed by metes and bounds, was delineated on maps, and was at first indicated on the face of the country itself by posts, monograms, and other like symbols.

Venezuela's Complaint.

"If it was expected that Venezuela would acquiesce in this line, the expectation was doomed to speedy disappointment. Venezuela at once protested, and with such vigor and to such purpose, that the line was explained to be only tentative—part of a general boundary scheme concerning Brazil and the Netherlands as well as Venezuela—and the monuments of the line set up by Schomburgk were removed by the express order of Lord Aberdeen. Under these circumstances, it seems impossible to treat the Schomburgk line as being the boundary claimed by Great Britain as matter of right, or as anything but a line originating in considerations of convenience and expediency. Various other boundary lines have since 1840 from time to time been indicated by Great Britain, but all as conventional lines—lines to which Venezuela's assent has been desired, but which in no instance, it is believed, has been demanded as matter of right. Thus, neither of the parties is to-day standing for the boundary line predicated upon strict legal right—Great Britain having formulated no such claim at all, while Venezuela insists upon the Essequibo line only as a liberal concession to her antagonist.

Venezuela Early Protested.

"Several other features of the situation remain to be briefly noticed—the continuous growth of the undefined British claim, the fate of the various attempts at arbitration of the controversy, and the part in the matter heretofore taken by the United States. As already seen, the exploitation of the Schomburgk line in 1840 was at once followed by the protest of Venezuela and by proceedings on the part of Great Britain which would be fairly interpreted only as a disavowal of that line. Indeed—in addition to the facts already noticed—Lord Aberdeen himself in 1844 proposed a line beginning at the River Moroco, a distinct abandonment of the Schomburgk line. Notwithstanding this, however, every change in the British claim since that time has moved the frontier of British Guiana further and further to the westward of the line thus proposed. The Granville line of 1881 placed the starting point at a distance of twenty-nine miles from the Moroco, in the direction of Punta Barima. The Rosebery line of 1886 placed it west of the Guiana River, and about that time, if the British authority known as the 'Statesman's Year Book' is to be relied upon, the area of British Guiana was suddenly enlarged by some 33,000 square miles, being stated at 76,000 square miles in 1885 and 109,000 square miles in 1887. The Salisbury line of 1890 fixed the starting point of the line in the mouth of the ' uro, west of the Punta Barima, on the Orinoco. And, finally, in 1893, a second Rosebery line carried the boundary from a point to the west of the Amacuro as far as the source of the Cumano River and the Sierra of Usupamo. Nor have the various claims thus enumerated been claims on paper merely.

"An exercise of jurisdiction corresponding more or less to such claims, has accompanied or followed closely upon each and has been the more irritating and unjustifiable, if, as is alleged, an agreement made in the year 1850 bound both parties to refrain from such occupation pending the settlement of the dispute.

Development of British Claims.

"While the British claim has been developing in the manner above described, Venezuela has made earnest and repeated efforts to have the question of boundary settled. Indeed, allowance being made for the distractions of a war of independence and for frequent internal revolutions, it may be fairly said that Venezuela has never ceased to strive for its adjustment. It could, of course, do so only through peaceful methods, any resort to force as against its powerful adversary being out of the question. Accordingly, shortly after the drawing of the Schomburgk line, an effort was made to settle the boundary by treaty and was apparently progressing toward a successful issue when the negotiations were brought to an end in 1844 by the death of the Venezuelan Plenipotentiary. Venezuela, in 1848, entered upon a period of civil commotions, which lasted for more than a quarter of a century, and the negotiations thus interrupted in 1844 were not resumed until 1876. In that year Venezuela offered to close the dispute by accepting the Moroco line proposed by Lord Aberdeen. But, without giving reasons for his refusal, Lord Granville rejected the proposal and suggested a new line, comprehending a large tract of territory all pretension to which seemed to have been abandoned by the previous action of Lord Aberdeen. Venezuela refused to assent to it, and negotiations dragged along without result until 1882, when Venezuela concluded that the only course open to her was arbitration of the controversy. Before she had made any definite proposition, however, Great Britain took the initiative by suggesting the making of a treaty which should determine various other questions, as well as that of the disputed boundary.

Arbitration Was Accepted.

The result was that a treaty was practically agreed upon with the Gladstone Government in 1886, containing a general arbitration clause under which the parties might have submitted the boundary dispute to the decision of a third power or of several powers in amity with both. Before the actual signing of the treaty, however, the Administration of Mr. Gladstone was superseded by that of Lord Salisbury, which declined to accede to the arbitration clause of the treaty, notwithstanding the reasonable expectations of Venezuela to the contrary, based upon the Premier's emphatic declaration in the House of Lords that no serious Government would think of not respecting the engagements of its predecessor.

Since then, Venezuela, on the one side, has been offering and calling for arbitration, while Great Britain, on the other, has responded by insisting upon the condition that any arbitration should relate only to such of the disputed territory as lies west of a line designated by herself. As this condition seemed inadmissible to Venezuela, and as, while the negotiations were pending, new appropriations of what is claimed to be Venezuelan territory continued to be made, Venezuela, in 1887, suspended diplomatic relations with Great Britain, protesting "before her British Majesty's Government, before all civilized nations, and before the world in general against the acts of spoliation committed to her detriment by the Government of Great Britain, which she, at no time and on no account, will recognize as capable of altering in the least the rights which she has inherited from Spain, and respecting which she will ever be willing to submit to the decision of a third power."

Why Venezuela Quit.

"Diplomatic relations have not since been restored, though what is claimed to be new and flagrant British aggressions forced Venezuela to resume negotiations on the boundary question in 1890, through its Minister in Paris and a special envoy on that subject, and in 1893, through a confidential agent—Señor Michelena. These negotiations, however, met with the fate of other like previous negotiations, Great Britain refusing to arbitrate except as to territory west of an arbitrary line drawn by herself. All attempts in that direction definitely terminated in October, 1893, when Señor Michelena filed with the Foreign Office the following declaration: 'I perform a most strict duty in raising again, in the name of the Government of Venezuela, a most solemn protest against the proceedings of the colony of British Guiana, constituting encroachments upon the territory of the republic, and against the declaration contained in your Excellency's communication that her Britannic Majesty's Government considers that part of the territory as pertaining to British Guiana, and admits no claim to it on the part of Venezuela. In support of this protest I reproduce all the arguments presented to your Excellency in my note of the 29th of last September and those which have been exhibited by the Government of Venezuela on the various occasions when they have raised the same protest.

Britain Held Responsible.

"I lay on her Britannic Majesty's Government the entire responsibility of the incidents that may arise in the future from the necessity to which Venezuela has been driven to oppose, by all possible means, the dispossession of a part of her territory, for by disregarding her just representation to put an end to this violent state of affairs through the decision of arbiters, her Majesty's Government ignores her rights and imposes upon her the painful, though peremptory, duty of providing for her own legitimate defense.'

"To the territorial controversy between Great Britain and the Republic of Venezuela, thus briefly outlined, the United States has not been, and, indeed, in view of its traditional policy, could not be, indifferent. The note to the British Foreign Office by which Venezuela opened negotiations in 1876 was at once communicated to this Government. In January, 1881, a letter of the Venezuelan Minister at Washington respecting certain alleged demonstrations at the mouth of the Orinoco, was thus answered by Mr. Evarts, then Secretary of State: 'In reply I have to inform you that, in view of the deep interest which the Government of the United States takes in all transactions tending to attempted encroachments of foreign powers upon the territory of any of the republics of this continent, this Government could not look with indifference at the forcible acquisition of such territory by England, if the missions of the vessels now at the mouth of the Orinoco should be found to be for that end. This Government awaits, therefore, with natural concern, the more particular statements promised by the Government of Venezuela, which it hopes will not be long delayed.'

"In the February following Mr. Evarts wrote again on the same subject, as follows: 'Referring to your note of the 21st of December last, touching the operations of certain British war vessels in and near the mouth of the Orinoco River, and in reply thereto of the 31st ult., as well as to the recent occasions in which the subject has been mentioned in our conferences concerning the business of your mission, I take it to be fitting now, at the close of the incumbency of the office I hold, to advert to the interest with which the Government of the United States cannot fail to regard any such purpose with respect to the control of American territory as is stated to be contemplated by the Government of Great Britain, and to express my regret that the further information promised in your note with regard to such designs had not reached me in season to receive the attention which, notwithstanding the severe pressure of public business at the end of an administrative term, I should have taken pleasure in bestowing upon it. I doubt not, however, that your representations in fulfillment of the awaited additional orders of your Government will have like earnest and solicitous consideration at the hands of my successor.'"

Arbitration Suggested.

In November, 1882, the then State of negotiations with Great Britain, together with a copy of an intended note suggesting recourse to arbitration, was communicated to the Secretary of State by the President of Venezuela, with the expression of the hope that the United States would give him its opinion and advice, and such support as it deemed possible to offer Venezuela, in order that justice should be done her. Mr. Frelinghuysen replied in a dispatch to the United States Minister at Caracas, as follows:

This Government has already expressed its view that arbitration of such disputes is a convenient resort in the case of failure to come to a mutual understanding, and intimated its willingness, if Venezuela should so desire, to propose to Great Britain such a mode of settlement. It is felt that the tender of good offices would not be so profitable if the United States were to approach Great Britain as the advocate of any prejudged solution in favor of Venezuela. So far as the United States can counsel and assist Venezuela it believes it best to confine its reply to the renewal of the suggestion of arbitration and the offer of all its good offices in that direction. This suggestion is the more easily made, since it appears from the instruction sent by Señor Seijas to the Venezuelan Minister in London on the same 15th of July, 1882, that the President of Venezuela proposed to the British Government the submission of the dispute to arbitration by a third power.

You will take an early occasion to present the foregoing considerations to Señor Seijas, saying to him that, while trusting that the direct proposal for arbitration already made to Great Britain may bear good fruit, if indeed it has not already done so by its acceptance in principle, the Government of the United States will cheerfully lend any needful aid to press upon Great Britain, in a friendly way, the proposition so made; and at the same time you will say to Señor Seijas (in personal conference, and not with the formality of a written communication) that the United States, while advocating strongly the resources of arbitration for the adjustment of international disputes affecting the States of America, does not seek to put itself forward as their arbitrator; that, viewing all such questions impartially and with no intent or desire to prejudge their merits, the United States will not refuse its arbitration if asked by both parties, and that, regarding all such questions as essentially and distinctively American, the United States would always prefer to see such contentions adjusted through the arbitration of an American rather than a European power.

Minister Guzman's Plan.

Gen. Guzman Blanco, the Venezuelan Minister to England in 1884, appointed with special reference to pending negotiations for a general treaty with Great Britain, visited Washington on his way to London, and, after several conferences with the Secretary of State respecting the objects of his mission, was thus commended to the good offices of Mr. Lowell, our Minister at St. James's: "It will necessarily be somewhat within your discretion how far your good offices may be profitably employed with her Majesty's Government to these ends, and, at any rate, you may take proper occasion to let Lord Granville know that we are not without concern as to whatever may affect the interests of a sister republic of the American Continent and its position in the family of nations.

"If Gen. Guzman should apply to you for advice or assistance in realizing the purposes of his mission, you will show him proper consideration, and, without committing the United States to any determinate political solution, you will endeavor to carry out the views of this instruction."

Arbitration Offered.

The progress of Gen. Guzman's negotiations did not fail to be observed by this Government, and in December, 1886, with a view to preventing the rupture of diplomatic relations—which actually took place in February following—the then Secretary of State, Mr. Bayard, instructed our Minister to Great Britain to tender the arbitration of the United States, in the following terms: "It does not appear that at any time heretofore the good offices of this Government have been actually tendered to avert a rupture between Great Britain and Venezuela. As intimated in my Num. 58, our inaction in this regard would seem to be due to the reluctance of Venezuela to have the Government of the United States take any steps having relation to the action of our Government which might, in appearance even, prejudice the resort to further arbitration or mediation which Venezuela desired. Nevertheless, the records abundantly testify our friendly concern in the adjustment of the dispute; and the intelligence now received warrants me in tendering through you to her Majesty's Government the good offices of the United States to promote an amicable settlement of the respective claims of Great Britain and Venezuela in the premises.

"As proof of the impartiality with which we view the question, we offer our arbitration, if acceptable, to both countries. We do this with the less hesitancy, as the dispute turns upon simple and readily ascertainable historical facts.

"Her Majesty's Government will readily understand that this attitude of friendly neutrality and entire impartiality touching the merits of the controversy, consisting wholly in a difference of facts between our friends and neighbors, is entirely consistent and compatible with the sense of responsibility that rests upon the United States in relation to the South American republics. The doctrines we announced two generations ago, at the instance and with the moral support and approval of the British Government, have lost none of their force or importance in the progress of time, and the Governments of Great Britain and the United States are really interested in conserving a status the wisdom of which has been demonstrated by the experience of more than half a century.

"It is proper, therefore, that we should convey to Lord Iddesleigh, in such sufficiently guarded terms as your discretion may dictate, the satisfaction that would be felt by the Government of the United States in perceiving that its wishes in this regard were permitted to have influence with her Majesty's Government.

Great Britain Declined.

This offer of mediation was declined by Great Britain, with the statement that a similar offer had already been received from another quarter, and that the Queen's Government was still not without hope of a settlement by direct diplomatic negotiations. In February, 1888, having been informed that the Government of British Guiana had, by formal decree, laid claim to the territory traversed by the route of a proposed railway from Ciudad Bolivar to Cuacipati, Mr. Bayard addressed a note to our Minister to England from which the following extracts are taken:

The claim now stated to have been put forth by the authorities of British Guiana necessarily gives rise to grave disquietude, and creates an apprehension that the claim does not follow historical traditions or evidence, but is apparently indefinite. At no time hitherto does it appear that the district of which Cuacipati the centre has been claimed as British territory, or that such jurisdiction has ever been asserted over its inhabitants, and if the reported decree of the Governor of British Guiana be, indeed, genuine, it is not apparent why any line of railway from Ciudad Bolivar to Cuacipati could enter or traverse territory within the control of Great Britain.

It is true that the line claimed by Great Britain as the western boundary of British Guiana is uncertain and vague. It is only necessary to examine the British Colonial Office list for a few years back to perceive this. In the issue for 1877, for instance, the line runs nearly southwardly from the mouth of the Amacuro to the junction of the Cotinga and Takutu Rivers. In the issue of 1887, ten years later, it makes a wide detour to the westward, following the Yuruari. Cuacipati lies considerably to the westward of the line officially claimed in 1887, and it may perhaps be instructive to compare with it the map which doubtless will be found in the Colonial Office list for the present year.

It may be well for you to express anew to Lord Salisbury the great gratification it would afford this Government to see the Venezuelan dispute amicably and honorably settled by arbitration or otherwise and our readiness to do anything we properly can to assist to that end.

In the course of your conversation you may refer to the publication in the London Financier of Jan. 24, (a copy of which you can procure and exhibit to Lord Salisbury,) and express apprehension lest the widening pretensions of British Guiana to possess territory over which Venezuela's jurisdiction has never heretofore been disputed may not diminish the chances for a practical settlement.

If, indeed, it should appear that there is no fixed limit to the British boundary claim, our good disposition to aid in a settlement might not only be defeated, but be obliged to give place to a feeling of grave concern.

Blaine's Stand Reviewed.

Information having been received in 1889 that Barima, at the mouth of the Orinoco, had been declared a British port, Mr. Blaine, then Secretary of State, authorized Mr. White to confer with Lord Salisbury for the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Venezuela on the basis of a temporary restoration of the status quo, and May 1 and May 6, 1890, sent the following telegrams to our Minister to England, Mr. Lincoln:

Mr. Lincoln is instructed to use his good offices with Lord Salisbury to bring about the resumption of diplomatic intercourse between Great Britain and Venezuela as a preliminary step toward the settlement of the boundary dispute by arbitration. The joint proposals of Great Britain and the United States toward Portugal, which have just been brought about, would seem to make the present time propitious for submitting this question to an international arbitration. He is requested to propose to Lord Salisbury, with a view to an accommodation, that an informal conference be had in Washington or in London of representatives of the three powers. In such conference the position of the United States is one solely of impartial friendship toward both litigants. It is, nevertheless, desired that you shall do all you can consistently with our attitude of impartial friendship to induce some accord between the contestants, by which the merits of the controversy may be fairly ascertained, and the rights of each party justly confirmed. The neutral position of this Government does not comport with any expression of opinion on the part of this department as to what these rights are, but it is confident that the shifting footing on which the British boundary question has rested for several years past, is an obstacle to such a correct appreciation of the nature and grounds of her claim as would alone warrant the formation of any opinion.

In the course of the same year, 1890, Venezuela sent to London a special envoy to bring about the resumption of diplomatic relations with Great Britain, through the good offices of the United States Minister. But the mission failed, because a condition of such resumption, steadily adhered to by Venezuela, was the reference of the boundary dispute to arbitration. Since the close of the negotiations initiated by Senor Richelena, in 1893, Venezuela has repeatedly brought the controversy to the notice of the United States, has insisted upon its importance to the United States as well as to Venezuela, has represented it to have reached an acute stage—making definite action by the United States imperative—and has not ceased to solicit the services and support of the United States in aid of its final adjustment. These appeals have not been received with indifference, and our Ambassador to Great Britain has been uniformly instructed to exert all his influence in the direction of the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Venezuela, and in favor of arbitration of the boundary controversy. The Secretary of State, in a communication of Mr. Bayard, bearing date July 13, 1894, used the following language:

A Peaceable Settlement Desired.

"The President is inspired by a desire for a peaceable and honorable settlement of the existing difficulties between an American State and a powerful transatlantic nation, and would be glad to see the re-establishment of such diplomatic relations between them as would promote that end.

"I can discern but two equitable solutions of the present controversy. One is the arbitration of the rights of the disputants, as the respective successors to the historical rights of Holland and Spain over the region in question. The other is to create a new boundary line in accordance with the dictates of mutual expediency and consideration. The two Governments have so far been unable to agree on a conventional line, the consistent and conspicuous advocacy by the United States and England of the principles of arbitration and their recourse thereto in settlement of important questions arising between them makes such a mode of adjustment especially appropriate in the present instance, and this Government will gladly do what it can to further a determination in that sense."

The President's Views.

Subsequent communications to Mr. Bayard direct him to ascertain whether a Minister from Venezuela would be received by Great Britain. In the annual message to Congress of Dec. 3 last the President used the following language:

"The boundary of British Guiana still remains in dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela. Believing that its early settlement, on some just basis alike honorable to both parties, is in the line of our established policy to remove from this hemisphere all causes of difference with powers beyond the sea, I shall renew the efforts heretofore made to bring about a restoration of diplomatic relations between the disputants and to induce a reference to arbitration, a resort which Great Britain so conspicuously favors in principle and respects in practice, and which is earnestly sought by her weaker adversary." And Feb. 22, 1895, a joint resolution of Congress declared "that the President's suggestion * * * that Great Britain and Venezuela refer their dispute as to boundaries to friendly arbitration be earnestly recommended to the favorable consideration of both parties in interest."

The important features of the existing situation, as shown by the foregoing recital, may be briefly stated:

1. The title to territory of indefinite but confessedly very large extent is in dispute between Great Britain on the one hand and the South American Republic of Venezuela on the other.

2. The disparity

as arbitrator, by expressing its grave concern whenever new alleged instances of British aggression upon Venezuelan territory have been brought to its notice, the Government of the United States has made it clear to Great Britain, and to the world, that the controversy is one in which both its honor and its interests are involved, and the continuance of which it cannot regard with indifference.

This Country's Position.

The accuracy of the foregoing analysis of the existing status cannot, it is believed, be challenged. It shows that status to be such that those charged with the interests of the United States are now forced to determine exactly what those interests are and what course of action they require. It compels them to decide to what extent, if any, the United States may and should intervene in a controversy between and primarily concerning only Great Britain and Venezuela and to decide how far it is bound to see that the integrity of Venezuelan territory is not impaired by the pretensions of its powerful antagonist. Are any such right and duty involved upon the United States? If not, the United States has already done all, if not more than all, that a purely sentimental interest in the affairs of the two countries justifies, and so push its interposition further would be unbecoming and undignified, and might well subject it to the charge of impertinent intermeddling with affairs of which it has no rightful concern.

On the other hand, if any such right and duty exist, their due exercise and discharge will not permit of any action that shall not result in the accomplishment of the end in view. The question thus presented, as matter of principle and regard being had to the settled national policy, does not seem difficult of solution. Yet the momentous practical consequences dependent upon its determination requires that it should be carefully considered, and that the grounds of the conclusion arrived at should be fully and frankly stated.

That there are circumstances under which a nation may justly interpose in a controversy to which two or more other nations are the direct and immediate parties is an admitted canon of international law. The doctrine is ordinarily expressed in terms of the most general character, and is, perhaps, incapable of more specific statement. It is declared in substance, that a nation may avail itself of this right whenever what is done or proposed by any of the parties primarily concerned is a serious menace to its own integrity, tranquillity, or welfare. The propriety of the rule when applied in good faith will not be questioned in any quarter. On the other hand, it is an inevitable, though unfortunate, consequence of the wide scope of the rule that it has only too often been made a cloak for schemes of wanton spoliation and aggrandizement. We are concerned at this time, however, not so much with the general rule as with a form of it which is peculiarly and distinctively American. Washington, in the solemn admonitions of the farewell address, explicitly warned his countrymen against entanglements with the politics or the controversies of European powers. "Europe," he said, "has a set of primary interests which to us have none or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities. Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course."

The Monroe Doctrine.

During the Administration of President Monroe, this doctrine of the farewell address was first considered in all its aspects and with a view to all its practical consequences. The farewell address, while it took America out of the field of European politics, was silent as to the part Europe might be permitted to play in America. Doubtless it was thought that the latest addition to the family of nations should not make haste to prescribe rules for the guidance of its older members and the expediency and propriety of serving the powers of Europe with notice of a complete and distinctive American policy, excluding them from interference with American political affairs, might well seem dubious to a generation to whom the French alliance, with its manifold advantages to the cause of American independence, was fresh in mind. Twenty years later, however, the situation had changed. The lately born nation had greatly increased in power and resources, had demonstrated its strength on land and sea, as well in its conflicts of arms as in the pursuits of peace, and had begun to realize the commanding position on this continent which the character of its people, their free institutions, and their remoteness from the chief scenes of European contentions combined to give to it. The Monroe Administration, therefore, did not hesitate to accept and apply the logic of the farewell address by declaring, in effect, that American non-intervention in European affairs necessarily implied and meant European non-intervention in American affairs.

What Monroe Believed.

Conceiving unquestionably that complete European non-interference in American concerns would be cheaply purchased by complete American non-interference in European concerns, President Monroe, in the celebrated message of Dec. 2, 1825, used the following language:

> In the war of the European powers in matters relating to themselves we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy to do so. It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced that we resent injuries or make preparations for our defense. With the movements in this hemisphere we are, of necessity, more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective Governments. And to the defense of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole Nation is devoted. We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States. * * *
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> Our policy in regard to Europe, which was adopted at an early stage of the wars which have so long agitated that quarter of the globe, nevertheless remains the same, which is not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers; to consider the Government de facto as the legitimate Government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it and to preserve those relations by a frank, firm, and manly policy, meeting in all instances the just claims of every power, submitting to injuries from none. But in regard to these continents, circumstances are eminently and conspicuously different. It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can any one believe that our Southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition, in any form, with indifference.

The Monroe Administration, however, did not content itself with formulating a correct rule for the regulation of the relations between Europe and America. It aimed also at securing the practical benefits to result from the application of the rule. Hence the message just quoted declared that the American continents were fully occupied and were not thus subjects for future colonization by European powers. In this spirit and this purpose, also, are to be attributed the passages of the same message which treat any infringement of the rule against interference in American affairs on the part of the powers of Europe as an act of unfriendliness to the United States. It was realized that it was futile to keep down such a rule unless its observance could be enforced. It was manifest that the United States was the only power in this hemisphere capable of enforcing it. It was, therefore, courageously declared, not merely that Europe ought not to interfere in American affairs, but that any European power doing so would be regarded as antagonizing the interests and inviting the opposition of the United States.

America Not Open to Colonization.

That America is in no part open to colonization, though the proposition was not universally admitted at the time of its first enunciation, has long been universally conceded. We are now concerned, therefore, only with that other practical application of the Monroe doctrine, the disregard of which by a European power is to be demed as an act of unfriendliness toward the United States.

What the United States Demands.

The precise scope and limitations of this rule cannot be too clearly apprehended. It does not establish any general protectorate by the United States over other American States. It does not relieve any American State from its obligations as fixed by international law nor prevent any European power directly interested from enforcing such obligations or from inflicting merited punishment for the breach of them. It does not contemplate any interference in the internal affairs of any American State or in the relations between it and other American States. It does not justify any attempt on our part to change the established form of government of any American State or to prevent the people of such State from altering that form according to their own will and pleasure.

The rule in question has but a single purpose and object. It is that no European power or combination of European powers shall forcibly deprive an American State of the right and power of self-government and of shaping for itself its own political fortunes and destinies.

That the rule thus defined has been the accepted public law of this country ever since the promulgation cannot fairly be denied. Its pronouncement by the Monroe Administration at that particular time was unquestionably due to the inspiration of Great Britain, which at once gave to it an open and unqualified admission, which has never been withdrawn. But the rule was decided upon and formulated by the Monroe Administration as a distinctively American doctrine of great import to the safety and welfare of the United States, after the most careful consideration by a Cabinet which numbered among its members John Quincy Adams, Calhoun, Crawford, and Wirt, and which, before acting, took both Jefferson and Madison into its counsels. Its promulgation was received with acclaim by the entire people of the country, irrespective of party. Three years after Webster declared that the doctrine involved the honor of the country. "I look upon it," he said, "as part of its treasures of reputation, and, for one, I intend to guard it"; and he added: "I look on the message of December, 1823, as forming a bright page in our history. I will help neither to erase it nor to tear it out; nor shall it be by any act of mine blurred or blotted. It did honor to the sagacity of the Government, and I will not diminish that honor."

The Action of Congress.

Though the rule thus highly eulogized by Webster has never been formally affirmed by Congress, the House, in 1864, declared against the Mexican monarchy sought to be set up by the French as not in accord with the policy of the United States, and in 1889 the Senate expressed its disapproval of the connection of any European power with a canal across the Isthmus of Darien or Central America. It is manifest that it a rule has been openly and uniformly declared and acted upon by the executive branch of the Government for more than seventy years, without express repudiation by Congress, it must be conclusively presumed to have its sanction. Yet it is certainly no more than the exact truth to say that every Administration since President Monroe's has had occasion, and sometimes more occasions than one, to examine and consider the Monroe doctrine, and has in each instance given it emphatic indorsement. Presidents have dwelt upon it in messages to Congress, and Secretaries of State have time after time made it the theme of diplomatic representation.

As the practical results of the rule be sought for, is the record either meagre or obscure. Its first and immediate effect was, indeed, most momentous and far reaching. It was the controlling factor in the emancipation of South America, and to it the independent States which now divide that region between them are largely indebted for their very existence. Since then the most striking single achievement to be credited to the rule is the evacuation of Mexico by the French, upon the termination of the civil war. But we are also indebted to it for the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which both neutralized any inter-oceanic canal across Central America and expressly excluded Great Britain from occupying or exercising any dominion over any part of Central America. It has been used in the case of Cuba as if justifying the position that, while the sovereignty of Spain will be respected, the island will not be permitted to become the possession of any other European power. It has been influential in bringing about the definite relinquishment by Great Britain of any supposed protectorate over the Mosquito coast. President Polk, in the case of Yucatan, and the proposed voluntary transfer of that country to Great Britain or Spain, relied upon the Monroe doctrine when he declared in a special message to Congress on the subject that the United States could not consent to any such transfer. Yet in somewhat the same spirit Secretary Fish affirmed in 1870 that President Grant had but followed "the teachings of all our history" in declaring in his annual message of that year that existing dependencies were no longer regarded as subject to transfer from one European power to another, and that when the present relation of colonies ceases they are to become independent powers. Another development of the rule, though apparently not necessarily required by either its letter or its spirit, is found in the objection to arbitration of South American controversies by a European power. American questions, it is said, are for American decision, and on that ground the United States went so far as to refuse to mediate in the war between Chili and Peru jointly with Great Britain and France. Finally, on the ground, among others, that the authority of the Monroe doctrine and the prestige of the United States as its exponent and sponsor would be seriously impaired, Secretary Bayard strenuously resisted the enforcement of the Pelletier claim against Haiti.

The Haitian Case.

"The United States," he said, "has proclaimed herself the protector of this Western World, in which she is by far the strongest power, from the intrusion of European sovereignties. She can point with proud satisfaction to the fact that over and over again has she declared effectively that serious indeed would be the consequences if European hostile foot should, without just cause, tread those States in the New World which have emancipated themselves from European control. She has announced that she would cherish, as it becomes her, the territorial rights of the feeblest of those States, regarding them as sacred trusts, as in the eye of the law equal to even the greatest of nationalities, but in view of her distinctive policy as entitled to be regarded by her as the objects of a peculiarly gracious care. I feel bound to say that if we should sanction, by compliance in Haiti, the ruthless invasion of her territory and insult to her sovereignty which the facts now before us disclose, if we approve by solemn Executive action and Congressional assent that invasion, it will be difficult for us hereafter to assert that the New World, of whose rights we are the peculiar guardians, these rights have never been invaded by ourselves."

The foregoing enumeration not only shows the many instances wherein the rule in question has been affirmed and applied, but also demonstrates that the Venezuelan boundary controversy is in any view far within the scope and spirit of the rule, as uniformly accepted and acted upon. A doctrine of American public law thus long and firmly established and supported could not easily be ignored in a proper case for its application, even were the considerations upon which it is founded obscure or questionable. No such objection can be made, however, to the Monroe doctrine, understood and defined in the manner already stated. It rests, on the contrary, upon facts and principles that are both intelligible and incontrovertible.

That distance and 3,000 miles of intervening ocean make any permanent political union between a European and an American State unnatural and inexpedient will hardly be denied. But physical and geographical considerations are the least of the objections to such a union. Europe, as Washington observed, has a set of primary interests which are peculiar to herself. America is not interested in them, and ought not to be vexed or complicated with them. Each great European power, for instance, to-day maintains enormous armies and fleets in self-defense and for protection against any other European power or powers. What have the States of America to do with that condition of things, or why should they be impoverished by wars or preparations for wars with whose causes or results they can have no direct concern?

If all Europe were to suddenly fly to arms over the fate of Turkey, would it not be preposterous that any American State should find itself inextricably involved in the miseries and burdens of the contest? If it were, it would prove to be a partnership in the cost and losses of the struggle, but not in any ensuing benefits. What is true of the material is no less true of what may be termed the moral interests involved. Those pertaining to Europe are peculiar to her, and are entirely diverse from those pertaining and peculiar to America.

Nothing in Harmony.

Europe, as a whole, is monarchical, and, with the single important exception of the Republic of France, is committed to the monarchical principle. America, on the other hand, is devoted to the exactly opposite principle—to the idea that every people has an inalienable right of self-government, and in the United States of America has furnished to the world the most conspicuous and conclusive example and proof of the excellence of free institutions, whether from the standpoint of natural greatness or of individual happiness. It cannot be necessary, however, to enlarge upon this phase of the subject. Whether moral or material interests be considered, it cannot but be universally conceded that those of Europe are irreconcilably diverse from those of America, and that any European control of the latter is necessarily both incongruous and injurious.

If, however, for the reasons stated, the forcible intrusion of European powers into American politics is to be deprecated—if, as it is to be deprecated, it should be resisted and prevented—such resistance and prevention must come from the United States. They would come from it, of course, were it made the point of attack. But if they come at all, they must also come from it when any other American State is attacked, since only the United States has the strength adequate to the exigency.

It is true, then, that the safety and welfare of the United States are so concerned with the maintenance of the independence of every American State as against any European power as to justify and require the interposition of the United States whenever that independence is endangered? The question can be candidly answered in but one way. The States of America, South as well as North, by geographical proximity, by natural sympathy, by similarity of governmental Constitutions, are friends and allies, commercially and politically, of the United States. To allow the subjugation of any of them by a European power is of course completely to reverse that situation and signifies the loss of all the advantages incident to their natural relations to us. But that is not all. The people of the United States have a vital interest in the cause of popular self-government. They have secured the right for themselves and their posterity at the cost of infinite blood and treasure. They have realized and exemplified its beneficent operation by a career unexampled in point of national greatness or individual felicity. They believe it to be for the healing of the nations, and that civilization must either advance or retrograde, accordingly as its supremacy is extended or curtailed.

The Position of Americans.

Imbued with these sentiments, the people of the United States might not impossibly be wrought up to an active propaganda in favor of a cause so highly valued both for themselves and for mankind. But the age of crusades has passed, and they are content with such assertion of defense of the right of popular self-government as their own security and welfare demand. It is in that view more than in any other that they believe it not to be tolerated that the political control of an American State shall be forcibly assumed by a European power. The mischiefs apprehended from such a source are none the less real because not immediately imminent in any specific case, and are none the less to be guarded against because the combination of circumstances that will bring them upon us cannot be predicted. The civilized States of Christendom deal with each other on substantially the same principles that regulate the conduct of individuals. The greater its enlightenment the more surely every State perceives that its permanent interests require it to be governed by the immutable principles of right and justice. Each, nevertheless, is only too liable to succumb to the temptation offered by seeming special opportunities for its own aggrandizement, and each would rashly imperil its own safety were it not to remember that for the regard and respect of other States it must be largely dependent upon its own strength and power.

The United States is to-day practically sovereign on this continent, and its fiat is law upon the subjects to which it confines its interposition. Why? It is not because of the pure friendship or good-will felt for it. It is not simply by reason of its high character as a civilized State, nor because wisdom and justice and equity are the invariable characteristics of the dealings of the United States.

It is because, in addition to all other grounds, its infinite resources, combined with its isolated position, render it master of the situation and practically invulnerable as against any or all other powers. All the advantages of this superiority are at once imperiled if the principle be admitted that European powers may convert American States into colonies or provinces of their own. The principle would be eagerly availed of, and every power doing so would immediately acquire a base of military operations against us. What one power was permitted to do would not be denied to another, and it would not be inconceivable that the struggle now going on for the acquisition of Africa might be transferred to South America. If it were, the weaker countries would unquestionably be soon absorbed, while the ultimate result might be the partition of all South America between the various European powers.

The disastrous consequences to the United States of such a condition of things are obvious. The loss of prestige, of authority, and of weight in the councils of the family of nations would be among the least of them. Our only real rivals in peace, as well as enemies in war, would be found located at our very doors. Thus far in our history we have been exempted from the burdens and evils of immense standing armies and all the other accessories of huge warlike establishments, and the exemption has largely contributed to our national greatness and wealth, as well as to the happiness of every citizen.

What Would Be Meant.

But, with the powers of Europe permanently encamped on American soil, the ideal conditions we have thus far enjoyed cannot be expected to continue. We, too, must be armed to the teeth; we, too, must convert the flower of our male population into soldiers and sailors, and by withdrawing them from the various pursuits of peaceful industry, we, too, must practically annihilate a large share of the productive energy of the Nation. How a greater calamity than this could overtake us it is difficult to see. Nor are our just apprehensions to be allayed by suggestions of the friendliness of European powers—of their good will toward us—of their disposition, should they be our neighbors, to dwell with us in peace and harmony. The people of the United States have learned in the school of experience to what extent the relations of States to each other depend—not upon sentiment nor principle, but upon selfish interest. They will not soon forget that, in their hour of distress, all their anxieties and burdens were aggravated by the possibility of demonstrations against their National life on the part of powers with whom they had long maintained the most harmonious relations. They have yet in mind that France seized upon the apparent opportunity of our civil war to set up a monarchy in the adjoining State of Mexico. They realize that had France and Great Britain held important South American possessions to work from and to benefit, the temptation to destroy the preeminance of the great Republic in the hemisphere by furthering its dismemberment might have been irresistible. From that grave peril they have been saved in the past, and may be saved again in the future through the operation of the sure but silent force of the doctrine proclaimed by President Monroe. To abandon it, on the other hand, disregarding both the logic of the situation and the facts of our past experience, would be to renounce a policy which has proved both efficacious to its end and fruitful of expansion and a prolific source of internal progress and prosperity.

There is, then, a doctrine of American public law, well founded in principle and abundantly sanctioned by precedent, which entitles and requires the United States to treat as an injury to itself the forcible assumption by a European power of political control over an American State. The application of the doctrine to the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela remains to be made, and presents no real difficulty. Though the dispute relates to a boundary line, yet, as it is between States, it necessarily imports political control to be had by one party and gained by the other. The political control at stake, too, is of no mean importance, but concerns a domain of great extent—the British claim, it will be remembered, apparently expanded in two years some 33,000 square miles—and if it also directly involves the command of the mouth of the Orinoco, is of immense consequence in connection with the whole river navigation of the interior of South America.

Great Britain's False Claim.

It has been intimated, indeed, that in respect of these South American possessions Great Britain is herself an American State like any other, so that a controversy between her and Venezuela is to be settled between themselves as if it were between Venezuela and Brazil or between Venezuela and Colombia, and does not call for nor justify United States intervention. If this view be tenable at all, the logical sequence is plain. Great Britain as a South American State is to be entirely differentiated from Great Britain generally, and if the boundary question cannot be settled otherwise than by force, British Guiana, with her own independent resources, and not those of the British Empire, should be left to settle the matter with Venezuela—an arrangement which very possibly Venezuela might not object to. But the proposition that a European power with an American dependency is, for the purposes of the Monroe doctrine, to be classed, not as a European, but as an American State, will not admit of serious discussion. If it were to be adopted, the Monroe doctrine would be too valueless to be worth asserting. Not only would every European power now having a South American colony be enabled to extend its possessions on this continent indefinitely, but any other European power might also do the same by first taking pains to procure a fraction of South American soil by voluntary cession.

The declaration of the Monroe message, that existing colonies or dependencies of a European power would not be interfered with by the United States, means colonies or dependencies then existing, with their limits as then existing. So it has been invariably construed, and so it must continue to be construed, unless it is to be deprived of all vital force. Great Britain cannot be deemed a South American State within the purview of the Monroe doctrine, nor, if she is appropriating Venezuelan territory, is it material that she does so by advancing the frontier of an old colony instead of by the planting of a new colony. The difference is matter of form, and not of substance, and the doctrine, if pertinent in the one case, must be in the other also. It is not admitted, however, and therefore cannot be assumed, that Great Britain is in fact usurping dominion over Venezuelan territory. While Venezuela charges such usurpation, Great Britain denies it, and the United States, until the merits are authoritatively ascertained, can take sides with neither. But while this is so—while the United States may not, under existing circumstances at least, take upon itself to say which of the two parties is right and which is wrong—it is certainly within its right to demand that the truth shall be ascertained. Being entitled to resent and resist any sequestration of Venezuelan soil by Great Britain, it is necessarily entitled to know whether such sequestration has occurred, or is now going on. Otherwise, if the United States is without the right to know and have it determined whether there is or is not British aggression upon Venezuelan territory, its right to protest against or repel such aggression may be dismissed from consideration.

The United States and the Boundary.

The right to act upon a fact the existence of which there is no right to have ascertained is simply illusory. It being clear, therefore, that the United States may legitimately insist upon the merits of the boundary question being determined, it is equally clear that there is but one feasible mode of determining them, viz., peaceful arbitration. The impracticability of any conventional adjustment has been often and thoroughly demonstrated. Even more impossible of consideration is an appeal to arms—a mode of settling National pretensions unhappily not yet wholly obsolete.

If, however, it were not condemnable as a relic of barbarism and a crime in itself, so one-sided a contest could not be invited nor even accepted by Great Britain without distinct disparagement to her character as a civilized State. Great Britain, however, assumes no such attitude. On the contrary, she both admits that there is a controversy and that arbitration should be resorted to for its adjustment. But, while up to that point her attitude leaves nothing to be desired, its practical effect is completely nullified by her insistence that the submission shall cover but a part of the controversy—that, as a condition of arbitrating her right to a part of the disputed territory, the remainder shall be turned over to her. If it were possible to refer to a boundary which both parties had ever agreed or assumed to be such, either expressly or tacitly, the demand that territory conceded by such line to British Guiana should be and not to be in dispute might rest upon a reasonable basis, but there is no such line.

The territory which Great Britain insists shall be ceded to her as a condition of arbitrating her claim to other territory has never been admitted to belong to her. It has always and consistently been claimed by Venezuela. Upon what principle—except her feebleness as a nation—is she to be denied the right of having the claim heard and passed upon by an impartial tribunal. No reason nor shadow of reason appears in all the voluminous literature of the subject.

"It is to be so because I will it to be so," seems to be the only justification. Great Britain offers. It is indeed, intimated that the British claim to this particular territory rests upon an occupation which, whether acquiesced in or not, has ripened into a perfect title by long continuance. But what prescription affecting territorial rights can be said to exist as between sovereign States? Or, if there is any, what is the legitimate consequence? It is not that all arbitration should be denied, but only that the submission should embrace an additional topic, namely, the validity of the asserted prescriptive title, either in point of law or in point of fact.

Great Britain Is Inconsistent.

No different result follows from the contention that, as a matter of principle, Great Britain cannot be asked to submit and ought not to submit, to arbitration her political and sovereign rights over territory. This contention, if applied to the whole or to a vital part of the possessions of a sovereign State, need not be controverted. To hold otherwise might be equivalent to holding that a sovereign State was bound to arbitrate its very existence. But Great Britain has herself shown, in various instances, that the principle has no pertinency when either the interests of the territorial area involved are not of controlling magnitude, and her loss of them as the result of an artbitration cannot appreciably affect her honor or her power. Thus, she has arbitrated the extent of her colonial possession twice with the United States twice with Portugal, and once with Germany, and, perhaps, in other instances. The Northwest water boundary arbitration of 1872, between her and this country, is an example in point, and well illustrates both the effect to be given to long continued use and enjoyment and the fact that a truly great power sacrifices neither prestige nor dignity by reconsidering the most emphatic rejection of a proposition when satisfied of the obvious and intrinsic justice of the same. By the award of the Emperor of Germany, the arbitrator in that case, the United States acquired San Juan and a number of smaller islands near the coast of Vancouver, as a consequence of the decision that the term "the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island," as used in the treaty of Washington of 1846, meant the Haro Channel, and not the Rosario Channel. Yet a leading contention of Great Britain before the arbitrator was that equity required a judgment in her favor, because a decision in favor of the United States would deprive British subjects of rights of navigation of which they had had the habitual enjoyment from the time when the Rosario Strait was first explored and surveyed in 1798. So, though by virtue of the award the United States acquired San Juan and the other islands of the group to which it belongs, the British Foreign Secretary had in 1859 instructed the British Minister at Washington as follows:

> Her Majesty's Government must, therefore, under any circumstances, maintain the right of the British Crown to the island of San Juan The interests at stake in connection with the retention of that island are too important to admit of compromise, and your Lordship will consequently bear in mind that, whatever arrangement as to the boundary line is finally arrived at, no settlement of the question will be accepted by her Majesty's Government which does not provide for the island of San Juan being reserved to the British Crown.

Thus, as already intimated, the British demand that her right to a portion of the disputed territory shall be acknowledged before she will consent to an arbitration as to the rest, seems to stand upon nothing but her own ipse dixit. She says to Venezuela, in substance: "You can get none of the debatable land by force, because you are not strong enough; you can get none by treaty, because I will not agree, and you can take your chance of getting a portion by arbitration, only if you first agree to abandon to me such other portion as I may designate."

It is not perceived how such an attitude can be defended nor how it is reconcilable with that love of justice and fair play so eminently characteristic of the English race. It in effect deprives Venezuela of her free agency and puts her under virtual duress. Territory acquired by reason of it will be as much wrested from her by the strong hand as if occupied by British troops or covered by British fleets. It seems, therefore, quite impossible that this position of Great Britain should be assented to by the United States, or that, if such position be adhered to with the result of enlarging the bounds of British Guiana, it should not be regarded as amounting, in substance, to an invasion and conquest of Venezuelan territory.

The President's Duty.

In these circumstances the duty of the President appears to him unmistakable and imperative. Great Britain's assertion of title to the disputed territory, combined with her refusal to have that title investigated, is a substantial appropriation of the territory to her own use. Not to protest and give warning that the transaction will be regarded as injurious to the interests of the people of the United States, as well as oppressive in itself, would be to ignore an established policy with which the honor and welfare of this country are closely identified. While the measures necessary or proper for the vindication of that policy are to be determined by another branch of the Government, it is clearly for the Executive to leave nothing undone which may tend to render such determination unnecessary.

You are instructed, therefore, to present the foregoing views to Lord Salisbury by reading to him this communication, (leaving with him a copy, should he so desire,) and to reinforce them by such pertinent considerations as will doubtless occur to you. They call for a definite decision upon the point whether Great Britain will consent or will decline to submit the Venezuelan boundary question in its entirety to impartial arbitration. It is the earnest hope of the President that the conclusion will be on the side of arbitration, and that Great Britain will add one more to the conspicuous precedents she has already furnished in favor of that wise and just mode of adjusting international disputes.

If he is to be disappointed in that hope, however—a result not to be anticipated, and, in his judgment, calculated to greatly embarrass the future relations between this country and Great Britain—it is his wish to be made acquainted with the fact at such early date as will enable him to lay the whole subject before Congress in his next annual message.

LORD SALISBURY'S REPLY.

Declares the Monroe Doctrine Does Not Apply to Venezuela's Case.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Lord Salisbury's answer to Mr. Olney's note is addressed to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador at Washington, and is in two installments, both under date of Nov. 26 last. The first note deals with the enunciation of principles laid down by Mr. Olney on the basis of the Monroe doctrine, while the second merely discusses the boundary question between Great Britain and Venezuela. The first note follows:

> FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 26, 1895.
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> Sir: On the 7th of August I transmitted to Lord Gough a copy of the dispatch from Mr. Olney which Mr. Bayard had left with me that day, and of which he had read portions to me. I informed him at the time that it could not be answered until it had been carefully considered by the law officers of the Crown. I have therefore deferred replying to it till after the recess.
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> I will not now deal with those portions of it which are concerned exclusively with the controversy that has for some time past existed between the Republic of Venezuela and her Majesty's Government in regard to the boundary which separates their dominions. I take a very different view from Mr. Olney of various matters upon which he touches in that part of his dispatch, but I will defer for the present all observations upon it, as it concerns matters which are not in themselves of first-rate importance, and do not directly concern the relations between Great Britain and the United States.
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> The latter part, however, of the dispatch, turning from the question of the frontiers of Venezuela, proceeds to deal with principles of a far wider character and to advance doctrines of international law which are of considerable importance to all the nations whose dominions include any portion of the western hemisphere.
>
> The contention set forth by Mr. Olney in this part of his dispatch are represented by him as being an application of the political maxims which are often known in American discussion under the name of the Monroe doctrine. As far as I am aware, this doctrine has never been before advanced on behalf of the United States in any written communication addressed to the Governments of another nation; but it has been generally adopted and assumed as true by many eminent writers and politicians in the United States. It is said to have largely influenced the Government of that country in the conduct of its foreign affairs; though Mr. Olney has not, was Secretary of State under President Taylor, expressly stated that the Administration had in no way adopted it.

Development of the Doctrine.

But during the period that has elapsed since the message of President Monroe was delivered in 1823, the doctrine has undergone a very notable development, and the aspect which it now presents in the hands of Mr. Olney differs widely from its character when it first issued from the pen of its author. The two propositions which in effect President Monroe laid down were: First, that America was no longer to be looked upon as a field for European colonization; and, secondly, that Europe must not attempt to extend its political system to America, or to control the political condition of any of the American communities who had recently declared their independence.

The dangers against which President Monroe thought it right to guard were not as imaginary as they would seem at the present day. The Congresses of Laybach and Verona, the invasion of Spain by France for the purpose of forcing upon the Spanish people a form of government which seemed likely to disappear, unless it was sustained by external aid, were incidents fresh in the mind of President Monroe when he penned his celebrated message. The system of which he speaks, and of which he so resolutely deprecates the application to the American Continent, was the system then adopted by certain powerful states upon the Continent of Europe of combining to prevent by force of arms the adoption in other countries of political institutions which they disliked, and to uphold by external pressure those which they approved. Various portions of South America had recently declared their independence, and that independence had not been recognized by the Governments of Spain and Portugal, to which, with small exception, the whole of Central and South America was nominally subject.

Danger Not Imaginary.

It was not an imaginary danger that he foresaw if he feared that the same spirit which had dictated the French expedition into Spain might inspire the more powerful Governments of Europe with the idea of imposing, by the force of European arms, upon the South American communities the form of government and the political connection which they had thrown off. In declaring that the United States would resist any such enterprise if it was contemplated, President Monroe adopted a policy which received the entire sympathy of the English Government of that date.

The dangers which were apprehended by President Monroe have no relation to the state of things in which we live at the present day. There is no danger of any holy alliance imposing its system upon any portion of the American Continent, and there is no danger of any European State treating any part of the American Continent as a fit object for European colonization. It is intelligible that Mr. Olney should invoke, in defense of the views on which he is now insisting, an authority which enjoys so high a popularity with his own fellow-countrymen.

But the circumstances with which President Monroe was dealing and those to which the present American Government is addressing itself have very few features in common. Great Britain is imposing no "system" upon Venezuela, and is not concerning herself in any way with the nature of the political institutions under which the Venezuelans may prefer to live. But the British Empire and the Republic of Venezuela are neighbors, and they have differed for some time past, and continue to differ, as to the line by which their dominions are separated.

No Concern of Uncle Sam.

It is a controversy with which the United States has no apparent practical concern. It is difficult, indeed, to see how it can materially affect any State or community outside those primarily interested, except, perhaps, other parts of her Majesty's dominions, such as Trinidad. The disputed frontier of Venezuela has nothing to do with any of the questions dealt with by President Monroe. It is not a question of the colonization by a European power of any portion of America. It is not a question of the imposition upon the communities of South America of any system of government devised in Europe. It is simply the determination of the frontier of a British possession, which belonged to the throne of England long before the Republic of Venezuela came into existence. But even if the interests of Venezuela were so far linked to those of the United States as to give to the latter a locus standi in this controversy, their Government apparently has not formed, and certainly does not express, any opinion upon the actual merits of the dispute.

The Government of the United States do not say that Great Britain, or that Venezuela, is in the right in the matters that are at issue; but they lay down that the doctrine of President Monroe, when he opposed the imposition of European systems, or the renewal of European colonization, confers upon them the right of demanding that when a European power has a frontier difference with a South American community, the European power shall consent to refer that controversy to arbitration; and Mr. Olney states that unless her Majesty's Government accede to this demand it will "greatly embarrass the future relations between Great Britain and the United States."

Whatever may be the authority of the doctrine laid down by President Monroe, there is nothing in his language to show that he ever thought of claiming this novel prerogative for the United States. It is admitted that he did not seek to assert a protectorate over Mexico or the States of Central and South America. Such a claim would have imposed upon the United States the duty of answering for the conduct of these States, and, consequently, the responsibility of controlling. His sagacious foresight would have led him energetically to deprecate the addition of so serious a burden to those which the rulers of the United States have to bear.

Should Not Act as Protector.

It follows of necessity that if the Government of the United States will not control the conduct of these communities, neither can it undertake to protect them from the consequences attaching to any misconduct of which they may be guilty toward other nations. If they violate, in any way, the rights of another State, or of its subjects, it is not alleged that the Monroe doctrine will assure them the assistance of the United States in escaping from any reparation which they may be bound by international law to give. Mr. Olney expressly disclaims such an inference from the principles he lays down.

But the claim which he founds upon them is, that, if any independent State advances a demand for territory of which its neighbor claims to be the owner, and that neighbor is the colony of a European State, the United States have a right to insist that the European State shall submit the demand and its own impugned rights to arbitration.

I will not now enter into a discussion of the merits of this method of terminating international differences. It has proved itself valuable in many cases, but it is not free from defects which often operate as a serious drawback on its value. It is not always easy to find an arbitrator who is competent, and who, at the same time, is wholly free from bias; and the task of insuring compliance with a award, when it is made is not exempt from difficulty. It is a mode of settlement of which the value varies much, according to the nature of the controversy to which it is applied and the character of the litigants who appeal to it.

Whether in any particular case it is a suitable method of procedure is generally a delicate and difficult question. The only parties who are competent to decide that question are the two parties whose rival contentions are in issue. The claim of a third nation, which is unaffected by the controversy, to impose this particular procedure on either of the two others cannot be reasonably justified, and has no foundation in the law of nations.

In the remarks which I have made, I have argued on the theory that the Monroe doctrine in itself is sound. I must not, however, be understood as expressing any acceptance of it on the part of her Majesty's Government. It must always be mentioned with respect, on account of the distinguished statesman to whom it is due and the great Nation who have generally adopted it. But international law is founded on the general consent of nations, and no statesmen, however eminent, and no nation, however powerful, are competent to insert into the code of international law a novel principle which was never recognized before, and which has not since been accepted by the Government of any other country.

Rights of Nations Stated.

The United States have a right, like any other nation, to interpose in any controversy by which their own interests are affected, and they are the judge whether those interests are touched and in what measure they should be sustained. But their rights are in no way strengthened or extended by the fact that the controversy affects some territory which is called American. Mr. Olney quotes the case of the recent Chilean war, in which the United States declined to join with France and England in an effort to bring hostilities to a close, on account of the Monroe doctrine. The United States were entirely in the right in declining to join in an attempt at pacification if they thought fit; but Mr. Olney's principle that American questions are for American decision, even if it received any countenance from the language of President Monroe, (which it does not,) cannot be sustained by any reasoning drawn from the law of nations.

The Government of the United States is not entitled to affirm as a universal proposition, with reference to a number of independent States for whose conduct it assumes no responsibility, that its interests are necessarily concerned in whatever may befall those States simply because they are situated in the Western Hemisphere. It may well be that the interests of the United States are affected by something that happens to Chile or to Peru, and that the circumstance may give them the right of interference; but such a contingency may equally happen in the case of China or Japan, and the right of interference is not more extensive or more assured in the one case than in the other.

Though the language of President Monroe is directed to the attainment of objects which most Englishmen would agree to be salutary, it is impossible to admit that they have been inscribed by any adequate authority in the code of international law, and the danger which such admission would involve is sufficiently exhibited both by the strange development which the doctrine has received at Mr. Olney's hands and the arguments by which it is supported in the dispatch under reply. In defense of it he says: "That distance and 3,000 miles of intervening ocean make any permanent political union between a European and an American State unnatural and inexpedient will hardly be denied. But physical and geographical considerations are the least of the objections to such a union. Europe has a set of primary interests which are peculiar to herself; America is not interested in them, and ought not to be vexed or complicated with them."

And, again: "Thus far in our history we have been spared the burdens and evils of immense standing armies, and all the other accessories of huge warlike establishments; and the exemption has highly contributed to our National greatness and wealth, as well as to the happiness of every citizen. But with the powers of Europe permanently encamped on American soil, the ideal conditions we have thus far enjoyed cannot be expected to continue."

Meaning of Mr. Olney's Words.

The necessary meaning of these words is that the union between Great Britain and Canada; between Great Britain and Jamaica and Trinidad; between Great Britain and British Honduras or British Guiana are "inexpedient and unnatural." President Monroe disclaims any such inference from his doctrine; but in this, as in other respects, Mr. Olney develops it. He lays down that the inexpedient and unnatural character of the union between European and American States is so obvious that it "will hardly be denied." Her Majesty's Government are prepared emphatically to deny it on behalf of both the British and American people who are subjects to her crown. They maintain that the union between Great Britain and her territories in the Western Hemisphere is both natural and expedient.

They fully concur with the view which President Monroe apparently entertained, that any disturbance of the existing territorial distribution in that hemisphere by any fresh acquis

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—Nance Oldfield and The Bells—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—A Runaway Colt—8:15.
EDOC—The Night Clerk 8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—His Excellency—8:10.
CASINO—A Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
DALY'S—The Transit of Leo—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Camille—8:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—Shore Acres—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Bonnie Scotland—8:00. Matinée.
GARDEN—A Stag Party—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARRICK—The Founding—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Ups and Downs of Life—8:00. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The New Boy—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Night.
IRVING PLACE—Three Angels in a Home—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Home Secretary—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Hebrew Technical Institute Fair—Afternoon and evening.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—La Navarraise and Pagliacci—8:00.
PALMER'S—The Shop Girl—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12 P. M.
STANDARD—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown—8:15.
STAR—The County Fair—8:15.

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PREPARING THE TESTIMONY

Mr. Iselin Getting Together Much Evidence for Investigating Committee.

Mr. Iselin and his lawyer are working hard to be able to present testimony to the Investigating Committee of the New-York Yacht Club. Every man who can in any way tell what was done on the Defender from the time the yacht was measured on Sept. 6 until she was remeasured again on Sept. 8 will either appear before the committee or will make an affidavit, which will be read.

Capt. Haff has been to Deer Island, accompanied by a lawyer, and will be on hand with a bundle of affidavits made by those of the crew he was able to find. Capt. Terry and Mate Berry will testify.

The most important statement, it is thought, will be made by N. G. Herreshoff. He will tell how the yacht was designed and what her waterline length was to have been, and he will show how absurd it would have been to have sunk the yacht four inches in the water and so increase her length. This would have changed the trim of the yacht, and undone all that had been done through racing with the Vigilant during the Summer.

Lord Dunraven will sail from Liverpool to-day on the Teutonic. He, it is said, will be accompanied by a lawyer and Arthur Glennie, and affidavits from the Valkyrie's Captains and crew.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	40	31	30
6 A. M.	48	29	28
9 A. M.	47	38	29
12 M.	54	35	34
3 P. M.	48	37	39
6 P. M.	42	37	38
9 P. M.	41	36	36
12 P. M.	40	36	35

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....33.62
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....33.60
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....48.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....35.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 15, Column 4.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE PEOPLE WILL SUSTAIN THE PRESIDENT.

The declarations of Mr. CLEVELAND'S special message on the Venezuelan affair are very serious. They are more so than the American public had expected, though they are absolutely in harmony with the brief statement contained in the message of Dec. 3. The first impression made by the present message undoubtedly will be, coming from a President of such sober and independent judgment, with so deep a sense of his responsibility, and so free alike from the influence of popular passion or the bias of personal ambition, that it rests on a strong case. And this general, this practically universal confidence in the high character of Mr. CLEVELAND is a very weighty element in the situation. The people of the United States have always been and always will be prompt and firm in sustaining their Government in the assertion of their rights. Their feeling and their action are the more sure when they know that these rights are interpreted by a calm, clear, and just mind.

The substance of the case as submitted by the President may be briefly stated. In the dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela, which has existed in various stages of acuteness for more than a half century, Great Britain, starting from the boundary of the unquestioned territory of her colony of British Guiana, had at successive periods claimed a different and gradually greater extent of territory. The dispute having reached a critical stage, the President communicated to the British Government, in July last, a statement of what the United States regarded as their just and essential policy in the premises. This is in effect that no European power can be allowed, by the forcible extension of its territory on this continent or by other means, to extend its system over, or to oppress or control, the destiny of any independent American State. The question in the present case is, What is the boundary of British territory? Whatever it can fairly and fully be shown to be, the United States will respect it, but it should not be determined arbitrarily by Great Britain alone. It can only honorably and decisively be determined by arbitration, which the United States had urged on Great Britain for many years. The President requested of the British Government to be informed whether arbitration will be adopted

The British Government has, with an elaborate statement of its case and with an extended discussion of the principles advanced and the policy avowed by the United States, declined to submit to arbitration, and equally, of course, denies the right of the United States to require it. Assuming that Venezuela maintains the position thus far taken, the President says:

"The dispute has reached such a stage as to make it now incumbent upon the United States to take measures to determine, with sufficient certainty for its justification, what is the true divisional line between the Republic of Venezuela and British Guiana. The inquiry to that end should, of course, be conducted carefully and judicially, and due weight should be given to all available evidence, records, and facts in support of the claims of both parties.

"In order that such an examination should be prosecuted in a thorough and satisfactory manner, I suggest that the Congress make an adequate appropriation for the expenses of a commission to be appointed by the Executive, who shall make the necessary investigation and report upon the matter with the least possible delay. When such report is made and accepted it will, in my opinion, be the duty of the United States to resist by every means in its power, as a willful aggression upon its rights and interests, the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands or the exercise of governmental jurisdiction over any territory which, after investigation, we have determined of right belong to Venezuela."

This declaration, as we have said, is very serious. It is made still more so by the closing words of the message:

"In making these recommendations I am fully alive to the full responsibility incurred, and keenly realize all the consequences that may follow. I am nevertheless firm in my conviction that, while it is a grievous thing to contemplate the two great English-speaking peoples of the world as being otherwise than friendly competitors in the onward march of civilization and strenuous and worthy rivals in all the arts of peace, there is no calamity which a great nation can invite which equals that which follows a supine submission to wrong and injustice, and the consequent loss of national self-respect and honor, beneath which is shielded and defended a people's safety and greatness."

It does not, in our judgment, express the scope or the authority of the principle involved in this message to designate it as a "doctrine" or to attach to it the name of any President, whether that of MONROE or another. It includes, we believe, a rational and fair application of the essential part of the "Monroe doctrine" as it has repeatedly been declared by the Government of the United States under successive Administrations and in varied circumstances. But it is now submitted to the judgment of the American Nation as an American principle. As it stands to-day in the message of the President, it is a clear, grave assertion that the United States will see justice done, neither asking more nor accepting less, to any independent State on this continent. To that principle soon or late we believe Great Britain will assent. By that principle, in any event, the American Nation will stand.

THE SUNDAY LAWS.

Some estimable and eminent citizens were among the speakers at the meeting held in Carnegie Hall on Monday evening to make a demonstration in favor of maintaining the present law prohibiting on Sunday the sale of intoxicating liquors. The attendance at the meeting, large as it was, constituted a very small fraction of the people who were in sympathy with its objects and who will, when called upon, vote accordingly. That must be understood at the outset of any attempt to secure a modification of the laws. We do not undertake to say that if the question were put to a vote a majority of the voters would be found to be against any relaxation of the existing law, nor that it would be found in favor of such a relaxation. But it is worth while pointing out to the citizens who feel themselves oppressed and outraged by the honest enforcement of the law that the enforcement is not merely, as they are apt to suppose, a caprice of the present Police Commissioners, but that there is behind it a great body of public opinion.

Nevertheless, there are one or two points that may properly be brought to the notice of those who engaged in the demonstration on Monday evening, and of those who sympathize with them. One is that the discussion at the present time is entirely academic. There is no practical object to be gained by holding meetings, except to assure the Police Commissioners that the majority is with them in the rigid enforcement of a law of the repeal or the modification of which there is no immediate prospect.

A second point is that Sunday drinking cannot be prevented either by law or by the enforcement of law, or by meetings never so numerously attended or so respectably addressed. It may be that the thirty-five hundred policemen of the city may succeed in closing and in keeping closed on Sundays the nine thousand licensed drinking places of the city if they devote their efforts on that day exclusively to that object. But it is inevitable that, even if the attention of the force continues to be engrossed by the closing of saloons, the law will be systematically, extensively, and successfully evaded. The orators and the audience at the Carnegie Hall meeting and the people who sympathize with them deceive themselves if they think that prohibition can be enforced in New-York on one day of the week. THE TIMES has heretofore shown that it is not enforced even in the rural community of Herkimer. What can be done is to deprive the community of all power of supervising or regulating the liquor traffic on Sunday by making the official pretense that the traffic does not exist, and by driving a considerable part of the population across the North or the East River on Sundays. Whether those results would be in the interests of morality, of law and order, or of anything that any reasonable person considers to be of value, is a question that may be commended to the considerate attention of those who are disposed to commit themselves against any modification of the Sunday clause of the excise law.

JUDICIAL FUNCTIONS IN TENNESSEE.

Chief Justice SNODGRASS of Tennessee seems to have established a record in forensic "difficulties." Some years ago a disappointed suitor in Kentucky took his revenge for an adverse decision by the highest court by waylaying the Chief Justice upon the steps of the Court House and then and there murdering him. But this was a mode of protest against a decision, whereas the action of the Chief Justice of Tennessee was his way of inculcating respect for the decisions of the tribunal over which he presides with a "gun" in his hinder pocket.

It seems that one BEASLEY, a "prominent lawyer" of Chattanooga, had been soothing his mind, in respect to a decision of Judge SNODGRASS's court, by making public in a newspaper, under his own signature, the imputation that the motive of the decision had been political and not legal. Since the famous case of Judge PECK, who was impeached for committing for contempt of court the writer of an attack upon him in a newspaper, it is not likely that this action would constitute contempt of court. It might even have happened that the disrespect of BEASLEY to the court would have gone unrebuked if the Chief Justice had not happened to encounter him in the law office of a third person. The Chief Justice thereupon drew the revolver and fired at him twice, one shot taking effect in BEASLEY'S arm. Before he recovers from his wound BEASLEY will no doubt be convinced of the futility of writing newspaper articles against the Supreme Court, and will be apt in future to resort to more primitive methods of criticism. For it seems that in Tennessee you incur a serious responsibility by attacking a man in print, while by merely "opening fire" upon him you incur none whatever. But what is most to be considered is the effect upon the Supreme Court of Tennessee. There is no reason to doubt that the vigorous action of the Chief Justice has intrenched that tribunal more firmly than ever in the public respect.

RIGHT AND JUSTICE.

The President joins the courage of an American to a jurist's respect for right and justice.

The position he takes is immeasurably strengthened by the fact that it is based upon a demand for arbitration. Great Britain refusing to submit its pretensions to an impartial examination, the President declares that we must constitute a competent court of inquiry. If the court finds that Great Britain is right, we shall interpose no obstacle to her acquiring all the territory as to which her title is proved. If she is wrong, the unwarranted seizure of the disputed territory by her would constitute an act of aggression which we will not permit.

The American people will sustain that position, because it is honorable, just, and in accord with a principle to which we have uniformly adhered for three-quarters of a century.

The British Ministry cannot maintain and justify before the people of Great Britain, against the firm and united protest of the people of the United States, a cause they dare not or will not submit to impartial arbitration.

REFORM IN LEGISLATIVE METHODS.

A report of very great value has been submitted to Gov. MORTON by the Commissioners appointed by him, under the authorizing act passed last Winter, to devise simpler and sounder methods for the transaction of the business of the Legislature. At every session of the Legislature within the memory of living man abuses of procedure in the introduction and management of bills have been called to the attention of the public. For these abuses the commission that has just reported attempts to provide adequate remedies. Mr. SIMON STERNE has made legislative reform a subject of close and intelligent study for many years. He was easily the guiding spirit of the commission, and the other members, Messrs. SAXTON, AINSWORTH, LINSON, and KENYON, all of whom have had experience in the practice of lawmaking, have very sensibly accepted Mr. STERNE'S matured judgment and suggestions as to its theory.

While it is of course impossible to foresee what action the Legislature will take upon this report, it is earnestly to be hoped that its suggestions and the bills submitted by the Commissioners will find favor at Albany. We feel assured that the Governor will heartily commend the suggested reforms to the Legislature in his message. Several years ago Mr. STERNE secured the indorsement of the Bar Association for the principles embodied in this report. The influence and authority of that body can doubtless be counted upon in support of the reform. The City Club, also, ought to take it up. But the good sense of the legislators themselves, we think, can be counted on to accord a candid hearing and hospitable treatment to the projects of legislation recommended by Mr. STERNE and his fellow-Commissioners. These changes will promote the public welfare, they will promote the convenience of the Legislature, certain, in its enlarged form, to be overwhelmed with bills. They will serve as a bar to those unwholesome underhanded methods which are productive only of scandal and bring reproach upon the representatives of the people at Albany.

But, whether the Legislature heeds these suggestions or not, it is a useful thing to have them made, and they will bear fruit in time. The reform proposed is really one of urgent importance, if only to check the flood of useless or harmful legislation. The new laws put upon our voluminous statute books at the last session numbered considerably more than one thousand. They are contained in three bulky volumes, each of more than a thousand pages. Two of these volumes are filled with special and local acts, most of which were passed with little or no regard for their necessity or utility, and with scarcely any knowledge regarding their purpose and effect on the part of anybody except those concerned in "putting them through."

Such an addition to the mass of statute law in one year is something appalling, and it is made with little regard to consistency with what has gone before, producing a chaos out of which revision and adjudication are constantly striving to bring order, without being able to keep up with the process of creation.

The most important suggestions of the commission are those which relate to local and special bills, and, if adopted, they would greatly diminish the number of those introduced and the proportion of those passed. That of itself would be a great public gain, and the law and rules recommended would also be a protection to the legislator against the pressure of outside influences. To honest legislators it would be a relief, and it would bring to them the support of public opinion, which now has no means of access. There are good suggestions also with reference to general bills, calculated to prevent either smothering them in committees or "sneaking" or "snapping" them through. Whether the Legislature, at the coming session, adopts these suggestions or not, the cause of reform will be advanced by having them presented and considered.

THE COLORADO SHARES.

We have compared the quoted prices of Colorado mining stocks for Dec. 14, which we published on Monday, with the official quotations of a majority of these shares for the two weeks beginning on Nov. 18. The price of the highest of these stocks is lower now than it was more than three weeks ago. A majority of the cheap shares (selling for a few cents) show some advance, and many stocks are quoted now which were not mentioned in November. On the whole, regarding the new movement as a speculative "boom" started and stimulated by persons who have hoped that Eastern traders and investors would be drawn in, we should say that the people of Colorado have not yet put their shoulder to the wheel with sufficient force and determination.

Their "boom" market lags a little. The upward march of prices is not fast enough. The originators of the numerous mushroom Exchanges and the incorporators of the scores of new companies are not buying enough on their own account. They do not show their confidence in "cent shares" by bidding for them until they become twenty-five-cent shares or dollar shares. They should invest something of their own and continually add to their invesment. Until they do this, "the East" will pass by the penny shares of the Exchanges to purchase outright Colorado mines in which gold has actually been found.

Who's afraid? Haven't we Castle Williams?

Marvelous are the possibilities of "sentiment," Gov. MORTON has postponed the execution of "BAT" SHEA because the day originally set falls within the holiday season! If we recall the circumstances accurately, Mr. SHEA did not defer the assassination of Ross until after Christmas—no, nor even until after election day.

Manhattan Consolidated went down two and a half points yesterday. A desperate attempt was made for a while by heavy holders of the stock to explain the drop as a result of President CLEVELAND'S message about the Venezuelan boundary, but later it was ascertained that a careless—criminal would hardly be too severe—guard on one of the Third Avenue trains had broken a lamp chimney, and that early knowledge of this disaster had caused the selling. Certain conscienceless bears, whose names we are tempted to reveal, then tried to exaggerate the calamity, and declared, almost openly, that two chimneys, not one, had been destroyed. Such conduct is simply outrageous, and all malignant efforts like this to cause a panic by magnifying every calamity should be instantly and adequately punished. Business is business, but mendacity is not business; it is crime.

According to Col. SWORDS, the vivacious Republican statesman who for many years has been making an earnest and moderately successful effort to live up to his name, Senator ALLISON is not a "receptive" but an "active" candidate for the Presidency. History tells us that those who in the past have displayed most activity in this direction rarely or never caught up with the object of their ambition. It's mighty fine exercise, but there is as much more of profit as of dignity in calm receptivity.

PERSONALS.

—Not quite all the London critics praise Mr. W. D. Howells's one-act comedy, "A Dangerous Ruffian." The Times says: "It is not likely to enhance his literary reputation or to lead to his more intimate connection with the stage. In fact, there is nothing to distinguish this lever de rideau from the productions of the average 'prentice hand." The Daily News, while declaring that the play "will not 'bathe the drooping spirits in delight,'" is still "interesting as the reputed first contribution to the stage of the popular American novelist and essayist. It is based upon a genuinely comic idea, which may afford more entertainment when a few repetitions have 'begotten a temperance' that was something wanting on Saturday evening."

—When Victor Duruy called on Napoleon III. for the first time he was not sure of himself. He had written of the coup d'état which made the fortune of Augustus, "These things are done sometimes, but it is better not to recall them." The Emperor asked him if he liked his situation in life. "Yes, Sire," replied Duruy; "I am a teacher in a lycée; I am satisfied." The Emperor smiled. "What is the highest place that you can hope to occupy?" he asked. "Oh, I should like to be Inspector General," Duruy said, laughingly. "You shall be Inspector General," said the Emperor. "Perhaps I have some influence with the Minister."

—Miss Frances Power Cobbe, who has just celebrated her seventy-third birthday, was the first woman to do regular office work on the editorial staff of a London daily. When The Echo was first started Miss Cobbe attended every other day to write leaders and notes, generally on social subjects. She was known as an author long before she was a journalist. It is now over forty years ago since she called at Longman's and asked them to issue her book on Kantian ethics. Mr. Longman at first smiled incredulously at the idea of such a work from a young lady, but after listening to his visitor, said: "Very well, I will publish your book."

—Sometimes Kaiser Wilhelm talks as if he wore the high red-heeled boots of the Regency in France, that conferred the privilege of being exquisitely polite, and, naturally, entailed that of being exquisitely impertinent. It is true that there cannot be impertinence where there is no politeness. Kaiser Wilhelm said to a Danish virtuoso, "Madam, you play the violin admirably; when I listen to you with my eyes shut, I imagine that I am listening to Sarasate; but prefer to keep my eyes open."

—The late Count Taaffe had the distinction of being about the ugliest man in Europe, and always attracted the amazed attention of strangers who saw him in the streets of Vienna. He wore an extraordinary hat, shoved far back on his queer-shaped head. His hair was long, black, and straight. He was the only man not a member of the royal family whom the Emperor addressed with the familiar "du."

—The Rev. Dr. Samuel J. Niccolls, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church at St. Louis, a position he has held for thirty years, has declined the Presidency of Lane Seminary at Cincinnati. He declares that he prefers St. Louis to Cincinnati both as a place of residence and as a place of labor. This should cause some comment in the Ohio city.

—The Czar is reported to have said to somebody who commented on the sex of his baby, "The Czarina and I are rejoiced to have a daughter. The child is ours, and ours only; a son would have belonged to all Russia."

"The Cricket on the Hearth."

Charles Dickens the Younger in Good Words.

The original idea of the "Cricket" was connected with the weekly periodical which Charles Dickens had long had in his mind, but which had to wait for a few years longer. "What do you think," he wrote to Forster, after the first plan was given up, "of a notion that has occurred to me in connection with our abandoned little weekly? It would be a delicate and beautiful fancy for a Christmas book, making the cricket a little household god—silent in the wrong and sorrow of the tale and loud again when all went well and happy."

The result of this happy fancy was the delightful "Cricket on the Hearth," the third of the Christmas books, and to be ranked only below, even if not on an absolute equality with, the "Carol." Its immediate popularity was enormous—its sale at the outset doubled that of both its predecessors—the charm of the little story was irresistible, and Dot and the Carrier, Caleb Plummer and Bertha, Tackleton and Tilly Slowboy, took their places among the greatest of the public favorites. And, happily, no unusual strain was involved in the work. The career of the "Cricket" was pleasant and peaceful from the first.

Differing Opinions of Carp.

From The Chicago Record.

There is a difference of opinion as to the success of carp fisheries. The Indiana Commissioner of Fisheries, for instance, thinks the German carp, introduced several years ago by the United States Fish Commission, as great a nuisance as the English sparrow. The conclusion of the Ohio fish and game warden, likewise, is that the carp is more harm than good. Secretary George W. Langford, of the Illinois State Fish Commission, on the other hand, comes to the defense of the carp, and thinks that it is particularly adapted for food for those who cannot afford higher-priced fish.

A NEW MUSICAL TRAVESTY

Showy Scenes and Costumes, Some Fair Music, and a Little Fun in "A Stag Party."

It is not easy to see how two able-bodied men, one of them assuredly skilled in stagecraft, could find employment enough to drive away ennui in the composition of "A Stag Party," a musical travesty which Mr. Palmer produced in a showy manner, after the expenditure of a great deal of the money "Trilby" made for him, at the Garden Theatre last evening. The thing is much like some of the English pieces lately brought over. It is in three acts, and treats, ironically, the sports of Summer and Autumn in the Adirondacks. The scene is the preserve of a gun club on the lower Saranac. There is to be a stag hunt, but the stag to be hunted has been seized for trespass by the owner of a neighboring preserve, who has a grievance, on the score of unrequited love, against a fair member of the club.

The protagonist decides to go forth and shoot the stag. No one knows why, but, as his remarks while he is loading a musket with cherry stones, are droll, and nearly twenty minutes of inanity have preceded them, his determination is a relief. Presently this gentleman, who is the Attorney General of the State of New-York, sits down on a slice of fly paper, and thereafter backs off the stage. The fun has now become uproarious. Unfortunately, he shoots not the stag, but a guide. For two mortal hours he is a fugitive from justice, and then the wounded guide appears, declares he was not wounded, and the last curtain falls.

There is a comic song and dance about "Obedient Mary" which is very good. There is a barnyard song, which is rather vulgar, but contains the elements that make for popularity. There is a description of a hunt in Bill Nye's best vein. There is a burlesque Spanish trio in the last act as good as the Pierrot song in "A Gaiety Girl." There is an acrobatic dance of an aged darkey and two make-believe bears, which is undoubtedly editying. And Act II., after ambling and dragging for nearly an hour, closes with a capital travesty of old-fashioned melodrama. This is the sum of "A Stag Party."

The rest is all extremely silly, and some of it is deplorably vulgar. Herman Perlet's music, of which there is a great deal, is generally fluently characterless. The chorus is numerous and many of the girls are pretty. The list of principals is long, but the burden of work rests upon Louis Harrison and Marie Dressler.

The revival of Harrison is an event of some note. For a long while he has been regarded as extinct. It was a surprise last night to find him revivified and, if not quite up to date, at least as spirited and droll as his burdensome rôle would permit him to be. He performed his songs with gusto, and whenever he chanced on a good joke made the most of it. Miss Dressler is buxom and energetic. Her singing is capable. Her dancing is vigorous if scarcely graceful. She acts all she can, and is particularly impressive when she imitates now a hen, now a cat.

The best dancer is Sadie McDonald, and Geraldine McCann keeps her company fairly well. The songs of these two, however, go for next to nothing. Dietrichstein's delicate wit is lost in the horse play. Richard Barker's Roman hand shows distinctly in the training of the chorus.

But, alas! we expected better work from Paul Potter and Edgar Nye. They prove inferior to the ordinary London librettists. All that paint and powder, silk tights and lace petticoats, limelights, and scenery can do for "A Stag Party" has been done, and may have a long run. But the Brooklyn Bridge may fall.

Cuyler Van Tassell.....Louis Harrison
Count Otto Witzky.....Leo Dietrichstein
Magdalen Witzky.....Sadie McDonald
Ruth Van Tassell.....Geraldine McCann
Freddy Van Tassell.....Bessie Bonehill
Georgia Vest.....Marie Dressler
John Lyttleton.....David Torrence
Joseph Coke.....Charles Coote
Paul Brown.....Charles A. Burke
Richard Brackenburg.....Gilbert Clayton
Goliah Wagstaff.....Gilbert Gregory
Mose.....Ducrow
Pete.....Grant Baker
Sam.....John Slevin

ROBERTS'S CLAIM TO BE HEARD

He Demands $101,838 from the State for Imprisonment for a Crime He Did Not Commit.

The State Board of Claims met yesterday in Part III. of the Superior Court. The board consists of Hugh Reilly, presiding Commissioner; Wilbur F. Porter, George M. Beebe, associate Commissioners; Attorney General T. E. Hancock, and J. C. Davies, Deputy Attorney General. All were present except Attorney General Hancock.

The claims to be heard are from 1,013 to 3,291, inclusive. The first claim of $34,883.74 (1,013) of William O'Neill and others for contract work on buildings on Ward's Island, in 1888, was dismissed without argument. Claims 1,176 to 1,180, inclusive, were laid over. That of Edward Schenck for auctioneer's fees was also dismissed.

The claim of John J. McLean for $11,445 for contract work was laid over for trial, as was also the claim of the Long Island Railroad Company for $22,344 for labor and material employed in repairing the State bridge over the Shinnecock and Peconic Canal in Southampton.

The claim of the Panama Railroad Company for $94,026 for a balance due upon the revision and readjustment of the accounts for taxes between the State and the claimant, was promptly dismissed, because the company showed no disposition to push it. The necessary papers had not been filed. It is possible, however, that papers may yet be filed, and the claim get a hearing.

Claims 2,074 to 2,365, which were for damages for the destruction by the Health Board of glandered horses, were laid over for hearing.

Claims 2,729 to 2,779, inclusive, were dismissed. They were those of employes of Sing Sing Prison, who claimed an increase in pay for labor performed. It was alleged that a statute provided for this increase. Many of the claims amounted to $80.

The claim of the Union Railway Company of New-York for the recovery of alleged excessive payment of taxes, and the claim of Charles A. Merritt for $13,055, for alleged breach of contract in connection with his lease of the Surf Hotel at Fire Island went over for the next term.

It was conclud to try the famous Roberts claim (No. 3,080) at 11 o'clock to-morrow. The claimant is John Roberts, and he wants $101,838 for alleged false imprisonment. This is the first case of the kind that has come before the board, and has created a great deal of comment and interest.

Roberts was arrested at his place of business, 90 James Street, New-York, Jan. 4, 1877, on a charge of burglary and larceny, said to have been committed Dec. 22, 1876, in Long Island City at the residence of William H. and George L. Green. He was convicted and sentenced to State's prison for twenty years, Jan. 27, 1877.

Gov. Lucius Robinson pardoned Roberts Oct. 21, 1878, as it was proved that he was innocent. Gov. Morton last April restored Roberts to citizenship, and later signed a paper authorizing him to present a claim to the State Board of Claims for damages sustained. Gov. Morton also authorized the Board of Claims to award a proper amount to Roberts.

The claimant estimates his damages as follows: Loss of business and expense of counsel, $12,700; interest on loss of business, $14,068; damage to reputation, also suffering by reason of confinement, $75,000.

Charles Dickens's Christmas.

Charles Dickens the Younger in Good Words.

I think that the pleasantest, as well as the most vivid, of all my recollections of him are those which are connected with Christmases at Devonshire Terrace, at Tavistock House, and at Gadshill. Indeed, I have him always before me at Christmas time, and can see him, as if it were yesterday, looking around the dinner table, with the first glass of wine in his hand, waiting that we might all drink to one another in Bob Cratchit's toast, "A merry Christmas to us all, my dears, God bless us!" or, standing on New Year's Eve at the stroke of midnight, with his watch in his hand, to listen for the nearest chimes; or playing with extraordinary keenness and energy at the games, some of which are recorded in the description of Scrooge's nephew's dinner party, and in the pursuit of which he took never-ending delight; or presiding over the birthday children's ball, which we had for so many years on Twelfth Night, himself the most eager, the brightest, and the cheerlest of all the merry party. There was nothing surreal about the "Dickens Christmas" at home, I can testify.

TURKS WERE NOT HARMED

Harpoot's Experience Refutes a Favorite Ottoman Contention

GLADSTONE WRITES ON THE CASE

He Hopes the Government of Britain Is Not Answerable for the Situation — Missionaries Are Safe.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The correspondent of The United Press at Constantinople telegraphs under yesterday's date that it is now known that not a single Turk was injured in the disturbance at Harpoot, nor did any Christians fire a shot, the Christians having been shot and cut down without resistance.

The Rev. Royal M. Cole has made the journey from Moosh to Bitlis in safety. The American missionaries have decided to remain at their present posts, their feeling of security having been restored.

A pro-Armenian meeting was held in the City Temple here to-day, at which was read a letter from Mr. Gladstone, in which he said:

"The six great powers, which among them spend more than £100,000,000 yearly upon what is termed their defenses, lie prostrate at the feet of an impotent Sultan, who, with their cognizance, appears to prosecute massacres at his will, day by day. Which power or powers is to blame? I know not. Our country is quite able to cope with five or six Turkeys, and she is under peculiar obligations, but she is not omnipotent. I sincerely hope that her Majesty's Government has not been in any degree answerable for bringing about an almost incredible situation."

United States Minister Terrell is in uninterrupted telegraphic communication with every missionary in Asia Minor. The Minister received a telegram yesterday saying that the missionaries at Kaisarea and Adana were abundantly safeguarded.

The captains of the foreign guardships at Constantinople had a conference yesterday for the purpose of arranging a concert of measures for public safety in case of need.

KAISER'S VISIT TO BISMARCK.

Wilhelm Obtains a Promise, Gives a Bouquet and a Naval Album.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—It is said at the Foreign Office that Chancellor von Hohenlohe knew and approved of the intention of Emperor William to visit Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruh yesterday. The visit, it is also said, had no political significance, it being made solely in order that the Emperor might personally extend to the ex-Chancellor an invitation to be present at the military review in Berlin on Jan. 18, upon the occasion of the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the German Empire.

Among the incidents connected with the visit of the Emperor to Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruh it is related that the Kaiser handed to the ex-Chancellor a large bouquet as the gift of the Empress. The Kaiser grasped Prince Bismarck's hand warmly and held it for a long time, meanwhile inquiring as to his health.

The Emperor obtained the ex-Chancellor's promise to attend the celebration of Jan. 18 and gave to him a magnificent naval album.

CREDIT FOR ABYSSINIAN WAR.

Seven Italian Ships with Reinforcements Prepared to Sail.

ROME, Dec. 17.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Premier Crispi asked for a credit for the prosecution of the Italian operations in Africa of 20,000,000 lire, including the 7,000,000 lire already proposed. A section of the Chamber raised opposition to the proposal, but, nevertheless, the Chamber approved the grant asked for, and the matter was referred to the Budget Commission.

A squadron of seven Italian warships is being prepared to sail for the Red Sea to convey troops to reinforce the Italian forces in Africa.

MACEO DEFEATED AT PELADEROS.

Col. Zamara Has Routed Eight Hundred Insurgents at Jamal.

MADRID, Dec. 17.—A dispatch to The Imparcial from Santiago de Cuba says that a Government force under the command of Col. Garrido has twice defeated the rebels under José Maceo at Peladeros.

The dispatch further says that Col. Zamara has routed 800 insurgents at Jamal. The Spanish losses

PROUD OF THE PRESIDENT

Bankers and Business Men Approve the Message.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB UNANIMOUS

Mr. Depew, Russell Sage, ex-Gov. Flower, and Others Indorse the American Sentiments.

DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS AGREE

General Feeling that There Was No Other Position for a Patriotic Executive to Take.

Party lines disappeared yesterday in this city in expressions regarding the President's message. In all quarters the occasion for strong utterance was recognized and congratulations were general that the President's habitual facility for saying the right thing at the right time had been exercised promptly and with vigor.

The language used and the spirit manifested in the message were alike approved and the common judgment, as heard in discussions of it, was that it was worthy of the President's best efforts in emphasizing sound and patriotic doctrine. Naturally, it furnished an absorbing topic everywhere.

Its first substantial effect appeared in the financial district. There had been a firm security marked early in the day, with quotations advancing for many properties. When the terms of the message became known securities were sold. There was not the excitement of heavy liquidation, but those who could close out contracts handily did so. The active list declined, with losses averaging 1 per cent. for prominent securities.

Sales reached only 279,054 shares of stock, showing that nothing like a scare prevailed, but that operators were apprehensive that this might be a good time to discount the timidity of capital. Grain advanced slightly, and cotton slightly declined, this being the usual effect of war news. Dealings in both staples were only moderate.

Talk down town, as throughout the city, hardly contemplated danger of a long break in the friendly relations with England.

Allusions to a possible war were mainly jocose. No serious expressions were heard of a desire for such a misfortune. Approval of the President's language carried with it a conviction not only that the message had the right ring, but that it would bring about the right result.

A peaceful and friendly adjustment was anticipated, with proper concessions, of course, on England's part. That this would occur did not seem to be at all doubtful, even if the means might be devious in bringing it about.

Union League Club.

Not for a long time has there been so much discussion over any topic or such unanimity of opinion among members of the Union League Club as that provoked last evening by the President's message.

At dinner time there were 200 men in the clubhouse, and every one was discussing the message. A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES talked with half a dozen men, who did not care to have their names mentioned, but who were enthusiastic in agreeing with the sentiment of the message in every respect.

"There are 1,600 of us in this club," a prominent member said, "and I have not the least hesitation in saying that there are 1,000 to the man with Mr. Cleveland in this matter. Never in my long connection with this club have I seen such unanimity of opinion on a question of such import. There is absolutely not one dissenting voice.

"We consider Mr. Cleveland's action patriotic and American, and the Union League Club will stand by him through thick and thin in this matter

"We do not look on it in the light of a political question, but as an American question. It is believed here that Salisbury has made a great blunder in refusing Mr. Cleveland's proposition to arbitrate. England has now put herself in a position where she must either back down or fight.

"It is the sentiment of many of the members that England has been misled as to the temperament of the American people by the speeches of Mr. Bayard, who gave them the impression that we would stand almost anything here.

"The proposition to appoint a commission to ascertain for ourselves the truth or falsity of Venezuela's complaints is regarded by the club as the right thing. The United States will not defend Venezuela if she is in the wrong. But if she is in the right, we have taken our stand and cannot retreat, and the Union League Club would be the last to do that."

In the smoking room a well-known naval officer was talking to several men, who agreed with him in everything he said.

"England," he remarked, "cannot afford to go to war for a little strip of land in South America. The life blood of England is her commerce, and this will be gone if she gets into war with us. I fought through the late war, and was a witness to the devastation wrought in our commerce by one ship—the Alabama. Well, we could get enough ships out to completely ruin England's commerce.

"England, I tell you, is too toploffy. She has been dealing so long with negroes in Africa that she believes herself able to use the same diplomacy with the United States, and it simply won't do."

It was the general opinion at the club that England would submit to arbitration, but for curiosity some one asked where the war would take place.

"Right here," said the naval officer. "England with her 400 first-class fighting ships could wipe us off the seas probably, and take our seacoast cities. But she could not get any further.

"To do us any harm, England would have to land here 1,000,000 men, and that she cannot do. She has not the men, in the first place, and I don't believe she could land them in the face of modern coast defenses.

"We could raise ten men to her one, and the first thing you know we would grab Canada. No, I tell you, England cannot afford to go to war with us, and she knows it."

Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower.

Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower said: "It is a strong message. The people will unite in support of it. I indorse every word of it. This Government, I am confident, will eventually have its way, without recourse to arms."

Henry W. Cannon.

Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank, said: "I have not yet carefully read the message, but from its bold spirit I should say it firmly asserted our policy, which has been and will be recognized."

Edmund D. Randolph.

Edmund D. Randolph, President of the Continental National Bank, said: "I am a firm believer in the Monroe doctrine, and think the principles enunciated in that doctrine should be jealously guarded. The message is a splendid document. It was inspired only by loyal motives and disarms partisanship."

J. Edward Simmons.

J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, said: "Such a message makes everybody feel patriotic. It is a grand paper, and it will accomplish its purpose. There will be no occasion for a more serious strain of relations."

James T. Woodward.

James T. Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank, said: "The message is sound. It will be sustained by the people. The President will be applauded as heartily as the English applauded Lord Salisbury's attitude toward the Turkish situation recently."

Warner Van Norden.

Warner Van Norden, President of the Bank of North America, said: "While opposed politically to President Cleveland, I have always admired his patriotism. This message is excellent in all respects. It is wholly removed from the touch of jingoism.

"For my part, I think it would be a good thing for civilization if England had all of South America, but this is an opinion in the abstract. I hold it because England is a great civilizer, and that entire continent would be more valuable to the world if the English had it. But our doctrine is sound, and it must be maintained.

"England and the United States will never go to war again. They are natural allies, not enemies. The Venezuelan matter will, no doubt, in the end be settled by arbitration."

Charles R. Flint.

Charles R. Flint of Flint, Eddy & Co., which house does the largest business between the United States and South America, said:

"The question as to the boundary dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain was introduced at the International American Conference to which I was a United States delegate.

"This conference, at which all the American republics were represented, was held in Washington in 1889 and 1890. After a very full discussion, in which the representatives of the republics of Brazil, Argentina, Colombia, and Central America took part, it was resolved:

"That this conference, having recommended arbitration for the settlement of disputes among the republics of America, begs leave to express the wish that controversies between them and the nations of Europe may be settled in the same friendly manner.

"It is further recommended that the Government of each nation herein represented communicate this wish to all friendly powers.

"The position taken by President Cleveland will, I believe, not only be indorsed, regardless of party, by all patriotic citizens of the United States, but by the peoples of all the South American republics, who will feel that this action on the part of our President is a further evidence that we are bound together for the purpose of preserving the peace, the rights, and the common interests of America."

Russell Sage said: "It is the most sensible document ever put forth by Mr. Cleveland, and I agree with the sentiment entirely. In my opinion it is not a means of causing war, but a way to avoid it.

"Instead of dallying along, without any position in the matter, Mr. Cleveland has come out bold and strong, in language which cannot be misunderstood.

"We do not want to use the Monroe doctrine foolishly, but it is our doctrine, and we must uphold it until an international arbitration has decided that we are wrong. In that event, we will submit. I am an old Monroe doctrine supporter, and I believe that the doctrine is more valuable to us now than when first put forth.

"England, in my opinion, is encroaching upon Venezuela. It is her nature to do so. She is continually making aggressions, and it is our right to protect ourselves. There is nothing fanciful about the doctrine, as Salisbury would have us believe. Russia protects its interests, and so does every nation.

"The United States to-day has put herself at the head and front of the nations of the earth, by her own push and industry. It is the desire of the western world to forge ahead and it would not be right to allow England to do with Venezuela as she has done with her colonies, which are notably behind our own country in progress and development.

"Mr. Cleveland does not want to get us into a war and he has done the best thing to avoid it. Salisbury has made a mistake, keen statesmen though he is, and the English will find it out very shortly."

Chauncey M. Depew.

Chauncey M. Depew said: "I suppose the first gun has been fired for 1896—"

"By which you mean," inquired the reporter, "that Mr. Cleveland will receive the nomination for the Presidency?"

"Exactly," was the response. Mr. Depew said "the message in his opinion voiced the true American position," which is," he added, "that the traditional policy of the country and its present commanding position on the two American continents are such that the United States cannot permit any European Government to acquire new territory in North or South America.

"While in England last Summer I heard a lot of talk on the boundary dispute. Over there they do not have a very high regard for the integrity of some of the South American Governments, and it is argued that if this country interests itself in them it should assume protectorate and all obligations.

"The thing that strikes me particularly in the message is its militant tone. War with Great Britain would be the greatest calamity of modern times. The cost in money to each country would be enormous—probably $500,000,000 to the United States, while every foreign power would suffer more or less in a commercial way. This would result because it would be largely a naval war. Canada would probably come into the possession of the United States, and in the end would be arbitration.

"If the President's suggestion is taken and a commission appointed, it will require nearly a year to determine the merits of the dispute, and that would leave Mr. Cleveland as Commander in Chief of the war party for the Presidential year." And Mr. Depew smiled.

R. M. Galloway.

R. M. Galloway, President of the Merchants' National Bank, said: "I am wholly in accord with the President. His message is patriotic and equal to the occasion."

E. O. Leech.

E. O. Leech, Vice President of the National Union Bank, said: "The message furnishes another manifestation of the President's superb courage and patriotism. Whatever his political opponents may say of him, all agree that he never fails to say what he believes to be true, and to say it in words whose meaning cannot be misunderstood.

"The ringing words of this message will find a response in the heart of every patriot. It will forever silence the sneers of English toadies and their representative in New-York journalism, but the thoughtful, peace-loving, business sentiment of our people will sustain the President.

"While every sensible citizen would lament any serious trouble with England growing out of South American affairs, the great mass of the people would prefer such an issue to an abject surrender of the principles first enunciated by President Monroe, which they believed necessary for the preservation of democratic government on this continent."

Gen. Isaac S. Catlin.

Gen. Isaac S. Catlin, when seen last night at the Hotel St. George, in Brooklyn, said:

"The news from Washington on the Venezuelan question is simply glorious; not because I believe a war with England is imminent, for that would be a direful calamity, but because the true doctrine, as enunciated by Mr. Monroe, has found a grand exponent in President Cleveland. His message has the ring of the true metal, and it is all the more forceful and significant for his dignified and conservative course up to the present time. Jingoism has finally given way to patriotism and statesmanship.

"The name of Grover Cleveland never looked so well and sounded so grandly to me as to-night. I took my political fortune in my hand when I went over to the standard in 1884, and to-night I am prouder than ever of the step I took. I said then he was a patriot, as honest of purpose, as Washington himself, and I have never wavered one iota in my faith in and loyalty to him.

"The financial statement in his annual message, followed by this special message, places him before the American people as the strongest, soundest, broadest, and most popular statesman of the country in either party. When is added to this the fact that he forced the repeal of the McKinley bill, the repeal of the Sherman Silver bill, and more recently saved the Nation's credit and an unprecedented panic by preserving the gold reserve, the people of the Nation owe him a debt of gratitude that can never be repaid.

"Before this last act of patriotism and statesmanship, I believed he would be and ought to be the Democratic candidate for President in 1896; this act not only settles the question of his unanimous nomination, but in my judgment settles the question of his triumphant election.

"As to the question of war between Great Britain and the United States, much, if not all, depends upon the favorable action of Congress upon the President's recommendation and the report of the commission to be appointed to determine the question of the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana. If that commission reports unfavorably to Great Britain, there will be a war or a back-down on the part of England.

"I have fought through one war, and my ancestors on both sides fought in the war of the Revolution and 1812, and I have no desire to participate in another war. But I have a son who is spoiling for a fight, and I think the younger men of the nation are anxious for an opportunity, especially those whose sires fought against each other in the civil war, to join hands under the old flag in a foreign war. My opinion is that arbitration will settle the matter, which will add another signal triumph to his career as a statesman."

Henry Hentz, ex-President of the Cotton Exchange, said: "Mr. Cleveland has taken a very strong position, but the occasion domanded it. He simply had to take some action and there was only one course open to him. I have too much confidence in English common sense to believe that she would go to war with us about such a small strip of land as the one in question. It is not worth fighting for, and I believe the English people would resent the idea.

"England, it seems to me, is all the time coming nearer to us. She wants to be friendly, even in spite of yachting mishaps, and other misunderstandings. You will notice that in the Defender incident the English papers on the whole did not take a prejudiced view.

"War is a terrible thing, and though this brings us to as critical a point as the country has been at for years, yet I am firmly convinced that England will be willing to submit the whole thing to arbitration.

"I do not believe Mr. Cleveland has promulgated this message with a view to popularity. He is not the kind of a man who 'plays to the galleries.' He is too good a politician to engage in any jingo business. It would react on him so forcibly as to kill for ever any third-term prospects. The message, I take it, is manly, American, statesmanlike, and proper, and the American people are certainly a unit on its sentiment."

Carlos C. Bolet.

Carlos C. Bolet, ex-Secretary of the Venezuelan Legation at Washington and Secretary in this country of the Venezuelan Revolutionary Junta, has issued the following bulletin as to the position that would be taken by the Generals and soldiers of the revolutionary party now in arms in Venezuela:

"President Cleveland's message to Congress on the Venezuelan controversy is an international document of great importance, and the standing he has taken in this long pending question is in accordance with the dignity of this great Republic, which is being called upon as the mediator of peace and the mentor of civilization on this hemisphere.

"Being in a position to know the view of Gen. Monages and the sentiments of the other leaders of the revolution, I can assure the press and public that in the moment of danger, when a foreign foe threatens the peace, possessions, and prosperity of the Republic, they will immediately offer their service, their swords, and their lives in defense of their country, notwithstanding the belief that the present executive of Venezuela has misadministered public affairs. This Great Britain controversy over our rich possessions in the Orinoco country if carried so far as to bring a war upon the country in which Venezuela would have to face English aggresiveness, the revolution would end the moment that England laid a hand on Venezuelan territory.

"I feel the same way with my countrymen, and there is no doubt that President Cleveland's message to Congress to-day will make him not only popular with our people, but will bring him great credit, and do him much honor in all the republics of South America, for upholding the dignity of this country and defending a doctrine wherein lies the commercial future of the United States.

"The Venezuelans, in the event of a war with England, can in a very short time mobilize an army of 250,000 men, and I have carefully estimated this figure, taking the last census for a basis. There are 50,000 men well armed and disciplined in the army at present, when both Government troops and insurgents are reckoned.

"Of trained Generals who may be classed as military chiefs of the first grade, men who possess a military education and hold Government commissions, there are Crespo, who is now President and an acknowledged military genius; Monages, whom we consider the peer of Crespo as a military engineer and fighter; the great Pulito, Ayala, Urdeneta, Mendoza, Hermon Guerra Mendra, the fierce black of Lara, and Diaz Malendez, Guagairacuto, F. Monagas, P. Juissepi Bonagas, Alexandro Ybarra, and there are several hundred brigadiers and corps commanders of the first grade.

"Venezuelan artillerymen and sharpshooters are marksmen of a high order, and her Llanranos are recognized as among the finest cavalry in the world. I cannot say much in behalf of our seacoast defenses, but England with her entire navy would find it difficult to reduce either La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, Maraicabo, and the Ciudad Bolivar.

"The first two ports are surrounded with veritable Gibraltars, from which a torrent of shot could be poured upon a fleet at sea, while it would be impossible for the gun of any ship to reach the forts perched on these mountains. At Maracaibo the bar at the mouth of the harbor is a natural defense which no fleet can pass, and as to Bolivar, strange as it may seem, it is an inland seaport which no war vessel can reach.

"England would have to send half a million men to cope with the Venezuelans on account of the topography of the country, and then she would hardly make an impression."

Bradley B. Smalley.

Bradley B. Smalley of Vermont, member of the Democratic National Committee, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night.

"The President's message," he said, "is a magnificent State document. I am for the Monroe doctrine, and that message sets it forth clearly and ably, and defines the proper position of the United States clearly, tersely, and fully. The message also establishes another point. That is, that no foreign power, no matter how strong it may be, can bully a weaker power on this continent."

Joseph C. Hendrix.

Joseph C. Hendrix said: "The message is a magnificent document."

William Pitt Ferguson.

William Pitt Ferguson, President of the Brooklyn Young Men's Democratic Club, said: "President Cleveland's message is a fine document. It rolls me through and through. His sentiments are the sentiments of every patriotic American."

John D. Kiely.

City Treasurer John D. Kiely of Brooklyn said: "I have just finished reading the message. It is a very patriotic document. I am thoroughly pleased with it. I do not see what else President Cleveland could have done under the circumstances.

"There can be no great justice in Great Britain's claim, because she has refused to submit the matter to arbitration.

"Pretty soon we will add another line to the Monroe doctrine and call it the American doctrine. This doctrine will be that no foreign country shall hold territory on this Continent, except with the consent of the people who occupy the territory.

"If Canada wants to be a dependency of Great Britain, all right. If Cuba wants to remain under the dominion of Spain, all well and good. But if either country desires to throw off the yoke, the new American doctrine would apply."

Wheeler H. Peckham.

Wheeler H. Peckham said: "I am no Jingoist. I am not in favor of settling all questions by the supremacy of fighting. I have not read the message yet with sufficient care to say anything that could help the public, and I do not wish to say anything hastily which might tend to confuse it. I noticed, however, some very Jingo headlines in the evening papers. It seems to me there are other and better ways of settling these questions than by fighting."

Edward J. Dunphy.

Ex-Congressman Edward J. Dunphy said: "The message meets my views exactly. I have felt for some time that this Venezuelan question would reach a stage where it would have to be met boldly. The message is based on the Monroe doctrine. England has been contending that while the Monroe doctrine was all right at the time it was enunciated, it has never been made a part of international law, and is not applicable at the present. This, however, is an idea that can never be accepted in this country, and the Monroe doctrine will endure as long as the Nation shall last.

"If Great Britain is not entitled to the territory she claims, but persists in claiming it because Venezuela is not powerful enough as a nation, then it is the duty of the United States to see that not a foot of land that Great Britain is not entitled to is acquired by it."

Daniel F. Martin.

Civil Justice Daniel F. Martin, Chairman of the Law Committee of Tammany Hall, said: "That is a splendid message. Every word in it is right to the point."

Corporation Counsel Scott.

Corporation Counsel Scott said: "It will stir every patriotic heart. The President is right, and the people will stand by him."

Mayor Strong.

Mayor Strong was asked what he thought of the President's message.

"I have not read it yet," he said.

He was told the purport of it.

"Well," said the Mayor, "that will no doubt please a great many people."

Pilot Commissioner Hilton.

Pilot Commissioner Hilton said: "It is the old cry of '54, 40, or fight.' There's nothing in it but bluster, from which we will have to back down. We cannot fight England; we are in no condition to do so. All that we can do is bluster."

"It reminds me of the old story of the two men who met in a narrow passage, and one, in a blustering way, said to the other: 'If you don't go back I will do to you as I did to a man right here a while ago.' 'What did you do?' inquired the other. 'I went back,' he replied, and went back.

"We will have to go back, and will have to stand England's insults."

"Why do you say that?" he was asked.

"England has 500 odd sail, and what have we? Nothing to speak of. Gen. Miles has said that it would take seventy years to put our country in a proper condition for defense."

"Do you intend, then, to accept all the insults and buffetings that foreign nations may give us for seventy years?"

"I do not know of anything else to do."

"Are you opposed to the communication of Mr. Cleveland's because he is a Democratic President?"

"No. It would be the same with a Republican President. All that we can do is to bluster, make a noise, and then back down."

Secretary Nash.

Secretary Nash of the Pilot Board said: "It is ridiculous to talk of fighting England. We have nothing proper to do it with. We don't protect our citizens from jails and dungeons in foreign countries, and jingoism don't count. The Monroe doctrine has no significance now, and at any rate don't pertain to this case. Its all windy bluster, and we will have to back down and accept insults when they are offered."

Gustav H. Schwab.

Gustav H. Schwab said: "I have not had an opportunity to read President Cleveland's message, so cannot speak of it. I do not believe in jingoism, but I do believe in properly protecting American interests."

Consul General Sanderson.

The British Consul General, Mr. Sanderson, refused to comment on the message in any way. He said the matter was one with which he was unfamiliar and upon which he did not care to talk. When asked if the cables that he had sent during the afternoon related to the message he begged to be excused from answering.

Whether the communicated with his Government could not be discovered, but yesterday was the first time in a long while that he has staid at his office after 2:30 P. M. He locked his office and did not leave it until 5 o'clock.

Consul General Forsyth.

Venezuelan Consul Gen. Luis Forsyth, when seen at his office, 18 Broadway, was reading the message. He said:

"I am not at liberty to speak about it because the matter is in the hands of our Minister at Washington. You will have to let me say that it pleases me very much, and be satisfied with that. You can appreciate my position in this important matter, which, although I represent my country here, I have nothing to do with."

John Barrett Moore.

John Barrett Moore, Professor of International Law at Columbia College, had only glanced at the message when a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called upon him last evening. "It is a grave matter," he said, "and something which I would prefer not to comment upon off hand."

Carl Schurz.

Carl Schurz said he had no time to consider the message yesterday, and could not say anything about it before to-day.

Seth Low.

Seth Low, President of Columbia College, said he did not wish to put himself on record until he had carefully considered the matter.

Charles S. Smith.

Charles S. Smith said he had not read the message. When a copy of it was shown to him he declined to say anything.

J. Hansen Rhoades.

J. Hansen Rhoades read the message, but refused to make any comment on it.

James C. Carter.

James C. Carter said he would have to consider the message before making any comment on it.

Jersey City Aldermen.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 17.—The Board of Aldermen to-night adopted a resolution indorsing President Cleveland's Venezuelan message. It was offered by Alderman Calnon, Democrat, and opposed by Alderman Wilson, Republican, who said that it was not a matter that concerned the Board.

Alderman Calnon retorted that it concerned the Nation, and that in Congress it was as warmly applauded by Republicans as by Democrats. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 7 to 4. Two members being absent. The members who voted against it were all Republicans. They were Aldermen Simpson, Ross, Vermilyea, and Wilson.

AT THE HOTELS.

—HOLLAND.—Arthur Sewell of Maine.

—PLAZA.—Robert C. Schenck of Dayton, Ohio.

—MURRAY HILL.—Mayor H. S. Pingree of Detroit.

—CAMBRIDGE.—Col. Samuel P. Colt of Rhode Island.

—ASTOR.—Congressman Jacob Lefever of New-Paltz, N. Y.

—BRUNSWICK.—Ex-Congressman Isidor Rayner of Baltimore and Lieut. Grant of her Majesty's ship Crescent.

—WALDORF.—Mayor Edwin U. Curtis of Boston, John B. Herreshoff of Bristol, R. I., and Robert C. Pruyn of Albany.

—HOFFMAN.—Assistant Postmaster General Charles Neilson, Congressman Josiah Patterson of Tennessee, and Judge John C. Gray of the New-York Court of Appeals.

—FIFTH AVENUE.—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, Bradley B. Smalley of Vermont, Gen. J. Vincente Villada, Governor of the State of Mexico, and Senator-elect Hobart Krum of Schenectady.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—RIGGS.—Stanley Reynolds, Philip Butler, New-York.

—NORMANDIE.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Dix, New-York.

—PAGE'S.—A. D. Hickman, Ignacio Martineti, New-York.

—ARLINGTON.—John French, James G. Wilson, J. H. Brooks.

—SHOREHAM.—R. S. Monroe, E. G. Riddick, A. G. Crawford, New-York.

—WILLARDS.—H. J. Truesdell, Ellis Azuz, W. L. Anderson, New-York.

—EBBITT.—S. L. Myers, H. T. Houray, New-York; L. H. Gray, Brooklyn.

—COCHRAN.—Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Green, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Sandalls, New-York.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

—12:15 A. M.—62 South Street; W. H. Gobelman & Son, tobacco; damage, $1,000.

—1:48 A. M.—736 Eleventh Avenue; George Saul's liquor store; damage, $200.

—1:45 A. M.—728 Eleventh Avenue; Edward Dicke; stable; damage, $50.

—3:15 A. M.—180 Christopher Street; McKeever Brothers; hotel; damage, $1,000.

—10:45 A. M.—Truck on fire, Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street; damage, $5.

—10:55 A. M.—35 East Twenty-second Street; dwelling of Mrs. A. E. Reise; damage slight.

—11:15 A. M.—1,355 First Avenue; William Jabian; damage, $5.

—12:15 P. M.—681 Lexington Avenue; flat of A. Kramer; damage slight.

—12:15 P. M.—280 East Eighty-fifth Street; flat of L. Jonas; damage, $200.

—6:50 P. M.—518 Southern Boulevard; Charles Lapiro; damage, $25.

—7 P. M.—703 East Twelfth Street; Napier Chemical Company; damage, $700.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

—LISBON FALLS, Me., Dec. 17.—Fire that originated just before midnight last night in the printing office of The Lisbon Enterprise, situated in the Perkins Block, destroyed that building, the Gunsberg Block adjoining, the town engine house, and the dwelling of Dr. Curtis. Loss, $35,000; insurance partial.

—RICHMOND, Me., Dec. 17.—Fire this morning destroyed the Opera House, Percival & Holt's furniture store, Ringuet's dry goods store, Brown's bucket store, Grow's book store, the Masonic lodge rooms, and Dr. J. D. Taylor and A. M. Fowler's residences. The loss is over $100,000; insurance less than $50,000.

OBITUARY NOTES

—Henry A. D. Ward, a lineal descendant of Gen. Artemus Ward of revolutionary fame, died at Middletown, Conn., aged seventy-four years. He practiced law for a time in Detroit, and owned many vessels on the great lakes. He was United States Weather Observer at Middletown when he died.

—Thomas W. Hotchkiss, at one time a large lumber dealer in Elmira, N. Y., who was Consul General at Ottawa, Ontario, during President Cleveland's first Administration, died suddenly in Northport, L. I., yesterday, of heart disease. A widow, three sons, and one daughter survive him.

—Edward Simpson, a rubber broker at 68 William Street, died yesterday at 34 Downing Street, Brooklyn. He was a member of the firm of Simpson & Beers.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. Ora E. Hunt, Fourteenth Infantry, one month; Lieut. H. J. McGrath, Fourth Cavalry, three days' extension; Capt. Edward B. Pratt, Twenty-third Infantry, three days.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

A very elegant assortment of Inlaid Tables and Cabinets at very low prices, can be had at FLINT'S, 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

ENGLAND MUCH SURPRISED

The Press of London Tries to Belittle the Message.

WAR CONSIDERED WHOLLY IMPROBABLE

The Monroe Doctrine Not Regarded as Applicable to Present Conditions—Salisbury's Stand Generally Approved.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—All the newspapers of this city will comment upon President Cleveland's message in the morning.

The Times will say: "It is impossible to disguise the gravities of the difficulties that have arisen between this country and the United States. The message that President Cleveland transmitted to Congress and the reception it met from both sides in the Senate give additional importance to the dispatches that have passed between the State Department at Washington and the Foreign Office. The details of the boundary dispute with Venezuela are insignificant in comparison with the far-reaching claim put forward in Mr. Olney's dispatch and emphasized in Mr. Cleveland's message. Convinced as we are that a rupture between the two great English-speaking communities would be a calamity, not only to themselves, but to the civilized world, we are, nevertheless, driven to the conclusion that the concessions that this country is imperiously summoned to make are such as no self-respecting nation, and, least of all, one ruling an empire that has roots in every quarter of the globe, could possibly submit to. The United States themselves would never for a moment dream of yielding to this kind of dictation. We are of the same blood, and shall not be less careful of our national honor. We can hardly believe that the course threatened by Mr. Cleveland will be seriously adopted by the American Government, but, if so, it will be incumbent upon us, without entering upon any aggressive measures, to protect our imperial interests and stand up for our rights under international law.

The Daily News will say:

"The President's communication is a remarkable document, though its consequences are not likely to be serious. Neither Mr. Olney nor the President seems to realize that the Monroe doctrine cannot be quoted as authoritative in negotiations with a foreign power. Both of them are certainly as far as possible from suspecting that the real author of the doctrine was Canning, not Monroe.

"The definition of the doctrine, however, is a matter for the Americans themselves. It binds nobody else. The Venezuelan difficulty must be considered on its own merits. This is what Lord Salisbury has done in a masterly dispatch. As he has refused general unrestricted arbitration, upon which, by the way, the Monroe doctrine is silent, it must be assumed that he would not assent to the mode of ascertaining the rights of the parties that Mr. Cleveland suggests. The President, in his account of the doctrine, surrenders the whole case. What Monroe meant was that the United States would resent any European attempt to establish monarchical systems in hostile communities on the American continent.

"The concluding portions of Mr. Cleveland's message are not expressed in the language usually employed by one friendly power to another. They are aggressive, even menacing. England is threatened with war unless she permits Mr. Cleveland to adjust the boundaries of Venezuela. Happily, there is some sense of humor in the American people. Regarded as a party move the message is not unskillful. It puts the Republicans in a hole. If they agree to the appointment of a commission they will give Mr. Cleveland such credit as belongs to it, and will enable him, or the Democratic candidate, to pose as an accomplished twister of the lion's tail. If, on the other hand, they refuse to agree to the commission, they will give the Democrats a chance of denouncing them as being servile friends of the British. But the great body of the American people will not be led by any such motives or considerations. The ordinary American citizen cares nothing for Venezuela, and has no feeling against this country. He might be very jealous for the Monroe doctrine when it really defended American interests, but the idea of making himself responsible for the concerns of every South American republic is too absurd for him to regard it seriously.

"It is not correct to say that Lord Salisbury has altogether rejected the idea of arbitration. On the contrary, he has partially accepted it."

The Chronicle will say to-morrow: "The message will be read in this country with blank astonishment. An American commission to determine what territory a British colony can call its own, and, failing our compliance with its finding, war by land and sea with Great Britain! Can these be serious words addressed to us by the descendants of the little shiploads of English folks who sailed in the Mayflower? We will not take things too seriously. We will suppose that the President is engaged in the familiar work of twisting the lion's tail. There is one answer to President Cleveland and America. If an enlarged application of a neglected doctrine is to be inforced with all the might of the United States, at least let us be assured of the correlative that the United States will make itself responsible for the foreign policy of all the petty, impetuous little States on the two continents of America. There is no international right without corresponding duty."

The paper concludes thus: "We can only express genuine regret at the tone of the document, which meets no argument made by Lord Salisbury, and which applies a threat of force from a daughter State to the motherland over an obscure, trumpery dispute in which the United States has no real interest. But the message cannot obscure or defeat the affection which subsists between the two countries, or break the ties of blood that must needs bind them in indissoluble union."

The Morning Post will say: "President Cleveland has outdone the Republican Party in his efforts to show dislike for this country, yet he has not committed himself to anything. The message does not make the slightest attempt to grapple with Lord Salisbury's arguments that the United States cannot find any excuse in the language of the Monroe doctrine for their appearance on the scene, or that, if they could have the old President's words any such extension, his declaration has any authority. The international law tribunal that President Cleveland asks Congress to set up can have no more binding effect in this country than would a decision by the Supreme Court at Washington."

The Standard will say: "Most Englishmen will read the message with unfeigned astonishment. The position taken by Mr. Cleveland is preposterous. No citizen of the United States would for a moment dream of admitting its soundness in any analagous case in which the interest or honor of his own country was concerned. The most appropriate comment on the situation that would arise from a recognition of the Cleveland dogma is presented by the concluding words of the message," which the paper quotes, adding:

"The language may be a trifle turgid, but the sentiment is wholesome. Yet it is to this act of self-abasement that the President imagines he is entitled to bring Great Britain. There can be only one answer to such a demand. We decline to humiliate ourselves, and refuse to accept the decision of the United States's Executive in matters altogether outside of its jurisdiction."

If it could reasonably be made out that the pretensions of the State Department to enforce arbitration throughout the American continent had any color in the Monroe doctrine, such an application of the principle would be a reductio ad absurdum of a cherished maxim. Happily, however, for the sobriety and endurance of the traditions of American diplomacy, Lord Salisbury has effectively disposed of the delusion that the Monroe doctrine is in any way pertinent to the question of the Guiana-Venezuela frontier.

"As regards the precise cause of the difference with Venezuela, we believe we have a perfectly stainless record. Mr. Olney, to do him justice, refuses to take it for granted that Venezuela has substantiated her case against us, though Mr. Cleveland, with a loss of perception, chooses to assume that our action is in derogation of the rights of the little republic. As British subjects have settled up to the Schomburgk line, we cannot possibly withdraw our protection and leave them to the risks of the revolutions and misrule of the republic, but, bevond the pale of settlement, we are quite willing to accept arbitration. This, however, would be of no avail. Venezuela sets up pretensions which, if found valid, would involve the absorption of half of our colony if not the territory of our Dutch and French neighbors. By the same rule the United States might be asked to submit their title to Alaska to the judgment of impartial umpires. Congress would indignantly reject such a demand. So will the British Government reject the present demand."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Furs—RELIABLE FURS FOR HOLIDAY presents; 20 per cent. less than up-town prices. BURKE, 210 Broadway.

E. & W. Chico, The new collar. E. & W.

DIED.

CARPENTER.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., on the evening of Monday, Dec. 16, 1895, in the 79th year of her age, Mary Wise Frost, widow of Newton Carpenter.

Funeral private.

DAVIS.—At Huntington, L. I., on Monday, Dec. 16, Angeline A., wife of the late Charles Homer Davis.

Funeral from her late residence, at Huntington, L. I., Thursday, Dec. 19, at 1:30 P. M. Carriages in waiting on arrival of train leaving Long Island City at 9 A. M.

HINRICHS.—Entered into rest, on Tuesday, Dec. 17, 1895, Louisa A., wife of Charles F. A. Hinrichs.

Funeral services will be held at her late home, 367, Henry St., Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Dec. 20, at 11 o'clock. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

HOGAN.—Suddenly, at Montclair, N. J., on Dec. 17, 1895, Sarah B. Inness, widow of the late John Hogan and daughter of the late John W. Inness.

Funeral services will be held from the residence of J. S. Hartley, No. 159 Grove St., Montclair, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 19, on arrival of train leaving New-York, foot of Barclay St., at 9:20 A. M., via Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, where carriages will be in waiting. Interment Evergreens Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

JAYNE.—At Orange, N. J., Dec. 14, 1895, Addison A. Jayne, in the 84th year of his age.

Funeral on Wednesday, Dec. 18, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Samuel F. Jayne, corner Centre and Hurlbut Sts., Orange, N. J. Train leaves New-York, foot of Christopher or Barclay St., 1:30 P. M. Return train, 3:58 P. M.

RIANHARD.—At New-Brighton, S. I., Dec. 16, Adelaide Locke, wife of John V. L. Rianhard and daughter of the late Richard Adams Locke.

Funeral from her late residence, on Clinton Avenue, on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 18, at 2:30. Interment private.

RICHARDSON.—Nina May, aged 19, daughter of Rosell L. Richardson, on Tuesday, Dec. 17, 1895, of pneumonia.

Funeral services at her late residence, 403 West 126th St., on Thursday, at 4 o'clock. Interment at Sherman, N. Y.

ROBINSON.—On Monday morning, Dec. 16, Eveline L., widow of the late James P. Robinson, in the 74th year of her age.

Funeral services at 2 o'clock on Wednesday, Dec. 18, at the residence of her son-in-law, Isaac A. Whitman, 244 Henry St., Brooklyn.

SIMPSON.—Entered into rest, on Tuesday, Dec. 17, Edward Simpson, son of the late Edward Simpson of New-York.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WHITING.—On Sunday, Dec. 15, at his residence, 663 Lexington Av., Francis Holland Nicol Whiting, in the 77th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 10 A. M.

Chicago papers please copy.

THE KENSICO CEMETERY.—Located on the Harlem Railroad, forty-eight minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 East 42d St.

Special Notices.

JULIUS OEHME,

384 Fifth Ave., between 35th and 36th Streets, FORMERLY WITH SUCCESSORS

GOUPIL & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY INVITES A VISIT TO HIS ART ROOMS.

Works of the Barbizon and Early English Schools.

Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,

366 Fifth Avenue, near 34th Street.

Sale this (Wednesday,) Thursday, and Friday Evenings at 8 o'clock.

PAINTINGS IN OIL, Pencil and Sepia Drawings,

by the late

WM. HART, N. A.;

To be sold by order of his executors, NOW ON FREE EXHIBITION.

Robert Somerville, Auctioneer. **Ortgies & Co.,** Managers.

BANGS & CO.,

739 and 741 Broadway,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,

A Collection of

**LAW BOO

WANT TO FIGHT ENGLAND

Army and Navy Men Profess Great Eagerness to Go to War.

THE FIGHTING WOULD BE ON WATER

Talk of an Invasion of Canada—Strong Force Would Have to be Sent to Venezuela—Excitement in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The President's message on the Venezuelan matter was eagerly read in the State, War, and Navy Departments to-day when it appeared on the streets in the extra papers, of which it was a sole and sufficient feature. Little was known of the document or its purport, even in the State Department, where the correspondence which had been recently exchanged on the Venezuelan incident has been treasured with great care.

Secretary Olney, with the aid of a stenographer, who has been inaccessible to outsiders, has taken charge of the department contributions, and the Secretary has consistently pursued a policy of absolute silence, refusing even to deny the various conjectures presented to him daily for opinion. It is said that the situation was not discussed generally by the Cabinet until within a week.

The message which was presented to Congress to-day was really outlined, it is also said, long before Mr. Cleveland's recent trip, for it was early known in the State Department and at the White House that Salisbury had refused finally and unmistakably to submit the controversy with Venezuela to arbitration. The interest taken in the President's outspoken message was keen in the Navy Department, while the War Department, assuming a possibility of its activity in the event of hostilities, gave the document an unstinted indorsement. Naturally, the naval people expect war with England. It is not going too far to say that that result is the undisguised wish of every ambitious officer who holds a commission.

For once, the differences between line and staff were forgotten, and the various projects for facilitating promotions without injuring any one were neglected. The Army and Navy Club look on with an air of intense excitement, and it was readily accepted that the proposed commission to inquire into the vexed boundary matter would make such a report as would lead to the "consequences" ominously referred to by the President. Some of the officers were prepared to look carefully into the subject and discuss without extravagance the probable result.

Not Ready for a Big War.

It was admitted by those who best know our resources to-day that, were war with England declared within six months, this country would be in no condition to carry on a conflict with a naval power so opulent in strategic equipment and so determined and intelligent in modern warfare as England must be. One officer, a bureau chief, who probably knows more than any other officer of our real condition, said:

"We would, as a matter of fact, make a sorry spectacle at war with England. You should remember that it would not do to count on the interference of Continental powers unfriendly to Great Britain. We should be prepared to do our own fighting, independent of the unreliable help of foreigners. We can do little on this continent. The work is apt to be in Venezuela, if at all, and that means more ships of war, more men, and more guns. The men are the easiest to secure. We have some ships, but most of them are old, with ancient armament, insufficient speed, and inadequate protection. We have barely enough guns to arm the ships already completed, and not a single weapon to place on board the auxiliary navy, and without guns the auxiliaries are of no more value than a Jersey City ferryboat. If Congress were to do all in its power, if it were stricken with a liberality refreshingly novel and sensible, we could do little toward preparing for war with England at this late day.

"That country has a substantial start, and we cannot hope to overtake her. She is bound to profit by the advantage of time and strength, much as we seek to avoid those conditions."

The part the army would play in this problematical war was tirelessly discussed in the War Department, where it was not admitted that our military resources were limited, crippled, or incompetent. There was already a campaign outlined in the corridors, and there were visions of an invasion of Canada. It was said at Army Headquarters that the army was never in better condition than at present. It could be easily augmented by volunteers and the use of the National Guard. It was admitted, however, in the serious discussions of the possibilities that the greatest difficulty to contend with would be in arming a large body of soldiery. This includes the question of ammunition, of which there is little on hand. At present the National Guard is on Venezuelan territory and at Venezuelan ports. I believe we all appreciate the seriousness of any such demonstration, but I think there is not a man in the service who would not willingly enter a war on such a policy as is laid down by Mr. Cleveland."

Talk in State Department.

In the State Deppartment there was an unofficial discussion of the situation, despite the obvious inclination of Secretary Olney to prohibit mention of the pending incident. There appeared to be a general notion that the results of the inquiry of the commission were practically forestalled by previous inquiries into the same subject. All this information is on file in the State Department, but it undoubtedly comes from prejudiced sources, and perhaps the commission asked for may unearth facts which justify the British position.

There is an interesting question in the minds of the State Department people, some of whom think England is likely to refuse to contribute to the information of the commission. There are abundant records, however, and the facts are undoubtedly known to-day to Secretary Olney and the President.

The commission is the medium of unprejudiced views upon which future action may be based. The composition of the commission was also thoroughly discussed. There was a suggestion that Ambassador Bayard might be a member, although his duties in London and the part he has taken in the present controversy were thought in some quarters to impair his usefulness as an important and valuable witness. On the other hand, it was argued that his intimate acquaintance with the relative contentions might contribute to his value as a commissioner.

The composition of the commission, however, will remain a matter of fruitful conjecture until Congress appropriates funds for its maintenance. Meanwhile, the army and navy officers will devise plans for sustaining the policy outlined by President Cleveland.

STRENGTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

Would Have to Act on the Defensive in a War.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—An immediate war would find the Government of the United States not, as well prepared to cope with Great Britain as a nation of such inexhaustible resources ought to be. To defend our ports from the attacks of the great navy of Great Britain there would be about forty vessels of all descriptions, some of them now on distant service, including two or three battleships, a few fine cruisers, and some vessels that would be of little use in warfare.

The Maine and Texas are ready for service, and the Indiana, a ship of much greater power, would be made ready very soon. Under pressure the Iowa and the Massachusetts could be hurried to completion. The Miantonomoh and the Puritan and the Katahdin could be put to use at once, with the Amphitrite, and with their heavy batteries would supply in some measure the lack of defenses, which will in time be made up by land batteries for the important harbors.

The North Atlantic squadron, larger in the number of vessels attached to it than it has been since the war, is about to mobilize and proceed to the southward on a cruise. It will include the New-York, Minneapolis, Cincinnati, Raleigh, Maine, Texas, perhaps the Indiana and some other new ships, and, if occasion arises for putting them to better use than cruising in the West Indian waters the orders to Admiral Bunce can be revoked and new ones issued.

Grave necessity would have to arise before the Mediterranean, South Atlantic, Asiatic, and Pacific squadrons were recalled and assigned to coast service. But the conditions in China and Japan are so much less important than would be those on our own coast that the department would, if necessary, call these fleets home and employ them to the best advantake in beating off the enemy.

The coast defenses are inadequate, but the coast towns are not so absolutely defenseless as is generally imagined, and some of them are supplied with the best of our new guns. Under pressure the naval gun factories could add to the ordnance of the War Department, and the army gun establishments could do wonders if urged to speedy work, and would furnish in a few months many batteries of powerful guns.

"For manning the defenses and for supporting any undertaking by bodies of troops there would be that part of our regular army of 25,000 men that could be spared from its present duties, and the National Guard. Reliance would not be placed in these troops if the menace from England were very serious. The regular army would offer to its officers who seek fame and advancement the opportunity to win both by entering the volunteer service as organizers. If all the men of military age could be considered as available to swell a volunteer army, it would be possible to put in the field several millions of men if the emergency became so great as to demand the enrollment of every male person who could carry a musket.

"It is understood that if the policy of Great Britain should be to attack us from Canada there would be at once a movement toward Halifax for the purpose of endeavoring to obtain control of the fort in which the British would expect to fit up and coal their ships for use in these waters, and that, with the control of this depot, the United States would be able soon to throw such an army into Canada as to reduce it to subjugation.

"The danger from attack by British battleships is not regarded as very great. The coaling capacity and sailing radius of these ships is small, and they could scarcely do much more than steam from Bermuda to New-York without exhausting their fuel supply, thus rendering them worse than useless at the time they would be expected to do their most important work. An advantage would be enjoyed by our warships, which would keep near the ports of the principal cities for their denfense, and would at all times be within a day's sailing of their base.

ADMIRAL BELKNAP APPROVES.

It is Time England Was Told to Keep Her Hands Off.

BOSTON, Dec. 17.—"The President is utterly and entirely right, and it is the duty of every American to stand by him," said Admiral George E. Belknap to THE NEW-YORK TIMES reporter, who approached him with the President's message, "and I say this," he continued, "knowing that, in the event of war breaking out, I shall be called into service as an American naval officer."

"Is it a possible interpretation of the Monroe doctrine that it pertains only to the territory on this side of the Isthmus?" asked his caller.

"Why, no," replied the Admiral, "not at all; the Monroe doctrine was intended for just these South American republics. You must understand that at the time Mr. Monroe enunciated his doctrine Spain was desirous of having all these South American republics return under her flag and into her possession. England did not wish this any more than the United States. She was looking out for her trade, you see, and it was Mr. Channing, the British Minister, who first suggested the idea enunciated by Mr. Monroe in his famous doctrine, under which our relations have ever since existed.

"We have never interfered with England in her relations on the other side of the water, in her questions with China and Japan; neither do we expect her to interfere with us on this side of the sea.

"When Mr. Monroe enunciated his doctrine, seventy-five years ago, we were a weak Nation; to-day we are one of the strongest powers on the face of the globe. It is a pity that we have not a few more battleships afloat and more guns mounted on our seaboard."

"But ship for ship, do you not consider we are their equals, and indeed superior?"

"Yes," he said; "I do think that ship for ship the American ships would win out and beat them."

"But war is yet very unlikely, is it not? Great Britain will hardly go to that extreme very soon?"

"No. I do not think that England will be in a hurry to go to war. I believe that when she declares war against a great power like the United States, it would eventually mean the death of the British Empire, for there are France and Russia who would not stand by and see that done. France would see her opportunity and be quick to grasp it. There is the danger to England. She will move slowly, rather than to incur it. I think that on both sides we should be loth to go to war; but England must learn that she cannot bully the United States. She never has quite forgiven us for throwing off her yoke in 1776, and that sentiment has pervaded all of her relations ever since. She has treated us only in a spirit of tolerance because she had to. The British people one meets have the habit of regarding us as only second-rate Englishmen, and they should be taught that we are their equals; as good as they are, if need be, at the cannon's mouth. They are reaching out to grab all the time. Look at what they are doing in Alaska. They have issued a mail contract to Juneau. Now, Juneau is on American soil, and what right have they to establish mail service on American soil? You see, there are mines there, and the country is the best part of Alaska, it is said, in our possession, but the first thing you know they will be hoisting their flag up there and claiming the country by right of domain. They have got their people there now. This question with Venezuela is just the same. It is time that it was stopped and England was told that she cannot take the territory of another like that on this continent."

PLATT REPUBLICANS WIN AGAIN

Edward Lauterbach Defeated in His Own District, but Elected a Delegate from Another.

Conventions for the election of delegates to the Republican County Committee for 1896 were held in the thirty-five Assembly districts of the city last night. As a result, T. C. Platt will control the County Committee by a big plurality.

The conventions were not nearly as stormy as the last held by the Republicans.

The County Committee will comprise 132 delegates.

Edward Lauterbach, President of the Republican County Committee, was defeated in his own Assembly district, the Twenty-ninth, by the anti-Platt men, who are led by Commissioner of Public Works Collis. The convention was held at 69 East Fifty-ninth Street. Salem H. Wales presided. Mr. Lauterbach was present.

The Platt, or Lauterbach, ticket was made up of Edward Lauterbach, E. F. Brown, Seth M. Milliken, H. O. Armour, and Alex T. Mason.

The anti-Platt ticket was as follows: Montague Lessler, F. H. Hatch, Lloyd Collis, W. C. Buchanan, and John McConaughy.

For the Platt ticket forty-two votes were cast, and for the anti-Platt ticket fifty-four were cast. There were six split tickets.

Mr. Lauterbach moved to make the election of the five anti-Platt men unanimous. Before the adjournment a delegation from the Twenty-eighth District handed Mr. Lauterbach his credentials as a delegate to the County Committee from that district.

In the Twenty-sixth District the anti-Platt delegates were elected by the close vote of 41 to 40, and there will probably be a contest.

The anti-Platt men won in the First District, but Twenty Platt men bolted the convention, and held one of their own, nominating L. M. McGrath and Michael Cusack as contesting delegates.

There was a compromise in the Second District, by which W. H. Kilboy, a Platt man, was elected.

There was a rather stormy time at the convention in the Eighth District, but the police were not called upon, and Charles H. Murray, Platt's lieutenant, had things his own way.

There was a noisy time in the Fourth District, and Collins, the anti-Platt leader, had one man ejected from the hall. Collins had a big majority of the delegates, and elected Benjamin Signal, W. J. Sinn, and himself delegates.

The Platt forces, under J. Levinson, held a separate convention and elected J. Levinson, Dr. V. T. Burke, and Sol Isaacs as contesting delegates.

Levinson declared they had enough evidence to convict twenty election Inspectors of misdoings at the last primary.

The anti-Platt faction, under B. Oppenheimer, in the Twenty-eighth District, elected B. Oppenheimer, John McNally, and Jacob Froman as contesting delegates.

As usual, there was an uproar at the convention in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District. John C. O'Conor tried to call the meeting to order, but Amasa Thornton insisted on doing so, under authority from President Lauterbach. Thornton finally succeeded.

For permanent Chairman, P. H. Murphy was defeated by Thurlow Weed Barnes by a vote of 80 to 54. It took five policemen to keep order.

Job E. Hedges's faction was defeated except that Henry Birrell was elected on a combination and with the understanding that he will vote for Lauterbach. James W. Auten and Birrell both fought Thornton at the outset, but the only man defeated on the regular Platt ticket was Micheal J. McCann, who got a few less votes than Birrell.

The delegates elected were Thurlow Weed Barnes, Amasa Thornton, George R. Manchester, and James C. Johnson.

There was a split in the Thirty-second District. The anti-Platt delegates, with 71 votes, elected Edward Du Bois, S. H. Phillips, Yeamans Fisher, and John Tiatti.

The Platt delegates, with 59 votes, elected Isaac Newman, George E. Morey, Max Hirschberg, and Frederick Horn.

In the Fifth Assembly District Convention, Clarence W. Bowen made a long speech, in which he gave proof of corruption at the primary in the Thirty-third Election District. He furnished detailed evidence of it, and gave names. Despite his protest against the enrollment and primaries, the Platt ticket of delegates, made up of Cornelius Van Cott, L. L. Van Allen, Robert H. Corregan, and John McKeever, was elected.

The delegates elected were as follows:

First Assembly District—Martin H. Healey and James F. Conley.

Second—Simon Garvin, William H. Kilboy, and Dennis Shea.

Third—Frederick Hadley, Ira S. Garland, and Edward A. Brady.

Fourth—John J. Collins, Benjamin Signal, and William J. Sinn.

Fifth—Cornelius Van Cott, Lucas L. Van Allen, R. H. Corregan, and John McKeever.

Sixth—George Wagner, John Moran, James C. Marsh.

Seventh—George B. Deane, Franklin B. Miller, W. C. Baxter.

Eighth—E. M. Fisher, Charles H. Murray, Otto A. Rosalsky, Charles S. Duess.

Ninth—F. S. Gibbs, L. E. Richards, Thomas J. Clarke, William Halpin.

Tenth—Ferdinand Eidman, W. C. Rothman, William Abrahams.

Eleventh—Robert A. Greacen, Seth Wilks, Jacob Fowler.

Twelfth—Rudolph Mass, A. A. Joseph, Adam Gernand.

Thirteenth—Robert Miller and two others.

Fourteenth—Frank Drummond, George M. Haas, C. C. Weissenman.

Fifteenth—Thomas Humphreys, G. H. Scholer, John Ridell.

Sixteenth—George Hilliard, C. M. Jeroloman, Bernard Welss.

Seventeenth—John Reisenweber, John W. Noble, William C. McMurran.

Eighteenth—Joseph P. Keller, Henry Bossert, John McGibney.

Nineteenth—Charles N. Taintor, George R. Bidwell, Moses G. Byers, Samuel H. Randall, Henry Cunningham.

Twentieth—Joseph L. Stewart, John J. Doubleday, Henry Bauchman.

Twenty-first—Abraham Gruber, James K. Duffey, M. M. Eckstein, Joshua T. Easton, Thomas I. Crane, and Charles L. Hunter.

Twenty-second—Thomas F. Eagan, Charles Steinberg, and Thomas F. Rightmire.

Twenty-third—M. M. McKee, T. C. Campbell, William Montgomery, Dennis Pollock, and M. J. Lowenthal.

Twenty-fourth—Smith Pine, Moritz Mayer, P. J. Carpenter.

Twenty-fifth—Thurlow Weed Barnes, Amasa Thornton, Henry Birrell, George R. Manchester, and J. C. Johnson.

Twenty-sixth—John Little, Frank C. Schauffler, and Albert Marousek.

Twenty-seventh—J. W. Perry, John S. Smith, W. S. Bagg, and J. Albert Englehart.

Twenty-eighth—Edward Lauterbach, H. C. Adee, and Christian Herlich.

Twenty-ninth—Montague Lessler, Frederick H. Hatch, Lloyd Collis, W. C. Buchanan, and John McConaughy.

Thirtieth—James Cantwell, J. W. Brickman, A. O. Nell, and A. W. Klein.

Thirty-first—Silas T. Croft, H. B. Smith, E. S. Clinch, W. T. Reddy, Thomas Crawford, Frank McCabe.

Thirty-second—Edward Dubois, S. H. Phillips, Yeamans Fisher, John Tratti.

The returns from the Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-fifth Districts were delayed, owing to the late hour at which the conventions finished their business.

Julius M. Mayer lost three of his delegates to Platt in the Twenty-third Assembly District. Mayer is the anti-Platt leader of the district and was much surprised at the result.

Philadelphia's City Hall Criticised.

A correspondent of The Liverpool Post has this to say about Philadelphia:

"This city, much of which is somewhat quaint, has not been improved by the erection in its midst of a vast City Hall, surmounted by a colossal statue of William Penn. It is in a bald and oppressive 'classical' style. It does not seem appropriate and has no claim except bigness and big cost. One feels that it would have been possible by saturating one's self with the style of old Philadelphia, to have produced a City Hall expressive of the historic spirit of the place. This cannot be done by clapping a colossal William Penn on the top of a clumsy, huge, 'classical,' architectural edifice."

It Wasn't a General's Egg.

An amusing anecdote is given in The Madras Mail, about Calcutta life of a bygone generation. It relates to Lord Wellesley, (Duke of Wellington,) and is as follows: The great man had been given a bad egg for breakfast, and, sniffing at it, he called to his valet: "Lamelle, a bad egg! What an atrocious thing to have given me!" The valet hurrried up with a serious face, examined the egg closely, and then exclaimed: "I entreat forgiveness, my Lord; the stupid servant has given your Lordship in mistake an aide de camp's egg."

THE MESSAGE IS INDORSED

Congressmen in Hearty Accord with the President.

POLITICAL DIFFERENCES ARE IGNORED

Mr. Cleveland's Utterances Approved by Republicans as Well as Democrats—The Commission Idea Favorably Received.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The President's message was the topic of general discussion on the floor of the Senate long after adjournment. Mr. Voorhees said to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that he agreed with every recommendation made by the President. "It is a strong message," he said, "and one that will appeal to the American heart. While there may be some difference of opinion regarding the best plan to adopt in connection with the Venezuelan question, I shall be surprised if the Senate does not follow the recommendation of Mr. Cleveland and authorize him to appoint a commission to examine the question in all its bearings. Such a commission should be able to report inside of sixty days. I applauded the message because I recognized the patriotic spirit which animates it. It will receive the indorsement of the people, beyond a doubt."

Senator Faulkner said the message was the strongest that had proceeded from the White House during the present Administration. "It is absolutely without a flaw." He added: "It puts the question outside of diplomatic shilly-shallying. There may be conflicting views as to the best method to be adopted by this country in pursuing the subject to its end, whatever that may be. Personally, I should think that the State Department, which has a contingent fund at its disposal, could make the investigation asked for by the President and report to Congress with greater dispatch than a commission such as he suggested. The President has taken hold of this question in a way that appeals to the true American spirit, and he will be indorsed by all parties. This matter has gone beyond the stage of partisan politics. The people know no politics when a question affecting the whole country is at stake. It need not surprise you to see a rupture in the Salisbury Cabinet as the direct outcome of this message. The position of this country is solid enough. Great Britain has been asked to arbitrate the Venezuelan boundary question. She has refused. Now the United States proposes to determine the question at issue to its own satisfaction. If it shall be found that Great Britain claims territory to which she is not entitled, she will be politely, but firmly, told to retreat beyond the lines marking her rightful possessions. If it shall be found that the Venezuelans are wrong, and that Great Britain is not a trespasser, it will be the manly, straightforward course for this Government to say so. Whatever will be the result of the investigation which assuredly will be set on foot, there can be no doubt, in view of the President's message, that this Government will strike straight from the shoulder. That message I regard as a boon to the Democratic Party. It adds immeasurably to the prospects of the Democrats in the coming campaign. The outlook for the party is much brighter now than it was yesterday. While the American people are opposed to war on general principles, it must not be forgotten that we have already had two wars with Great Britain, and there is deep and lasting rivalry between the two nations. One result of another contest would be the acquisition, by the United States, of Canada, a country which ought to be included in the American Union. While a war would be a calamity in one sense, it might eventually prove to be a blessing in disguise. I am inclined to think, however, that Great Britain will not go to war over this question."

Several Senators whose views were requested said they doubted very much whether the President's recommendation of the appointment of a commission would be adopted.

"We want something livelier than a commission," said one Senator, who did not care to be quoted. "The State Department is amply able to probe this matter, and the Secretary of State ought to be instructed to investigate and report at the earliest possible moment."

The message came as a blow between the eyes to some of the Republican "jingoes," who had expected to make political capital out of the Venezuela question this Winter. They began to look for a political trick as soon as the contents of the message were made known to them, and concluded that they had found it in the recommendation relative to the commission.

Senator Cullom, who recently made a speech on the Monroe doctrine and who is inclined to view matters from a partisan standpoint, said this afternoon that he did not propose to sanction the plan for a Democratic commission to be helping the Democrats in the coming campaign. Mr. Cullom was careful to say that he indorsed the general sentiments of the message. Mr. Teller unhesitatingly said that he was in favor of upholding the Monroe doctrine against all comers, and that the President might rely upon his support.

Other Senators and Representatives were free to express their opinions, which follow:

Mr. Brice (Dem., Ohio)—The idea of appointing a commission suggests a long continuance of the discussion. Commissions drawing a per diem do not conclude their labors speedily, and no one can tell when this commission would cease to draw its per diems.

Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.)—It is a very thorough, emphatic, and strong American message. It looks very much as if the President intended to enforce the Monroe doctrine.

Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.)—I have not thoroughly digested the message, but so far as I was able to hear it I am compelled to say that I look upon it as a most extraordinary message.

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.)—I agree with every word of it.

Mr. Pugh (Dem., Ala.)—On this matter Democrats and Republicans come together with one accord. I am for war and free coinage. The message certainly indicates that there will be war unless England backs down.

Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.)—It is excellent, splendid. The matter is still open to arbitration, and I am sure England will finally consent.

Mr. Vilas (Dem., Wis.)—I look upon it as a strong and able state paper, one that will rank with any state paper issued by any Administration.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.)—I must decline to be interviewed on the subject.

Mr. Chilton (Dem., Tex.)—It is an able and timely declaration of the true American principle.

Mr. Faulkner (Dem., W. Va.)—This message may affect the Salisbury Ministry before the English Prime Minister gets through with it. He must stand up now or go under. There can be no such thing as a backdown on the part of the United States. The Congress will indorse and support the President in the stand he has taken.

Representative Sherman (Rep., N. Y.)—If the utterances of the President contained in his message on Venezuela are in any manner the result of his recent ducking outing I very much regret that his Secretary of State did not accompany him on that trip. The message has to it an American ring that is as gratifying as it has been unusual during this Administration. I might almost use the word "jingo" in reference to it, did not that word grate on Democratic ears. I am glad to commend it without qualification.

Representative Quigg (Rep., N. Y.)—President Cleveland's message is admirable in every respect. His statement of the grounds upon which the Monroe doctrine is made applicable to the Venezuelan boundary question cannot be answered. His definition of our duty in the presence of Great Britain's refusal to arbitrate is clear and true. I shall vote for the commission he proposes and entertain the policy he outlines in every way I can. During a visit to Demarara and Venezuela three years ago I examined this question very thoroughly and no doubt exists in my mind of the justice of Venezuela's contention. The President has met his duty in a manner which is at once dignified, equitable, and complete, and the sentiments of all parties and of the whole country will indorse his position heartily.

Mr. Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio)—The message is a strong, clean-cut demand for the observance and defense of the Monroe doctrine, and in the light of the dispatches from the British Government it is only a little short of a declaration of war unless England recedes or seeks further diplomacy. The position taken by the President is, at first glance, a step in advance of the former official declarations of our country. If the attitude of England, as announced, is the ultimatum, then the message is a menace of war. It may be said, in friendly criticism of the message, that it has possibly gone just a shade too far in this direction, and apparently the President does not feel much need of Congressional action. To ascertain facts by a commission to be sent to a foreign country to decide and report upon a dispute between two other countries is novel, and will possibly lead to results which Congress will not be willing to contribute to.

Mr. McCall, (Rep., Mass.)—The reply of Lord Salisbury attempts, in effect, to do away with the Monroe doctrine. Since Great Britain declines to submit the Venezuelan boundary to arbitration, we must ascertain that boundary for ourselves, and then resist any encroachments upon it. The message of the President is a spirited and noble document, and should receive the united support of both parties.

Mr. Russell, Rep., Conn.)—The message is good. Anything less would be unpatriotic and cowardly in the President of the United States. A commission will delay the settlement of the controversy and furnish information already known. Its suggestion is prudent, perhaps, and allows England a chance to retract. It is not necessary, and we don't want to dally any in this controversy. What a pity Mr. Cleveland cannot apply his patriotic instincts to the benefit of our home industries as well as to the defense of our rights under the Monroe doctrine.

Mr. McCreary, (Dem., Ky.)—It is vigorous, positive, and able. As a reaffirmation of the Monroe doctrine it will attract wide attention, and I believe be generally indorsed by the people. The President, having tried faithfully to induce Great Britain to submit the Venezuelan boundary dispute to impartial arbitration, and having been apprised of the refusal of Great Britain, he very properly suggests that Congress make an appropriation to pay the expenses of a commission, to be appointed by the Executive, to make the necessary investigation and report without delay as regards the boundary dispute. I admire the firm and positive course taken by the President and I believe the House of Representatives will support him in his efforts to uphold the Monroe doctrine and prevent Great Britain from making illegal encroachments on the territory of Venezuela.

Mr. Cummings, (Dem., N. Y.)—The message breathes the spirit of Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, and Andrew Jackson. President Cleveland's action stands in strong contrast with the cowardly action of Lord Salisbury in American affairs. The President stands by the Monroe doctrine, and he undoubtedly means every word he says.

Mr. Bartlett, (Dem., N. Y.)—I am glad to see that the President has decided in favor of resisting the aggressions of Great Britain in respect to the boundary dispute. I believe it is practically conceded that England's title to a large part of the disputed territory is a title which might alone gives England, in any event, will consent only to arbitrate a small portion of the territory, and will insist on maintaining her hold on nearly all of the land. We should force Great Britain to recede from her position and relinquish the territory.

Mr. Livingston, (Dem., Ga.)—Mr. Cleveland's message is clean-cut American. He distinctly recognizes the Monroe doctrine in all its length and breadth, and as specially applicable in the dispute pending between Great Britain and Venezuela. He speaks emphatically for resistance against British oppression, and like the man he is, against further delay and further appeals on our part for arbitration. He suggests the very method contained in my resolution now before Congress, for a commission to ascertain for ourselves the true boundary line and then enforce the findings of that commission, even if war shall be the result. His message will find a warm response in the hearts of all Americans. He recognizes the terrible conflict that would follow, if fight we must, between the two great English-speaking peoples; yet admits that there is no calamity which a great Nation can invite which equals supine submission and loss of National honor and self-respect.

COMMENT IN ALBANY.

Politicians, Without Regard to Party, Indorse the President.

ALBANY, Dec. 17.—Public men, without much reference to party affiliations, who are in this city agree in giving warm indorsement to the President's message touching the Venezuelan boundary dispute. The message has been the principal topic of conversation at the hotels and clubs to-night.

Some Republicans, who say they approve the message, admit that because of partisanship they do not care to be quoted on the subject. Others of that party are frank in saying they believe the President is right.

Gen. Charles Tracey, ex-Congressman from this district, was discussing the message with a group of friends at the Fort Orange Club, when a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES met him to-night. He thoroughly approved of the message.

"I believe," he said, "that it was wise for the President to send such a message to Congress, and I believe the people of the entire country will indorse it. It is vigorous, and it is not 'jingo.' It seems to me it is a good exemplification of the difference between 'jingoism' and a calm, honest, and vigorous policy in foreign affairs.

"The President has been entirely temperate in stating his position; but he has used language so plain, and has made that position so emphatic that it cannot be misunderstood.

"His position is the American position. The question is one which will be grasped by the thinking people of the greatest districts, and I believe their sense of what is right and just and patriotic is such that they will approve of the stand taken by the President. The politicians will not be able to mislead any one in the matter.

"I do not think it follows that there is likely to be a conflict between this country and England which would call for arms and ammunition. I should almost expect that when the commission which the President suggests has established the boundary in accordance with the words of the message after careful and judicious consideration of all the facts, treaties, claims, and the like, that England will accept that as the settlement of the long dispute."

"Suppose she did not?"

"There would be but one thing to do: Send gunboats to the spot to maintain the positon which the Government had assumed."

"Do you believe the suggestion of an appropriation to send a commission to establish the boundary line will meet the approval of Congress?"

"I do not see how that body can do otherwise than indorse the President's attitude."

Senator George R. Malby of St. Lawrence County, a Republican, said: "If the President had sent a message to Congress saying that he had directed the Secretary of State to at once proceed to establish the boundary line, instead of causing some delay by asking for a commission, I would agree entirely with his message. The principle he lays down is right, and I am strictly in accord with what he says.

"I think all Americans will agree that the proper line should be determined without any delay, and then this Government should maintain the doctrine of no encroachment beyond that line. I wish the President had taken the responsibility of settling what is the boundary without putting any part of the task upon the Republican Congress."

Col. A. E. Baxter, a Republican, Clerk of the Assembly, said: "I do not say that I indorse all of the message. But as to the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine in Venezuela, I do indorse it. No American believes that England should be allowed to acquire territory in Venezuela or anywhere else on this continent. She has there what is exactly right and just under the terms by which she acquired her holdings in Venezuela.

"The establishment of that line is a matter that ought to be arbitrated. When once it is established, if England attempts to go over it by one inch, the American people should oppose the attempt with millions of dollars and the shedding of blood if necessary."

Republican State Committeeman Barnett H. Davis of Wayne County said: "The message is in plain English, and I believe the American people are with the President in this instance."

Republican State Committeeman William Barnes of this city said: "The President evidently is not satisfied with shooting ducks alone. His message is tardy, but he is right. His position for the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine is American, and the people will indorse it. Incidentally, I believe the message contains a boom for Secretary of State Olney as the Democratic candidate for President next year."

Ex-Judge McMahon of Oneida County, a Democrat, said: "The message is strong, and the President's position is one that commands respect."

Death of a Famous Physician.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—Pierre Charles Henri Fauvel, a distinguished French physician, died in this city to-day. He was born at Amiens, June 7, 1830. His specialty was diseases of the throat and nose. During the illness of the late Emperor Frederick of Germany, Dr. Fauvel was many times asked for advice, but it is said that he, being a Frenchman, his advice was not followed.

Up with the times!

Order your clothes in the morning from us.

We can deliver them to you in the evening.

We have enormous facilities for producing high-class custom clothing on our premises.

Holiday bargains. Suit to order $16.00, made from Jesse Eddy's and Globe's vicuna cheviots, including a large variety of worsteds in neat checks and stripes.

These goods are very fine. We guarantee them. The value will surprise you.

Our Kersey and Melton Overcoats to order at $20.00 are, without exception, the greatest value ever offered.

Your money back is the best guarantee we can give.

Samples, Fashion Review, and Measuring Guide given or mailed to any address.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

ARNHEIM

Broadway and 9th St.

A DINNER TO MAYORS

The Chief Executives of New-York, Brooklyn, and Boston Guests of Herbert Booth King at the Waldorf.

Mayor W. L. Strong of New-York, Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn, and Mayor Edwin Upton Cur is of Boston were entertained at dinner last night at the Waldorf by Herbert Booth King. Mayor Warwick was expected to be present, but he sent a telegram of regret, as did also the Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst.

The dinner was served in what are known as the "State apartments," the guests being seated at a table in horseshoe form. The menu card was decorated with views of the city, and pink and red roses and smilax composed the table decorations.

Mr. King presided. Covers were laid for seventy persons. Among the guests were ex-Mayors Hewitt and Grace, Gen. Horace Porter, Police Commissioner Roosevelt, Gen. S. L. Woodford, Louis Stern, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, John W. Keller, C. C. Shayne, Corporation Counsel McDonald, District Attorney Backus of Brooklyn, Arthur F. Bowers, Gen. W. C. Wallace, R. B. Roosevelt, William Berri, Gen. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works; Col. E. M. Knox, Judge Cowing, Gen. A. S. McCook, Col. D. S. Brown, Charles T. Yerkes, Surrogate Arnold, Recorder Goff, Police Commissioner F. D. Grant, Gen. E. A. McAlpin, Robert Maclay, William Leary, and Curtis Guild, Jr., of Boston.

Mr King made a humorous speech in introducing Mayor Strong. The Mayor said:

Ex-Mayors Hewitt and Grace thought, until recently, that I was a failure, but they did not know what a delightful feeling it is to have every office in the city at their disposal.

No Commissioners were more hated than the Police Commissioners, when I went away last July, but when I got back they were greater than the Mayor, and there was no use in any Mayor making any suggestions to them.

If we have any good thing in New-York, we have an excess of good laws, and they were never enforced until 1895; and the Police Commissioners are the best and bravest men to enforce the laws. We can now get a pure glass of milk, and if we want a good glass of beer on Sunday we can go to Brooklyn, and even Herkimer.

I think I have a little influence with the Commissioner of Street Cleaning and the Civil Service Commissioners and Commissioners of Accounts, but outside of these I have no influence.

Mayor Curtis of Boston spoke on "Reform versus Puritanism." How to govern in the wisest manner is a problem that will be solved, he said, only when a municipality shall be regarded as a great business corporation.

President Roosevelt of the Police Board spoke on "The Future of Reform in New-York." He said that Mayor Strong deserved the highest praise for the manner in which he has surmounted the difficulties he encountered.

Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn was next introduced. He said:

Brooklyn enjoys now a local government based upon sound business principles. Every department of the City Government is, as far as possible, freed from political influences. The merit, or civil service system, predominates, and political preferment is abolished.

Curtis Guild, Jr., spoke on municipal reform in Boston.

Brief speeches were also made by ex-Mayor Hewitt, Gen. Porter, Gen. Woodford, and Recorder Goff.

ARREST OF DUPAS, PAMPHLETEER

Alleged Two Years Ago that the French Cabinet Treated with Arton.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—M. Dupas, has been arrested upon the charge of conspiring to prevent the arrest of Emile Arton, who, under charges of connection with the late Baron Reinach in the Panama Canal frauds, was condemned, in contumacium, to twenty years' imprisonment, and subsequently arrested in London and ordered extradited.

Dupas is a former agent of the Paris secret police. He published, in 1893, a pamphlet, wherein he said that he had met Arton in Venice and made with him, in the name of the Ministry, a sort of contract by the terms of which Arton was to keep silent and the Ministry promised to pretend to search for him in all the cities of Europe and fail to find him. Dupas's pamphlet was denied, of course, but its author was not arrested. The contract, if there was one, was observed by Arton, and by all the Ministers who succeeded one another since the alleged interview with Dupas in front of the Palace of the Muses. Arton was condemned in contumacium to imprisonment for twenty years, but the popular impression was that the sentence was not to be ever executed. Cavaignac, Minister of War in the present Cabinet, said to M. Bourgeois last January, when his portfolio was offered to him: "I shall accept it only if you agree to prosecute and punish all the men concerned in the Panama frauds." It is evident that Bourgeois is trying to keep his promise.

It Seems that We Have a New Smile.

From The London Globe.

In an age in which so many things are new, it was not to be supposed that we should escape the new smile. Like many other such inventions, it comes across the Atlantic from America, and, like the baby pose of ten or twelve years ago, it attacks all sorts and conditions of women.

The wide and careless smile, more a grin than a smile, which is the mark of those who let themselves be swayed by an ill-considered mirth to the detriment of their personal appearance, has quite gone out of fashion. The new exercise is a slow and dreamy expansion of the lips; it is poetic, and hints at great things, such as a life not understood by the ordinary run of folk, a heart yearning for love and other kindred subjects, and is calculated to lay low at the first fire all but the most bucolic and heartless of men.

And yet the origin of the new smile is by no means so poetic; it is merely an affair of dentistry when its springs are analyzed. In America, as we know from books of travel, women are forever sucking candy, with the result that their teeth suffer, and though the dentists of the States are second to none, there are occasions when they cannot repair the ravages of the sweet-stuff shops. Therefore, it is not always safe to smile with effusion, for it may be that a tooth is imperfect, though not yet ready for extraction.

The art of the new smile consists in concealing the affected tooth, and only showing those of its companions which will bear momentary inspection. In fact, the new smile, like so many of its contemporaries, is a sham, and the only good thing that can be said in its favor is that it is not worn by the New Woman.

**FOURT

THE HEBREW FAIR.

LAST WEEK OF

The

Great Hebrew Fair

at

Madison Square Garden,

December 9 to 21, (inclusive.)

For the Benefit of

THE EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE

and

The Hebrew Technical Institute.

EVERYTHING FOR SALE.

Concert every afternoon and evening by GILMORE'S 22D REGIMENT BAND, Victor Herbert, Conductor.

Some of the principal features are:

Art Gallery, Flower Booth, Candy Stand, Doll Show, Theatre Ticket Office, Edison's Laboratory.

Single Admission, - - 25 Cents
Season Ticket, - - - - $1.00

Open afternoons from 2:30 to 5, and evenings from 7:30 to 11.

Madison Square Garden transformed into

"AN ARABIAN NIGHT."

The Hebrew Fair has now reached the point where the young women reinforce their appeals for charity with the information that there are not many more days in which to buy. Though much has been sold, there are still many rare and costly, as well as useful, things to be disposed of. The fair, so far, has realized heavy profits. The receipts on Monday were $6,082.80, swelling the total to $117,749.22. The candy stand, under Mrs. Lewis May, has realized the largest sum—$13,504.68—and the Temple Beth-El the next largest—$13,475.78.

The special day yesterday was devoted to the press of the city, in recognition of its large share in making the fair a success. Prominent members of the press were present. The Committee on Reception was composed of Jacob H. Shiff, Henry O. Allen, Benjamin Altman, Lyman G. Bloomingdale, Hyman Blum, J. H. Fleisch, Louis Gans, Marcus Goldmans, Daniel Guggenheim, Alfred S. Heidelbach, Edward Lauterbach, Emanuel Lehman, L. Napoleon Levy, Solomon Loeb, Lewis May, S. Neustadt, M. Warley Platzek, Henry Rice, V. Henry Rothschild, James Seligman, James Speyer, Louis Stern, Charles Sternbach, Oscar S. Straus, Morris Tuska, Lewis S. Wolff, and Isidor Wormser.

The management announced yesterday that the various contests would close as follows:

Wednesday—10 P. M., most popular author.

Thursday—10 P. M., most popular college; 10:30 P. M., most popular sewing society; 9:30, most energetic fair worker.

Saturday.—8:15 P. M., most popular physician and most popular minister; 8:20 P. M., most popular President charitable institution; 8:45 P. M., most popular lady attendant; 10 P. M., most popular institution; 10:30 P. M., most popular lawyer; 10:45 P. M., most popular club.

The musical programme was varied last evening by the presence of the Halévy Male Singing Society, composed of young Russian Hebrews who have been in this country only a few years. It sang selections from Wagner, Zoeltner, Genée, and Krug. The band of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society also played several popular airs.

Miss Frohman was ably assisted yesterday afternoon by Richard Martinez, and for a short time by "Cissie" Fitzgerald, who again proved an attraction. In the evening she was assisted by Elsie Leslie, Dora Leslie, and Mrs. Henry Guy Carleton. To-day Mabel Love, and Ellalaine Terriss, and, perhaps, "Cissie" Fitzgerald will be at the booth. To-morrow Agnes Booth, Alice Fisher, and Nancy McIntosh are promised. Friday Effie Shannon, Catherine Florence, and Mrs. Thomas Wiffin will assist. Saturday night Viola Allen, May Robeson, and Olive May will aid in closing the fair.

The New-York Life Insurance Company, through President John A. McCall, yesterday made a donation to the fair. A check for $500 was sent to Mr. Oscar Straus.

It is expected that Jean and Edouard De Reszke will assist Mrs. Oscar Straus at the flower booth this afternoon.

Fraternity Day will be celebrated to-day and Louis Stern will be officer. Thursday will be dedicated to the legal fraternity, and Joseph H. Choate will be auctioneer.

Among the prominent ladies who assisted at the various booths yesterday were:

Mrs. Leopold Wallack, Miss Maria Davis, Miss Gertrude Wallack, Mrs. Arthur S. Levy, Mrs. O. Gomez, Mrs. Charles Seidenberg, Miss Emily Cardoza, Miss Blanche Content, Miss Annie Sands, Miss Flora Seidenberg, Miss Rita Wallack, Mrs. David Bettman, Mrs. I. Dreyfus, Mrs. W. Sparger, Mrs. C. Engensperger, Mrs. Annie Nathan Meyer, Mrs. Abbie Sage Richardson, Mrs. Maurice Benjamin, Mrs. Isaiah Joseph, Mrs. Mark Ash, Miss Sarah Hays, Miss J. Edith Wise, Mrs. Francis Hellman, Miss Minnie Isaacs, Miss May Rosenheimer.

Mrs. S. D. Levy, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheimer, Miss Sarah Moses, Miss Dolly Steiner, Miss Isabelle Friedman, Mrs. Theodore Hellman, Miss Francis Eckman, Mrs. Nathan Straus, Mrs. P. Keller, Mrs. Leopold Stern, Miss Madeline Meyer, Miss Frederica Meyer, Miss Rose Harris, Miss Flora Harris, Miss Fanny Birnbaum, Miss Rosalind A. Richmond, Miss Hattie Blatt, Miss Etta Straus, Miss Ida Heyman, Miss Flora Ross, Mrs. Simon Hess, Miss Sadie Danenbaum.

WILLIAMS ALUMNI DINNER

Speeches by President Carter, Prof. Hewitt, and Others.

The annual banquet of the Williams Alumni Association of New-York took place last night at the Waldorf and was attended by nearly two hundred and fifty graduates of the college.

Bainbridge Colby, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and his fellow members, Charles W. West, Dr. Charles H. Knight, Benjamin Norton, Henry S. Leake, Frederick Geller, and John H. Denison, were successful in their efforts to make the dinner one of the most notable ever given by the association.

William B. Putney, President of the alumni, presided. On his left sat President Franklin Carter of Williams, Prof. John Haskell Hewitt, Charles A. Davidson, Frederick T. Thompson, Henry H. Anderson, and Jacob F. Miller. To the right of President Putney were President A. V. V. Raymond of Union College, James W. Alexander, Hamilton W. Mabie, Francis Lynde Stetson, and Dr. C. A. Stoddard.

Speeches were made by William B. Putney, the President Carter of Williams College, President Raymond of Union, Prof. John Haskell Hewitt, James W. Alexander, Hamilton Wright Mabie, the Rev. William M. Grosvenor, and Sewell Tappan Tyng.

QUEENS COUNTY SAVES $5,000

Men Who Wanted High Prices for Printing Ballots Change Their Bills.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Dec. 17.—The trouble caused by the bills presented by certain publishers for printing the ballots used in the last election assumed an unexpected phase this morning, when the Queens County Board of Supervisors met in the Court House to consider the matter. The bills presented charge $36 per 1,000. A protest was made by several citizens against the auditing of the bills on the ground that they were exorbitant. A committee was then appointed by the board to ascertain the rates charged for similar work in other neighboring counties. Supervisor Denton was Chairman of the committee.

When he started to present his report today, Supervisor Pople of Flushing stated that three of the printers wished to withdraw their bills. The permission was given. The committee then reported that $8 per 1,000 for the town ballots and $10 per 1,000 for those of Long Island City was a fair price. This represents a saving of nearly $5,000 to Queens County.

RUMOR OF A NEW CUP CHALLENGER

Said to be Designed by Watson and the Biggest One Yet.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Exchange Telegraph Company says that it is rumored in Glasgow that D. & W. Henderson, the well-known yacht builders in that city, have received an order to build a yacht, designed by Mr. G. L. Watson, which it is intended shall compete next year for the America's Cup.

The Daily News will to-morrow say that the new yacht will be of larger dimensions than the Valkyrie III., and that she will carry about 20,000 feet of canvas.

Against a Roof-Garden Pier.

The Aldermen at their meeting yesterday received an adverse report from the Dock Commissioners on the proposition that a roof garden be constructed on the pier at the foot of West Twenty-second Street.

Chief Engineer Green of the Dock Board had reported that the pier was old, and also that it had been leased for six years, from May 1, 1896. At the expiration of the lease the pier will be rebuilt. The Dock Commissioners are considering the advisability of building such a pleasure garden at the foot of either West Thirty-fourth or West Thirty-fifth Street.

C. C. SHAYNE HONORED BY POLICE

The Park Force Presents Him with a Tablet and Resolutions for His Efforts in Their Behalf.

The Park police force feel kindly toward C. C. Shayne, who made an effort to have the salaries of the force raised. Though he did not accomplish his object, the Park police appreciate his endeavors in their behalf.

They took occasion yesterday to show this appreciation by presenting him with a beautiful memorial in the shape of a gold-framed tablet, four feet square, containing his photograph in colors and a dozen water-color vignettes of Park scenery. The water colors were done in exquisite taste by Artist John G. Lee, who also inscribed with colored ink in fancy letters the following resolution:

Whereas, In the effort recently made in behalf of the members of the Park police force of the City of New-York to secure for them by effective legislative means that recognition and compensation to which their duties and ability fairly entitle them, the men of said force, in the hour of need of friends who would courageously espouse their cause and forcefully and earnestly champion their interests, found such friends not lacking; and

Whereas, It is the part of justice and gratitude that such offers of friendship should be fully recognized and that thanks earnestly and frankly offered should be given; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Park police of the City of New-York, recognizing his services as a friend, hereby beg to formally express to the Hon. C. C. Shayne our deep and lasting sense of gratitude for his kind offices performed in behalf of our interests; for his prompt and close attention to the presentation of our case; for his kindly encouragement and warm advocacy of our cause, and for his earnest and conscientious presentation of those facts, the recital of which ought to have been sufficient to carry conviction of the justice of every demand.

For all of these he has our thanks, and for the manifestation of generous and disinterested friendship he has and will ever retain our warm personal regard and gratitude.

The tablet was presented by William C. Bergen and a delegation consisting of Michael Moss, James Higgins, William Parker, Christopher McMahon, John Smith, Peter Brady, Charles Thompson, and James T. Eagan.

Mr. Shayne expressed his thanks in a short, appreciative speech.

Mrs. Beardsley's Body Found.

BAYONNE, N. J., Dec. 17.—The body of Mrs. Margaret S. Beardsley of 268 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, was found in the water off here to-day. She jumped from a ferryboat between Bergen Point and Port Richmond Monday afternoon. She was fifty-five years old. Ex-Assemblyman George A. Heavey is her son.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES

Republicans Agree upon Their Plan of Reorganization.

POPULISTS ARE WELL CARED FOR

They Get Six of the Sixty Chairmanships and the Democrats Eleven —Many Committees Are Enlarged.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The Republicans of the Senate in caucus this afternoon adopted the report of the committee appointed to fill the vacancies in the Senate committees. There was not a dissenting vote, although Chairmen Morrill of the Finance Committee, Frye of the Commerce Committee, and Hoar of the Judiciary Committee thought it was unwise to enlarge the committees over which they preside.

There are sixty committees in the Senate. Of these forty-three have been given to Republicans, six to Populists, and eleven to Democrats. Each vacancy has been filled, seven places being assigned to some Senators and six to some others, with the understanding that should Utah send two Republican Senators, and should a Republican be admitted from Delaware, places could then be made for these Senators by resignation on the part of Senators having excesses of assignments.

The committee agreed on every matter that came before it but the one proposition, to wit: To change the name of the select committee to inquire into all claims of citizens of the United States against the Government of Nicaragua to "Select Committee on the Nicaraguan Canal and to Inquire into Claims of Citizens of the United States against the Government of Nicaragua."

It was also proposed to increase the committee from five to seven and give the minority the Chairmanship and the Republicans four members. This would make Senator Morgan Chairman and throw to this committee all that portion of the work of the Foreign Relations Committee relating to the canal heretofore considered by that committee. This matter will be determined at the caucus to be held to-morrow immediately after the Senate adjourns.

On motion of Mr. Lodge, the Chairman of the committee, Mr. Mitchell, was instructed to confer with Mr. Gorman, Chairman of the Democratic Committee, with a view of securing the immediate reorganization of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and if this shall be done, the reorganization of the others will probably await the holiday recess.

The following is a list of the standing and select committees that were increased:

Appropriations.—From 9 to 12, assigning to the Republicans 7, with the understanding if the Democrats insist on it, it shall be increased to 13.

Claims.—From 9 to 11, assigning to the Republicans 4, the Populists 2.

Coast Defenses.—From 9 to 11, assigning to the Republicans 5, Populists 1.

Commerce.—From 13 to 15, assigning to the Republicans 7, the Populists 1; 8 in all.

Finance.—From 11 to 12, assigning to the Republicans 6, the Populists 1.

Foreign Relations.—From 9 to 11, assigning to the Republicans 6.

Judiciary.—From 11 to 13, assigning to the Republicans 7.

Military Affairs.—From 9 to 11, assigning to the Republicans 6.

Naval Affairs.—From 9 to 11, assigning to the Republicans 6.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—From 9 to 11, assigning to the Republicans 6.

Rules.—From 5 to 7, assigning to the Republicans 4.

Forest Reservations.—From 5 to 7, Chairmanship, Allen and Kyle, assigned to Populists, and Republicans 2.

Changes in the names of committees were ordered as follows:

Quadro-Centennial to "Select Committee on International Expositions."

To investigate the geological survey of "Select Committee on the Geological Survey."

Committee on Forest Reservations to "Select Committee on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game."

Committee on Corporations in the District of Columbia to "Select Committee on Corporations organized in the District of Columbia."

Epidemic diseases to "Public Health and National Quarantine."

The personnel of the committees, so far as the Republicans are concerned, is as follows, the Populists to whom assignments are given being indicated:

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Agriculture and Forestry—Proctor, Chairman; Hansbrough, Warren, Gear, and Butler, Populist.

Appropriations—Allison, Chairman; Hale, Cullom, Teller, Quay, Pettigrew, Perkins.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Jones, Nevada, (Pop.,) Chairman; Gallinger.

Census—Chandler, Chairman; Hale, Allison, Cullom, Pettigrew.

Civil Service and Retrenchment—Pritchard, Chairman; Lodge, Morrill, Dubois, Elkins.

Claims—Teller, Chairman; Mitchell of Oregon, Stewart, (Pop.,) Allen, (Pop.,) Burrows, Warren.

Coast Defenses—Squire, Chairman; Hawley, Proctor, Burrows, McBride, and Butler, Populist.

Commerce—Frye, Chairman; Jones, Nevada, Populist; Quay, McMillan, Squire, Elkins, Nelson, McBride.

District of Columbia—McMillan, Chairman; Gallinger, Hansbrough, Proctor, Pritchard, Baker, Wetmore.

Education and Labor—Shoup, Chairman; Kyle, Populist; Perkins, Mantle, Clark.

Engrossed Bills—Chairman assigned to minority; Republican members, Mr. Allison and Mr. Baker.

Enrolled Bills—Sewell, Chairman; Dubois.

Epidemic Diseases—Chairmanship assigned to the minority; Mr. Jones, Nevada, Populist; Gallinger, Quay, Butler.

To Examine the Several Branches of Civil Service—Peffer, Populist, Chairman; Hoar, Gallinger.

Finance.—Morrill, Chairman; Sherman, Jones, Nevada, Populist; Allison, Aldrich, Platt, Wolcott.

Fisheries.—Perkins, Chairman; Proctor, Frye, Wilson, and Butler, Populist.

Foreign Relations.—Sherman, Chairman; Frye, Davis, Cameron, Cullom, Lodge.

Immigration.—Lodge, Chairman; Chandler, Squire, Sewell, Peffer, Populist; Nelson.

Improvement Mississippi River.—Nelson, Chairman; Gear, Baker, Carter.

Indian Affairs.—Pettigrew, Chairman; Platt, Shoup, Stewart, Populist; Mantle, Wilson, Allen, Populist.

Indian Depredations.—Wilson, Chairman; Kyle, Populist; Shoup, Sewell, Mantle, McBride.

Inter-State Commerce.—Cullom, Chairman; Chandler, Wolcott, Aldrich, Carter, Gear.

Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.—Warren, Chairman; Kyle, (Pop.,) Stewart, (Pop.,) Thurston, Peffer, (Pop.)

Judiciary—Hoar, Chairman; Teller, Platt, Mitchell, (Oregon,) Davis, Clark, Thurston.

Library.—Hansbrough, Chairman; Wetmore.

Manufactures.—Wetmore, Chairman; Cameron, Squire.

Military Affairs.—Hawley, Chairman; Proctor, Shoup, Sewell, Warren, Elkins.

Mines and Mining.—Stewart, (Pop.,) Chairman; Pettigrew, Wilson, Mantle, Warren.

Naval Affairs.—Cameron, Chairman; Hale, Perkins, McMillan, Chandler, Du Bois.

Organization, Conduct, and Expenditures of the Executive Departments.—Butler, (Pop.,) Chairman; Du Bois, Lodge, Wilson, Wetmore.

Pacific Railroads.—Gear, Chairman; Stewart, (Pop.,) Davis, Wolcott, Frye.

Patents.—Platt, Chairman; Pritchard, Clark, Wetmore.

Pensions.—Gallinger, Chairman; Shoup, Peffer, (Pop.,) Hansbrough, Hawley, Lodge, Baker.

Post Offices and Post Roads.—Wolcott, Chairman; Mitchell, (Oregon,) Chandler, Burrows, Carter, Butler, Populist.

Printing.—Hale, Chairman; Hansbrough.

Private Land Claims.—Chairman assigned minority; Republicans, Mr. Hale, Platt, Baker.

Privileges and Elections.—Mitchell, (Oregon,) Chairman; Hoar, Chandler, Burrows, Pritchard.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Quay, Chairman; Morrill, Squire, Mantle, Warren, Gear.

Public Lands.—Dubois, Chairman; Pettigrew, Hansbrough, Wilson, Carter, McBride, Allen, Populist.

Railroads.—Clark, Chairman; Gallinger, Gear, Elkins, Nelson, Thurston.

Relations with Canada.—Carter, Chairman; Hoar, Hale, Pettigrew, Perkins.

Revision of the Laws of the United States.—Burrows, Chairman; Pritchard, Thurston.

Revolutionary Claims.—Chairman and two members given minority, Republicans: Cameron, Aldrich.

Rules.—Aldrich, Chairman; Hoar, Mitchell of Oregon, Teller.

Territories.—Davis, Chairman; Shoup, Squire, Sewell, Elkins, Thurston.

Transportation Routes to the Seaboard.—McBride, Chairman; Squire, Aldrich, Sewell, Allen, (Pop.)

To Investigate the Condition of the Potomac River Front at Washington—Chairman assigned minority; Republicans, Frye, Sherman, Perkins.

To Inquire Into the Claims of All Citizens of the United States Against the Government of Nicaragua—Chairman assigned minority; Republicans, Hawley, McBride.

Woman Suffrage—Chairman assigned minority; Hoar, Quay, Peffer.

Additional Accommodations for the Library of Congress—Chairmanship assigned minority; Republicans, Morrill, Cullom, Allison.

Five Civilized Tribes of Indians.—Chairman assigned minority. Republicans—Teller, Platt, and Davis.

Transportation and Sale of Meat Products.—Chairman assigned to minority. Republicans—Wolcott and Wetmore, Allen, Populist.

To Establish the University of the United States.—Mr. Kyle, Populist, Chairman; Sherman, Hawley, Frye, Nelson.

International Expositions.—Thurston, Chairman; Pettigrew, Sherman, Cameron, Hawley, Mitchell of Oregon, and Warren.

Select Committee on Geological Survey.—Elkins, Chairman; Wolcott, and Allison.

National Banks.—Mantle, Chairman; Du Bois, and Burrows.

Select Committee on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game—Allen, (Pop.,) Chairman; Kyle, (Pop.,) Teller, Mantle.

Committee on Corporations Organized in the District of Columbia—Chairman assigned to minority; Republicans: Aldrich, Hoar, McMillan.

To Investigate Trespassers on Indian Lands—Baker, Chairman; Carter.

Ford Theatre Disaster—McMillan, Chairman; Morrill, Jones, (Pop., Nev.)

The Republicans say there is no doubt that their committee lists will be approved by the Senate.

RARE BOOKS AT AUCTION

Halliwell's Edition of Shakespeare Sold for $323—Engravings of Reynolds's Paintings.

A number of books of great interest and value were sold by Bangs & Co. yesterday. Among them we note the following:

"The Ingoldsby Legends," illustrations by Cruikshank and Leech, London, 1842-7, $10.88; "Real Life in Ireland," colored plates, $7.50; Keats's "Poetical Works," with memoirs, by R. M. Milnes, first edition, 120 designs by Scharf, 1854, $8; Lecky's "European Morals," (two volumes,) 1869, $9.75; Lodge's "Portraits," (240,) original subscription edition, (four volumes, folio,) 1821-34, $72; Count de Montalembert's "Monks of the West, from St. Benedict to St. Bernard," authorized and best library edition, (seven volumes,) 1861, $23.10; "Picturesque Europe," with sixty-five highly finished engravings on steel and many hundreds of fine engravings on wood, 1873, $14.38, an advance.

"Punch's Pocket Book," from 1851 to 1875, inclusive, (except 1864 and 1867,) twenty-three volumes, colored folding front, $12.66; engravings of the works of Sir Joshua Reynolds, 363 beautiful engravings, three volumes, 1833, $150.

Samuel Richardson's works; only 750 copies printed of this handsome library edition, of which this is No. 437, 1883, $28.50; Rogers's "Italy," a poem, 1830; and "Poems," 1834, with exquisitely beautiful vignettes by Turner and Stothard; two volumes, 8vo, beautifully bound in morocco, extra, gilt, $36.

Halliwell's splendid edition of Shakespeare, the text formed from a new collation of the early editions, to which are added all the original novels and tales on which the plays are founded; copious archæological annotations on each play; sixteen volumes, only twenty-five copies printed, 1853-65; very scarce, $323.

"The National Shakespeare," a fac simile of the text of the first folio of 1623, three volumes, folio, no date, $21; Strickland's "Queens of England," London, 1845, $20.40; Thiers's "French Revolution," portraits, battle scenes, sieges, &c., twenty-five volumes, scarce, 1838-62, $46.75; "The Victoria Psalter, illuminated by Owen Jones, $6.50; "Webster's Displaying of Supposed Witchcraft; also of the Existence of Angels and Spirits, the Truth of Apparitions, Force of Charms, Philters," &c., very rare, 1677, $5.50.

LILLIAN MAY DUNNE DISAPPEARS

She Is Granddaughter of Artist Cropsey— Her Mother Thinks Her Father Took Her.

YONKERS, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Lillian May Dunne, granddaughter of Artist J. F. Cropsey, N. A., disappeared from her home at Hastings between 4 and 5 o'clock this evening. Up to a late hour to-night she had not been heard from, and it is believed that she has been kidnapped.

A general alarm was then sent out. The fire bells were rung, and almost every resident in Hastings and its vicinity responded. No trace of her was obtained. The woods and fields for miles in every direction were thoroughly searched. The searchers visited every house they came to, making inquiries, but no one had seen the child.

The mother, Mrs. Gerald Dunne, thinks the child has been kidnapped by her husband. In that case, Mrs. Dunne says, the little one is now probably hundreds of miles away. Mr. and Mrs. Dunne separated a year ago. Mr. Dunne is said to live in St. Louis.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Torriani—Barr.

Miss Caroline A. Barr, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Barr of 314 West Twenty-eighth Street, and Ferdinand L. Torriani, a son of the late Angelo Torriani, were married last night at 8 o'clock in the North Presbyterian Church, in West Thirty-first Street.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. S. B. Rossiter, the pastor. The best man was Royal Gridley. The maid of honor was Miss Ella L. Barr, a sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids were Miss Pauline Doyle and Miss Ella Louise Sands.

The ushers were Harry Baucher, Oliver Lloyd, H. Fisk, and Otto Dietz. A small reception followed at the home of the bride's parents.

Hartridge—Russell.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Dec. 17.—The marriage of Mr. Clifford Hartridge of New-York and Miss Jessie Russell, eldest daughter of Justice Leslie W. Russell, took place at Canton, N. Y., at noon to-day.

Latest Arrival.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Nickels, Antwerp Dec. 7, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M.

BICYCLES.

1895 BICYCLES AT $2.40.

XMAS OFFER.

WE HAVE A FEW "ORIENTS" IN EXCELLENT CONDITION. MUST BE SOLD BY DECEMBER 31ST. BEST BARGAINS OF THE YEAR. THE "ORIENT" HOLDS THE WORLD'S RECORD FOR THE UNPACED MILE.

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2,000 BICYCLES, $22 up.

Nothing better for holiday presents. 800 Juvenile bicycles; pneu. tires, ball bearings, regular $40 bicycles; sale price $22 each. Larger sizes $25, $29. Ladies' and men's regular $100 bicycles, $37.50, $39, and $49. 300 second-hand ladies' and men's, $15 to $25. We defy competition. Established 3 years. HERALD CYCLE CO., 114 Nassau St., near Post Office.

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Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE
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HOLIDAY PRESENTS
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Home Decorations
in endless variety from the
ART CENTRES OF EUROPE.

An elegant assortment of Bronzes and Art Potteries, viz.: Royal Worcester, Sevres, Crown Derby, Dresden, Hungarian, and others.

Also finely decorated Limoge Dinner, Fish, Game, and other setts.

Superb line of FRENCH OPERA GLASSES and RICH IVORY CARVINGS.

All of the above have just been received direct from Europe and are the newest and latest designs.

We would also mention an elegant collection of

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Oil Paintings and Water Colors.

"The enjoyment of song or sound passes in a moment: its waves die upon the air and our ears catch their last echo, while the view of a picture with all its beauty and meaning remains to all eternity."—Hawthorne.

An early visit will not only be a pleasure, but also very profitable to your purse. Here is an excellent opportunity to secure choice works of art at a low price. We call your attention to the following:

The First Prize, Original	by	O. Weller...	$30
The Brook,	"	" T. Van Essen	40
A Hazy Day,	"	" O. Somer...	48
Landscape,	"	" Seth Heeber.	50
Landscape,	"	" Th. Marlin..	50
A Rocky Coast,	"	" C. McHenry.	50
Low Tide,	"	" Villalocq...	85
Guitar Girl,	"	" Narbona...	90

In handsome Gold Frames and Shadow Boxes. Special for this week: Exhibition of

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Open evenings until 10 o'clock. Take Elevator 6th floor to

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Velvet Easy Chairs, "Liberty" Velvet Cushions, "Liberty" Slipper Stools, Wicker Cosy Chairs, Canvas Draught Screens, Mahogany Secretaries, Forest Oak Tables, and Some Good Carved Black Oak Furniture.

Oaken Pipe Racks, Decorated Dish Racks, Blue Mugs and Tankards, " Clocks & Candlesticks, " Jugs and Tea Caddies, " Plates and Platters, Historical Blue Plates,

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The Farmer

Finds THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES almost indispensable. Its unequaled Agricultural Department is edited by Henry Stewart, the eminent authority on all agricultural matters, and author of

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Irrigation for the Farm,
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SELECT PATRONAGE.
Family apartments furnished and unfurnished; also single rooms with bath. Transient rates, $2.00 per day and upward European plan, and $4.00 per day and upward on American plan. Engagements now being made for the year, or Winter season. CHARLES A. GERLACH.

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FIFTH AVENUE AND 50TH STREET, N. Y.
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Remains open throughout the entire year.
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A boarding and day school for girls; kindergarten for boys and girls; conducted in French. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. C. L. Morgan, Principals.

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T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
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AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th St.—Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

Amusements.

DALY'S THEATRE, Broadway & 30th St. To-night and To-morrow,
THE TRANSIT OF LEO.
Miss Rehan, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Elliott, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Cl

RIOTING IN PHILADELPHIA

The Great Street Railway Strike Begins with Lawless Acts—Many Cars Wrecked by the Mobs.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—Riot and destruction marked the opening day of the great strike of the street-car employes of the Union Traction Company. Aided by the mischievous, lawless element, the strikers succeeding to-day in completely tying up the lines of the Union Traction Company, and to-night, with the exception of the one line not controlled by the company involved in the strike, not a street-car wheel is turning in Philadelphia.

Never in the history of the city has there been witnessed such widespread scenes of disorder as were enacted to-day.

In every part of the city crowds of sympathizers and boys stopped cars and drove the motormen and conductors from their posts with volleys of bricks and stones, and then smashed the glass in the windows of the cars, cut the trolley ropes, pulled out the fuses, smashed in the cash registers, and tore off the fenders in front of the cars. In all about 300 cars were badly wrecked, and this afternoon the Traction Company gave up the effort to run cars, and, with the aid of the police, withdrew their shattered and abandoned rolling stock back into the car sheds.

The Mayor issued a proclamation this afternoon calling upon all good citizens to preserve the peace.

While the crowds to-day attacked the cars, the spirit of the mob seemed to be one of malicious mischief more than the threatening temper that marks a real riot.

Despite the stone-throwing, only one person was seriously hurt, a policeman, who had his club taken away from him by the crowd, and was beaten into insensibility, and to-night is in the hospital with concussion of the brain.

The Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes ordered the strike to go into effect at 4 o'clock this morning. The railway officials were busy all night gathering together the men that would remain loyal to the company.

All the lines started out their cars this morning.

Many cars were wrecked in Market and Chestnut Streets, the main business streets of the city. The crowds which committed the lawless acts were composed of bootblacks and unemployed men. It is not thought that any strikers took part in the destruction of property. In the northwestern part of the city—the residence section—cars were also wrecked.

The Superintendent of the Traction Company says cars will be run to-morrow. He declares he has more men than he needs. Cars will be operated under police protection.

HARRISON DESIRES TO BE COAXED

The Indiana Delegation Will Be Instructed Not to Present the Ex-President's Name to the St. Louis Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 17.—An evening paper says: "Indiana will not present the name of Gen. Harrison for the Presidency at the St. Louis convention. If the Indiana man's name goes before the convention it will be because delegates from other States present it.

"Republican politicians from Northern Indiana in the city to-day say that they have been notified by those who assume to speak for Gen. Harrison that he will, at some suitable time, announce that the delegation from his State must not place him in nomination. The substance of what these and others who know Mr. Harrison's mind say on the subject is that his preference is against engaging in another political contest. He told a newspaper correspondent that he 'would rather go through the Atlanta campaign again than engage in a Presidential campaign as one of the leading candidates.'

"Notwithstanding this attitude of Gen. Harrison, there is no interference with the faith of the Indiana Republicans that he will be the nominee of the convention. From all parts of the country they hear evidence that he is in the hearts of the people as the most available man. His candidacy will be spontaneously sprung in the convention by Republicans outside of the Hoosier delegation. The Indiana delegation, while tongue-tied on the presentation of his name, will be ready and for him. Nominated on such terms, it is known that Gen. Harrison will accept."

MEMORIES OF A CENTENARIAN

Martha Swan Celebrates Her One Hundred and Third Birthday.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Dec. 17.—Mrs. Martha Swan of Lee celebrated her one-hundred-and-third birthday to-day. Many of her friends came in this afternoon to congratulate her at the home of her son-in-law, Cashier Kilboh of the Lee National Bank.

Mrs. Swan said to-day that she was much pleased with the attention of her numerous friends. She is blind and her daughter has been reading her letters and telegrams of congratulation nearly all day. Many of them came from her friends in Methuen, Mass., where she was born and spent her early girlhood. She said that she remembered when Washington died. At that time her grandfather had her and the other members of his family wear crape on their arms.

She said to-day that she first visited Boston about ninety years ago, when it was a pretty small place compared with what it is to-day. She remembers all the French decisions since Washington, and is very familiar from a personal knowledge with the war of 1812, and, in fact, all the events in our National history since that time. She is probably the oldest person in Massachusetts, and as she joined the Westville Congregational Church in New-Haven over eighty years ago she is considered the oldest member of that church in New-England. Her many friends are greatly interested in her reminiscences. They have flocked about her to-day in large numbers.

A JERSEY BURGLAR CAPTURED

Taken into Custody After a Long and Vigorous Chase.

HASBROUCK HEIGHTS, N. J., Dec. 17.—There was a lively chase for a burglar here this afternoon. It resulted in the capture of the fugitive. He was later taken to the Hackensack Jail and locked up.

He was first seen jumping from a window in the residence of F. S. Cheeseborough, who lives at Euclid, about half way between Woodbridge and this place. Mrs. A. J. Demarest saw the man jump from the window, and called to a man who was working close by. The burglar started toward the station, and the man gave chase, and was joined by a number of others who were at work on a barn near by. The man neared the station rapidly, and the pursuers shouted to stop him. Station Agent Murphy and a number of passengers who were waiting for the 5:12 train ran out to see what the trouble was. The burglar was hatless and almost exhausted from his run. The men from the station stopped him.

Marshal Long was summoned, and he searched the man. He found on him a pair of pliers, a gold pen and holder, a gold bracelet, and several other articles which it is supposed he had stolen. The only name the man would give was "Garva." He would not say where he lived. He said he entered the house to get something to eat. He was taken to Hackensack and locked up. The man was well dressed.

Gas Trust Case Continued.

ALBANY, Dec. 17.—The Chicago Gas Trust hearing, in which the Central Trust Company of New-York is interested, which was to have been held to-morrow before Attorney General Hancock, has been postponed to a date to be fixed after Jan. 1. The Attorney General is in Atlanta.

Asked for $40,000, Received $6,000.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 17.—Berthold Wittcke of 642 Central Avenue yesterday brought suit before Judge Lippincott against the Consolidation Traction Company for $40,000 for injuries done to himself and family when their carriage was run into by a trolley car July 28. The case ended to-day with a verdict for $6,000.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—At the marriage of Miss Isabelle Graham Marbury, daughter of Mrs. Francis Ferdinand Marbury, to Rufus Leighton MacDuffie, which will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Incarnation, at Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, the ceremony will be performed by the new rector, the Rev. William M. Grosvenor. The chancel and altar will be handsomely decorated with white roses, lilies, and palms. The bride will wear a gown of ivory satin, trimmed with point lace. She will be given away by her grandfather, A. B. Stone. Miss Sard of Albany will be the maid of honor, and Jacob Wendell, Jr., will act as best man. The bridesmaids will be Miss Helen May Hay of Washington, daughter of Col. and Mrs. John Hay; Miss Ives, Miss Hoffman, and Miss Brown of New-York. The ushers will be George Blagden, Jr., Thomas W. Slocum, Stacey C. Richmond, James A. Parker, and Evert Jansen Wendell of New-York, Benjamin P. Cheeny, Alfred Page Emmons, and Robert James Faulkner of Boston, and John Porter Denison of New-Bedford, Mass.

—Mrs. De Lima and Miss De Lima of the Dakota, 1 West Seventy-second Street, gave the second of a series of receptions yesterday afternoon. They were assisted in receiving by Mrs. De Cespedes.

—Mrs. Walter Eyre Lambert and Mrs. Christopher J. Cowles of 30 West Thirty-third Street gave an informal tea yesterday afternoon.

—The third meeting of Mrs. Benjamin Church's dancing class will take place at Sherry's on the evening of Dec. 27.

—The engagement is announced of Henry Cotheal Swords of this city to Miss Elizabeth Clarkson, daughter of the late Samuel Clarkson of Philadelphia. No date has been set for the wedding. Mr. Swords is a member of the Union, Calumet, Union League, and other clubs, and of the Society of Colonial Wars.

—Frederick H. Baldwin gave a theatre party and supper last evening for his niece, Miss Marion Addoms. The guests included Miss Ethel Davis, Miss Clapp, Miss Gurnee, Miss Whittier, Miss Hoffman, Miss Bartlett, and the Messrs. Gurnee, Wilson, Waterbury, Barclay, Spedden, Robinson, and Blagden. Mrs. John A. Lowery was the chaperon of the party.

—Mrs. James Richards of 311 West Eightieth Street will give an informal tea in honor of Mrs. Craigie, (John Oliver Hobbes,) the English authoress, on Friday afternoon. Miss Cornelia Livingston Crosby, Miss Livingston, Miss Woolsey Carmalt, Miss Ray Garrettson, and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Hoff, wife of Major Van Rensselaer Hoff of Governors Island, will pour tea.

—A wedding of some interest to New-Yorkers will take place at 8:30 o'clock on the evening of Feb. 4 in St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. The bride will be Miss Belle Powell, daughter of Mrs. Leander Powell and a granddaughter of David B. Powell, ex-President of the Brooklyn City National Bank, and the bridegroom will be Dr. Clarence Sumner Elebash of 118 East Nineteenth Street. Miss Florence Lockett will be the maid of honor. The bridesmaids and ushers have not yet been selected. Dr. Elebash's best man will be James Edmund Kent of this city. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. J. C. Swentzell, rector of St. Luke's, assisted by the Rev. Dr. John Prescott of St. Ann's Church of Sayville, L. I. A large reception will follow the church ceremony at the Pouch Mansion, in Clinton Avenue.

—The Bachelors and Spinsters' Dancing Class will meet in the Mendelssohn Assembly Rooms to-morrow evening. The next meeting will be on Jan. 2. Dr. J. Herbert Claiborne leads the cotillions. The chaperons are Mrs. George Tucker Harrison, Mrs. Joseph M. Knapp, and Mrs. Samuel Spencer.

—Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Janie Sutherlin Smith to Edward Ware Barrett on the evening of Dec. 18, at Danville, Ga. The bride and bridegroom are well known among the Southern residents of New-York.

—The second meeting of the Wednesday Evening Dancing Class will take place to-night at the Hotel Majestic.

—The first of a series of five lectures which are to be given at the Waldorf in aid of the Madison Avenue Depository and Exchange for Woman's Work will take place this morning at 11 o'clock, when Mrs. Elizabeth T. Custer, widow of Gen. Custer, will talk about "Garrison Life on the Plains." W. Hamilton Gibson will lecture on Jan. 8 on "The Mysteries of the Flowers." Dr. and Mrs. Hall will read from Robert Burns on Jan. 22. George W. Cable will give readings from his works on Feb. 5, and on Feb. 18 Hamilton W. Mabie will talk about "Great Men of Letters."

—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews will give a dinner to-night at their residence, 9 West Thirty-fourth Street, and another on Saturday evening.

—Mrs. Frank Hewitt of 103 West Eighty-sixth Street gave a large reception yesterday from 4 to 6 o'clock P. M. and from 8 P. M. until midnight for the purpose of introducing her daughter, Miss Maud Hewitt. Mrs. Charles H. Stone, Mrs. W. R. Brown, Mrs. Aimée Dupont, Mrs. Thomas Oakley, and Miss Frances Mason assisted in receiving. Miss Hewitt wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with silver embroidery and lace. The drawing rooms were handsomely decorated with palms and white roses. A large number of clusters of roses, violets, &c., were received by the débutante.

—Among the weddings to-day will be those of Miss Marion Suzanne Clark to Clarence Sherrill Houghton this afternoon at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Jefferson Clark of 303 West Eighty-eighth Street; Miss Emilie Augusta Decker, daughter of Mrs. Myron A. Decker, to Walter Scott Coburn at the home of the bride, 49 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, and Miss Florence M. Ward, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Ward, to Thomas Edgar Tripler, Jr., in Holy Trinity Church, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

—Mrs. Clarence C. Howard of 57 West Fifty-first Street will give the first of two "at homes" this afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock. Her second "at home" will be given to-morrow afternoon.

—Among those who will receive informally to-day are the Misses Sands of 12 East Seventy-eighth Street, Mrs. Edward Ridley of the Hotel Endicott, Mrs. George Edward Wells of 112 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, Mrs. James Wood of 14 Mount Morris Park West, and the Misses Gallaudet of 112 West Thirteenth Street.

—Mrs. M. Augustus Field, Miss Field, and Augustus Bradhurst Field of 16 West Thirty-sixth Street, accompanied by Mrs. Field's son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Thoms Pearsall Field, will sail for Europe on the steamship Normannia on Jan. 8. They will go to Rome, where they will visit Mrs. Hickson Field and the latter's daughter, the Princess Brancaccio.

—From London comes the announcement of the engagement of Miss Mary Pierpont Johnson, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pierpont Johnson, to Charles Valentine Griswold of Boston. The Johnsons sold their residence in New-York about fifteen years ago, and have since lived in Paris, Berlin, and London. Miss Johnson is a tall, handsome girl of the brunette type, and Mr. Griswold is a blonde.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin will sail for Europe on Jan. 8.

T. M. Stewart and family, who own and have occupied during the Summer Boscobel, the late Henry Ward Beecher's place at Peekskill-on-the-Hudson, have taken the house 105 West Seventy-second Street for the Winter. They return to town this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic F. Bell, the Misses Bell, Charles A. Bell, and Henry Lawrence Bell will sail for Europe early in January. They will first go to London, where they will spend five weeks. They will then go to Paris, where they will be the guests of Mrs. Bell's brother and sister-in-law.

PATRIARCH.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Gave Belasco a Quarter.—The Governor of Connecticut and his staff last night witnessed "The Heart of Maryland" from boxes at the Herald Square Theatre. One of the staff came to the theatre during the afternoon to select places. He asked permission to see the boxes. David Belasco, who happened to be in the box office at the time, quietly tendered the Treasurer his services as guide. The gentleman from Connecticut was ushered through the auditorium and into the boxes. He returned to the box office and consummated his purchase. After this he flipped a quarter to Belasco.

—After the Harlem Opera House.—A syndicate has been formed to purchase the Harlem Opera House from Oscar Hammerstein, with A. B. de Frece at the head. Mr. Hammerstein asks $600,000 for the building, of which $300,000 must be cash down. The $300,000 has been raised, and now negotiations are under way regarding the payment of the other $300,000. These can be satisfactorily adjusted, the property will be purchased by the syndicate, and Mr. de Frece will be made manager of the Opera House.

—Henry Irving's Last Night.—The bill for the farewell night of Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry, at Abbey's Theatre next Saturday night, is an exceedingly interesting one. It shows Mr. Irving and Miss Terry in some of their best characterizations. "A Christmas Story," "Journeys End in Lovers' Meeting," "A Story of Waterloo," the third act of "King Arthur," and the church scene from "Much Ado About Nothing" will be presented.

—Will Play Nights.—Signor Gennaro Volpe, the mandolin virtuoso, who has made a great success at the Sunday night concerts at Olympia, has been engaged by Mr. Hammerstein to play at the week night performances in the Music Hall during the engagement of Mlle. Yvette Guilbert. Signor Volpe has received medals from the King of Norway and Sweden, and from Prince Henry of Prussia, for his excellent work as a mandolinist.

—"The Merry Countess."—"The Merry Countess," which came to so sudden an end in this city, when produced by Marie Jansen, is to be sent on the road after all. Harry Standish is said to be the main mover in the enterprise, and the play is to be called by its original French name, "Ninjche." A number of the actors who took part in the performance at the Garrick have already been secured for the cast.

—The Holland Brothers.—Richard Mansfield has concluded to make the engagement of Dr. M. and Joseph Holland to the close of the season. These excellent actors will appear in New-York again at the Garrick Theatre, Feb. 3, when Charles Frohman assumes the management of the house, presenting "A Social Highwayman." Next season the Hollands will be under the management of the American Theatrical Syndicate.

—Hammerstein's New Operetta.—Oscar Hammerstein has written a new operetta, which he calls "Marguerite," and which is to be produced at the Olympia Music Hall about the middle of next month. The words, music, spectacular effects, costumes, and scenery are all products of Mr. Hammerstein's energetic brain, and twenty pretty chorus girls have already been engaged for its production.

—Manager Clark's Illness.—Arthur F. Clark of the management of Frank Daniels, in "The Wizard of the Nile," who has been seriously ill for the past five weeks, has recovered sufficiently to go to Lakewood, where he will remain until Christmas Day, to recover his lost strength. Company H, Seventh Regiment, will attend the performance at the Casino in a body to-morrow night.

—Souvenirs at the Bijou.—The fiftieth performance of Peter F. Dailey's "A Night Clerk," was given at the Bijou Theatre last night, and a pretty souvenir, in the form of a silver calendar, was presented to every woman in the audience. Harry Dietz, the clever boy soprano singer, who joined Mr. Dailey's company on Monday night, has made a great success.

—"Tristan and Isolde" To-morrow.—"Tristan and Isolde" is the opera selected for the first special matinée of the German series of Grand Operas, at the Metropolitan Opera House to-morrow afternoon. The cast will be the same as on its original production. The performance will begin at 1:45 o'clock.

—Mr. Hoyt's Next Work.—Charles H. Hoyt's next work will be something quite out of his usual line. It is to be a comic opera, and will satirize comic opera and the way it is now placed on the stage. It is to be called "A Comic Opera," and the music will be by Richard Stahl.

—A New Pantomime.—Vance Thompson has written a new pantomime for Mme. Pilar Morin, which is called "The Japanese Doll," and is to be produced for the first time Dec. 30. It tells of the adventures of a mechanical toy doll with an advanced American girl of ten years.

—Leading Man for Mantell.—W. S. Hart has signed a contract to support Robert Mantell as leading man for the rest of the season. Mr. Hart has offers from two of New-York's stock companies for next season.

—Garrick Theatre.—Cissy Fitzgerald and "The Foundling," have proved so popular at the Garrick Theatre that their season has been extended through Christmas and New-Year's weeks.

Reserves Out at a Street Fight.

Essex Street is being repaved, and a number of Italians have been at work there. Some trouble arose between them yesterday and the Hebrew pushcart peddlers in the neighborhood. Max Schindler of 16 Essex Street got into the crowd to stop a fight which had started, and was struck on the head with an iron rake. He said Antonio Cappel struck him. He was taken to Gouverneur Hospital. The wound is dangerous.

When a policeman tried to take Cappel to the station house so large a crowd collected that the reserves were called out. Cappel denied that he had assaulted Schindler. He was held by Magistrate Mott in the Essex Market Court to await the result of Schindler's injuries.

Don't Allow Yourself to trifle with a Cold, and so encourage the development of some latent Pulmonary and Bronchial disease, which often ends fatally. You had better cure your Cough or Cold by promptly resorting to Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, an old-time remedy for all Coughs, Lung and Throat affections.

For headache, take JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

NIGHT SHIRTS,

Aprons, Handkerchiefs.

150 dozen Men's Muslin Night Shirts, of Pride of the West Muslin,
65 cents each,
$3.75 per half dozen.
Cut extra full, 52 inches long, seams double felled; Collars, Front and Pockets double stitched.
Sizes 14 to 20 inch neck band.

Hundreds of Lawn Aprons, neatly embroidered, Umbrella shape;
Aprons with Hamburg Edging and wide ruffle, several styles;
All marked very low, 25, 35 and 50 cents each.

Ladies' Pure Linen Hand-Embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs, unlaundered, 75 cents per half dozen.
Ladies' fine needleworked Linen Initials, $3.00 per half dozen.
Children's Handkerchiefs, in fancy boxes, 35 cents, 85 cents and $1.50 per half dozen.
300 dozen Ladies' Fine Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 25 cents each.
Gentlemen's Initials, 25 cents and 50 cents each.
Silk Handkerchiefs, with and without Initials, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1.00 each.

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Glacé and Suède Kid Gloves.

12 to 30 button Mousquetaire.

Colors: white, pink, lilac, maize, ciel and black.

Perfect shape and fit ensured.

Lord & Taylor,

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FOR AIDING CRIMINALS TO ESCAPE

An Unfaithful Keeper of the State Hospital for the Criminal Insane Arrested and Held in Jail.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Dr. Henry E. Allison of the Matteawan State Hospital for the Criminal Insane to-day caused to be committed to the Dutchess County Jail, in this city, an attendant named John Brown, who is accused of conspiring to effect the escape of Patrick McGuire, Henry Lestrange, and Edward Williams, all convicts from New-York confined in that institution. Lestrange was sentenced in 1887 to fourteen years for grand larceny, Williams in 1895 to nine years for manslaughter, and McGuire in 1886 to ten years for grand larceny.

The evidence against Brown is conclusive. Money marked for the purpose was found on his person, and McGuire made an affidavit that he was to give him $100, and for that he was to get him tools consisting of two saws, blank keys, and a small file. On Monday McGuire gave him a letter and a two-dollar bill. Before that he had given him another letter and $8. The last-named letter Brown, according to McGuire, knew the contents of, as he read it. The $2 was in the letter, and Brown knew of it, as McGuire told him about it when he handed it to him.

The plot to procure a delivery was planned in November by Lestrange. He communicated with friends outside, and on Thanksgiving eve got McGuire, who had a room facing outdoors, to smuggle in a revolver, saw, wrench, and barspread. The tools were brought by two men, who lifted their caps as a preconcerted signal. McGuire gave the revolver and barspreader to Williams. His heart failed him, however, at the thought of the possible shedding of blood, and he confessed to Dr. Allison and acted in concert with him to convict Brown of treachery.

When the latter was arrested last night the following letter was found in a bureau drawer in his room, addressed in McGuire's handwriting, to James McDonald, at the Rockland Hotel, near Nyack:

Send $100 to John Brown, and I will get home. He is all right.

This letter was dated Dec. 11. Previous to this Williams had been overpowered by the attendants, and the revolver taken from him and the other tools secured. McDonald was an officer from this city, who was acting as a decoy in conjunction with McGuire to get Brown to commit himself. He did not mail the letter, however, and last night by a preconcerted arrangement McGuire gave Brown another letter to mail, and also a marked two-dollar bill. He was at once arrested by Officer Case, and made a confession to Lawyer Charles Morschauser, representing District Attorney Wood. Brown is twenty-six years old, and has been at the hospital one year. He refused to make a statement, but said that a convalescent patient named Talcott had given the following note to his mother:

I know the man who took the chisel and other tools in to McGuire, and if you want me at your trial, notify me.

This, Brown said, showed that there was more in the case than had come out. He is held in $2,500 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. There are three felony charges against him—two of aiding and abetting a prisoner to escape from a penal institution, and one of accepting a bribe.

McGuire was the ringleader in the plot which last April resulted in the escape of himself, Oliver Curtis Perry, O'Donnell, and Davis from the Matteawan Asylum.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1896

The Park Department Gets $1,220,255—$5,925,410.30 for the Police—Criticisms by the Mayor.

The work of making up the final budget for 1896 was continued yesterday by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The Park Department succeeded in getting an increase of $23,300 over the amount allowed for this year, the total amount being $39,000 more than the provisional estimate. This estimate includes a provision for ten mounted policemen for duty in the new parks. The total amount allowed the Park Department is $1,220,255.

There was a long discussion as to what should be allowed the Police Department. The department was finally allowed $5,925,410.30, as against $5,864,822.30 for this year.

From the total amount asked for salaries $40,000 was cut off on the ground that the vacancies in the grades of Captain and Sergeant cannot be filled before the end of six months.

Concerning the item of $35,000 for the repairs to station houses the Mayor said:

I think this figure is very low. You would do yourselves more credit by pursuing this work than in having your men arrest a man for selling an umbrella on a rainy Sunday.

"Or for selling ice on a hot Sunday," said the Controller.

"I know of no such things," said Commissioner Andrews. "I wish you would inform the Police Board about them, and they will be investigated. We have heard of many such instances, but have never been able to find them."

Commissioner Andrews asked for a contingent fund of $20,000. Controller Fitch said that he would be willing to vote for $11,000, the amount allowed for this year.

"If you give no more than that some of the officers will have to pay money out of their own pockets," said Commissioner Andrews. "I wish that they had to in some cases," said the Controller.

"What do you mean?" asked Mr. Andrews.

The Controller said that he referred to the practice of spending money for the purpose of finding out whether a policeman can get a drink in a saloon.

"Are you going to try another Captain soon?" asked the Controller. "One of your trials cost between $5,000 and $6,000, and if that expense goes on you will have to get money from some other funds."

"Yes," said Mr. Andrews. "We probably will. If you do not give us means to discipline our officers you will have a fine police force."

Mr. Fitch succeeded in keeping the contingency fund down to $11,000.

Estimates were allowed for other departments as follows: Law Department, $232,200, as against $201,550 for 1895; Taxes and Assessments, $162,520, as against $151,800 for 1895; Civil Service Board, $27,500; Armory Board, $81,200.

A Boy's Back Broken.

FLUSHING, L. I., Dec. 17.—George Lawrence, sixteen years old, son of G. B. Lawrence, a New-York liquor dealer who lives in this village, was thrown from a carriage in a runaway Monday evening. His spine was broken and he was badly cut. The carriage was wrecked and the horse, which belongs to Dr. R. V. Simmons, 60 Linden Avenue, will be shot.

COMING EVENTS.

—Musical entertainment for the benefit of the Shelter for Homeless Women, parlors of St. Mary's, 143 West Fourteenth Street, to-night, 8.

—President Gunton's lecture on "Claims of Class Legislation," 34 Union Square, to-night, 8.

—Lafayette Post dinner to Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Hotel Netherland, this evening.

You don't seem to realize the full meaning of our motto "your money back if you want it."

It means buy what you want, wear it where you will, compare the fabric, cut, make-up, style; then come back for your money—if you want it.

What does it matter if your Christmas guess at size or style is unsuccessful?

English dressing-gowns, house-coats, slumber robes, bath-robes, gloves, silk mufflers, umbrellas—everything men or boys wear.

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Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The rooms of the New-York Flower Mission, 104 East Twentieth Street, will be open Dec. 19, 20, 21, and 23, for the reception and distribution of fruit, jelly, Christmas cards, and evergreen decorations for the Island Hospital and Insane Asylum, and of tea, beef extract, condensed milk, and other delicacies for sick poor in tenement houses. Toys, and especially dolls, are requested. Money for the purchase of delicacies is greatly needed.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Alumnæ Association of the Woman's Art School of Cooper Union, was held Monday afternoon. The annual election took place and the following officers were elected: President—Miss A. M. Upjohn; Vice Presidents—Miss A. C. Morse, Miss H. L. Michell, Miss Winifred Babbitt. Treasurer—Miss S. Vilas; Recording Secretary—Miss G. V. Lyon; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Seamen.

—Superintendent of Buildings Stevenson Constable made public yesterday the following appointments: Clerks—Arthur W. Healey, John J. Seenan, Robert F. Newman, Lawrence Veiller, Adam Dorr, and Charles Schaefer, Jr.; Plumbing Inspectors—Terence J. Donohue and Charles Read; Messengers—John McKnight, Farnham Hall, Edward B. Kinney, Patrick B. Kinney, Patrick J. Murray, and Edward McEvoy.

—Among holiday presents now to be seen in this city are the Viking chairs, made by the George C. Flint Company of 43 to 47 West Twenty-third Street. The chairs recall the stories of old Norse mythology, the back and solid supports being formed of interlacing dragons. The seat is carved in low relief. This company also gives special attention to furniture for rooms for young women.

—James Scheovlin, twenty-six years old, of 672 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, a brakeman on the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, was run over by a freight car yesterday in the Van Nest yards. He was taken to Harlem Hospital, where he died.

—Policeman Matthew Kennedy of the Steamboat Squad, while taking the school census on the first floor of 1,723 First Avenue yesterday, mistook the door leading to a cellar for another exit and fell down stairs. His hip was hurt and he was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

—About fifty members of the Massachusetts Agricultural College Club of this city enjoyed the club's tenth annual dinner at the St. Denis Hotel last night. After the dinner a number of the members discussed the question, "Does the Farmer Need Trades Unionism?"

—According to a cable message received yesterday the steamer Island of the Thingvalla Line arrived at Christiansand, Norway, Monday night, all well. The Island left New-York Dec. 4, having on board the Scandinavian Christmas excursion of 600 passengers.

—At the regular weekly meeting of the Pilot Board yesterday the Commissioners accepted the resignation of the oldest pilot in the service—John Taylor. Mr. Taylor has been a pilot since 1846. He will now receive a pension of $75 a month.

—The Board of Health yesterday appointed Dr. Theodore Chamberlain of 27 West Forty-fourth Street Assistant Resident Physician at Willard Parker Hospital. George A. Wood of 304 East Twenty-second Street was made a Meat Inspector.

—Postmaster Charles W. Dayton returned yesterday from Chicago, where he attended the convention of the Chicago Post Office Clerks' Association in the interest of the Clerks' Classification Bill, to be presented at the next week.

—Mrs. M. Louise Thomas will deliver a lecture on "Bees and Beekeeping as a Profitable Business Pursuit" to-morrow evening in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

—F. Classon, third officer of the steamship Newport, died of consumption yesterday morning while his vessel was at anchor off Quarantine. Mr. Classon was thirty years old and had lived with his sister at Amityville, L. I.

—John McBirney, a car driver, who was injured Dec. 11 by falling over the dashboard of his car at Seventy-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, died at Roosevelt Hospital yesterday. He lived at 327 West Forty-first Street.

—Sergt. Louis Flock, senior Sergeant of the Central Park police, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his appointment to the force at his home, 791 Greenwich Street, last night.

—The Bronx Sewer Commission will hold a public hearing on the proposition to build a great trunk sewer through the Valley Bronx on Jan. 23.

Brooklyn.

—Mayor Schieren gave a public hearing yesterday in the Brooklyn City Hall on the resolution of the Board of Aldermen to change the name of Union Street to Stranahan Avenue, in honor of J. S. T. Stranahan, Brooklyn's "First Citizen." Gen. John B. Woodward and others wrote favoring the change. Ex-Alderman Richard B. Leech sent a letter protesting against the change and attacking the public record of Mr. Stranahan. Ex-Senator S. M. Griswold, President of the Union Bank, 4th Avenue and Union Street, spoke against the resolution.

—John F. McCarthy, twenty-eight years old, Superintendent of the Flatbush branch of the Brooklyn Post Office, died of consumption yesterday, in his home, Nostrand Avenue, near East Broadway. He had been ill a year. He was appointed in 1885 as letter carrier in the Flatbush office, and when the town was annexed to Brooklyn, he was promoted to the Superintendency of that branch of the service.

—The Committee on Sites of the Manufacturers' Associations of Kings and Queens Counties has selected the site for a building for the new Manufacturers' Trust Company and the Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company. The location will be adjoining the Academy of Music Assembly Rooms, Montague Street, Brooklyn. The café that was burned out there will be torn down.

—The jury in the suits of Georgette M. Cline and her father, Sidney B. Cline, to recover $10,000 from Francis Sharkey, for alleged breach of promise to marry Miss Cline, before Judge Bartlett, in the Supreme Court yesterday, returned a verdict of $3,000 in favor of the girl. Her father's suit was decided in his favor, but the damages were limited to 6 cents.

—Joseph A. Burr, George H. Southard, and Joseph C. Hendrix, the Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, to determine whether the Nassau Electric Railroad Company was entitled to the franchise for a trolley road in Union Street, Brooklyn, held its first meeting yesterday, in Mr. Burr's office.

—Ex-Assemblyman Taylor yesterday applied to Police Justice Walsh of Brooklyn for warrants for the arrest of the President and Secretary of the Fourth Ward Republican Association, whom he charged with having illegally put the names of several non-residents on the roll books of the association.

—The Civitas Club of Brooklyn gave a dramatic entertainment last night in the Germania Clubhouse, under the direction of Evert Jansen Wendell. Scenes were enacted from "A Game of Cards," and "Withered Leaves." The proceeds were for the benefit of the Civitas's kindergarten work.

—A private conference was held yesterday in the Mayor's office, in Brooklyn, on the subject of the proposed purchase by the city of the franchise and plant of the Flatbush Water Supply Company. Dr. H. L. Bartlett and John Lott represented the company. No agreement was reached.

—The new trolley postal service goes into effect to-day on the Fulton Street and Crosstown lines of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, in Brooklyn. Assignments of postal clerks to the trolley postal cars were made yesterday by Postmaster Sullivan.

—Dr. Antonio Trippitelle of 61 Second Avenue, New-York, who was struck on the head Monday night by a steel brace, dropped by a careless workman on the new bridge terminal over Sands Street, Brooklyn, died yesterday of his injuries, in the Brooklyn Hospital.

—Supreme Court Justice Bartlett, in Brooklyn, yesterday denied a motion to enjoin Isidore M. Bon from prosecuting proceedings before a Magistrate to dispossess Charles A. Merrit from the occupancy and management of the Arlington Hotel, in Brooklyn.

—The opening reception of the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn, for the season of 1895-6, will be held Friday evening, at the clubhouse, Prospect Heights.

—A certificate of incorporation of the Long Island Bottlers' Union, capital $15,000, was filed yesterday in the County Clerk.

—Thirty new cases of diphtheria were reported yesterday to the Brooklyn Health Department.

Long Island.

—The high-tide schedule for important points along the Long Island coast to-day is as follows: Hell Gate, 10:01 A. M.; Willet's Point, 1:05 P. M.; Huntington Bay, 11:59 A. M.; Port Jefferson, 1:19 P. M.; Mattituck Inlet, 12:49 P. M.; Greenport, 10:52 A. M.; Great Peconic Bay, 1:25 P. M.; Montauk Point, 11:12 A. M.; Bellport, 11:52 A. M.; Fire Island Inlet, 12:40 P. M.

—After enjoying darkness for three weeks Rockaway Beach was brightly illuminated by electric lights Monday night. The men employed by the electric light company stopped work, and the plant had not been in operation for three weeks. Lamps and candles had been doing duty, and the change back to electricity proved a welcome one.

—A meeting will be held by the Railroad Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association of Long Island City to-night to complete the organization of a literary society. Officers will be elected, a constitution adopted, and other business transacted. George Miller will read a paper on "The Downfall of Napoleon."

—George Hunter, eighty years old, a farmer living near Commack, started out in the woods Monday afternoon to cut wood. He did not return, and his neighbors organized a searching party. Late at night some of the searchers found Hunter's body beside a pile of wood. He had evidently died of heart failure.

—Fire was discovered on an upper floor of the residence of John T. Hawkins, at Bayport, Monday afternoon, by Miss Josephine Benjamin. She mounted her bicycle, and, speeding to the village firehouse, gave the alarm. Owing to her promptness and speed, the house was saved from total destruction.

—Isaac Abraham of New-York was arrested at College Point, Monday, charged by Hugo Freygang, a hotel proprietor, with owing a board bill amounting to $18. Abraham was released on $500 bail, and will appear for trial Thursday.

—Mrs. Charles Homer Davis, widow of C. Homer Davis, a member of the New-York Stock Exchange, died at her home on the West Neck Road, near Huntington, yesterday. Mrs. Davis was sixty-five years old. She was very charitable.

—The Long Island City Board of Health has asked the Common Council to appropriate $9,100 for the maintenance of the department for the coming year.

—Grace Methodist Episcopal Church of Long Island City has elected as Trustees to serve three years David G. Morrison and Frank G. Van Riper.

—A school census of Long Island City shows that there are 12,998 persons there between the ages of four and twenty-one years.

—Capt. Buel Tuthill of Sayville was stricken with paralysis while on his oyster boat yesterday. He will probably recover.

—An arm of John Smith, a brakeman employed by the Long Island Railroad, was cut off while he was coupling cars.

Westchester County.

—Mary Lapham of Yonkers sued John C. Havemeyer, a prominent citizen of the same city, by whom she had been employed, for damages for malicious prosecution and causing her house to be searched for some missing articles which the Havemeyer family afterward found where they had been mislaid. The jury gave a verdict for $250.

—The Men's League of the Park Hill Reformed Church, Yonkers, was organized Monday evening. The Rev. George Waldron was chosen President, and Milton P. Kaler Secretary. The object of the league is the study of social questions in the light of the Bible.

—White Plains elected these officers yesterday: President—Samuel C. Miller; Trustees, First Ward—Christopher Harm

Wednesday
December 18-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

DANGER TO NIAGARA FALLS

Andrew H. Green Warns the Reservation Commission.

TOO MUCH WATER TO BE WITHDRAWN

If All the Projects Are Carried Out, Private Greed May Ruin the Grand Spectacle—A Remedy Needed.

The Commissioners of the State Reservation at Niagara held a meeting in the office of their President, Andrew H. Green, 214 Broadway, yesterday afternoon. President Green presented the following statement:

To the Commissioners of the State Reservation at Niagara:

Omitting details of the last year's work, I ask your attention to a few matters that seem to me important.

Nearly 500,000 persons from all the climes of the sun come to the Falls yearly. Every reasonable provision is made to render their visit agreeable. Very much has been done to abate minor annoyances. Those that still exist are generally beyond the powers and jurisdiction of the Commissioners.

The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad has its arrangements with carriage proprietors, whether with the concurrence of the company, I know not. It often works to the inconvenience and disappointment of visitors. It seems impossible to get any rectification of the abuses growing out of this carriage partnership.

The need of an elevator at the Cave of the Winds has frequently received attention. An appropriation for it would insure the provision of one which would be a convenience to thousands of visitors, and, from a very small fee for its use, soon repay the outlay.

There are few places where precautions against accidents are more essential than at the Falls. Among the vast number of interested visitors there will be some careless or venturesome. Bridges must be kept in repair and precipitous places well protected.

The Commissioners have steadily set their faces against schemes of those seeking to appropriate property of the State or get a foothold upon it for private, personal, or money-making purposes.

The great increase of projects to take water from the Niagara River that have already received legislative sanction, added to enterprises to utilize the more distant waters of the lakes, which waters are essential to the integrity of the Falls, has become the occasion of a general apprehension that the spectacle of the Falls is likely to be impaired.

The following named companies now claim rights to take water from the Niagara River above the Falls without any limit of quantity, and without any compensation for it:

1. Lockport Water and Electric Company, capital $10,000,000.

2. Niagara County Irrigation and Water Supply Company.

3. The Lewiston Water Supply Company, capital not to exceed $50,000,000.

4. The Buffalo and Niagara Power and Drainage Company.

5. The Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Company, capital not to exceed $10,000,000.

Besides these, are the following companies now actually drawing water from the river without paying one dollar to the State:

1. The Niagara Falls Power Company, originally chartered as the Niagara River Hydraulic Tunnel and Sewer Company, claiming the most monstrous powers under a remarkable series of legislative amending acts strewn through a series of years. In their report on this subject, the committee of the late Constitutional Convention says, respecting this company:

"This company has been given extraordinary and almost unlimited power in different directions. It is authorized to conduct, convey, and furnish the waters of the Niagara River, or any power, heat, or light, developed therefrom, to, in, and through any civil division of the State, and to sell, furnish, and deliver the same to any and all bodies or persons, public or private, wherever situated; and for any such purpose such corporation, from time to time, may enter upon any private property for which it may obtain such right, or upon any public street, highway, road, land, or water, and may use the ground thereunder."

This company claims to be authorized to take water sufficient to produce 200,000 effective horse power. It has paid nothing for the privileges granted. The report of the committee thus proceeds:

"If the company under discussion uses its full limit of 200,000 horse power, it will draw from the river about 6 per cent. of the entire volume of water. It may be said in passing that the same company has obtained from the Canadian Government a grant for the use of an equal amount of water to be taken from the other side of the river.

"In return for these immensely valuable franchises, the State of New-York has not received one cent of any consideration, while your committee understands that for a grant similar to the one obtained on this side of the river this company has agreed to pay our thrifty Canadian neighbors several thousand dollars per year rent, viz., about $25,000, depending upon the amount of water used.

The State reservation at Niagara, according to the figures from the Controller's office, has cost the State of New-York in round numbers $1,000,000. This reservation was founded and this immense sum has been expended to give the people not only of the State, but of the whole world, an opportunity to view at slight expense one of the grandest and most sublime scenes on the face of the globe, and if corporate and individual ambition be not checked and made subordinate to public rights, there is certainly danger that the Falls of Niagara, like the Falls of Minnehaha, may live in the tradition of song and story, but will be sadly deficient in the amount of water flowing over the brink.

"That point above the Falls on the American side at which the water may be taken is also of serious moment. A small amount diverted from the river a short distance above the cataract will affect the American Falls more than an equal amount taken from the river further away."

To create by steam the horse power costs, according to the price of fuel, from $25 to $100. This company claims the right to take 200,000 horse power, which, if created by steam, would cost at the lowest estimate $25 per horse power; but suppose, however, we take $10 as the cost of one horse power, the value of the power taken by this company will be $2,000,000 per annum.

Second—The Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power and Manufacturing Company, which now takes water from the river, is engaged without the slightest authority in enlarging its canal so that its flow capacity will be 462,000 cubic feet per minute. It pays nothing to the State.

I now lay before the Commissioners the lucid opinion of the Hon. Theodore E. Hancock, the able Attorney General of this State, wherein he finds that this company is taking water without authority, and indicates that an injunction may be had to prevent it. Thus far the action of the Commissioners has been vindicated by the law officer of the State.

Our Commission has repeatedly protested against this indefensible giving away of the property of the State, and has appeared repeatedly before legislative committees to oppose it.

The committee of the Constitutional Convention charged with the consideration of this subject made a very able and exhaustive report, and recommended the passage of an amendment to the Constitution to prevent future diversion of the waters of the Niagara River from their natural channels, except on certain conditions as to objects, compensation, and quantity.

A considerable local sentiment at the Falls is favorable to these concessions to corporations, perhaps naturally enough, as they afford employment and put up the price of lots. But it is not to be lost sight of that the locality derives vast advantages from the reservation, which may be injured by these very corporations. Neither is it to be forgotten that this locality contributed but its trifle toward the establishment and protection of the reservation, that it is the property of the whole State, and that the City of New-York paid half the price of its purchase, and, perhaps, pays more than half of the cost of its maintenance.

The people of every part of the State are interested in the preservation of the Falls.

While these corporations are taking the property of the State for nothing, and are threatening its existence, it is to be remembered that looking at it merely in a financial view, if we can descend to that, visitors at the Falls contribute to the industries of the State, its stores, its railroads, its hotels, a volume of money much larger than will accrue by all the corporations that have been or ever will be established at the Falls, and the locality itself reaps vast harvests from these sources.

One who fails to notice the great number of projects for invading public property and appropriating it to private uses has but slight insight into what is going on over the whole country.

Certain industrious persons, not lacking in ingenuity, manage to entangle the weaknesses, and, perhaps, less excusable characteristics of public officials in the meshes of their scheme, and the public property in their charge somehow disappears beyond recovery. This not alone in the broader fields of public responsibility, but in localities all over the State.

Witness the depletion of and disposition of public waters and the indefensible appropriations of franchises of street railroads in New-York and other cities and of public highways in the country.

The following propositions now present themselves for your consideration:

1. What measures, in view of the Attorney General's opinion, is it proper to request him to adopt with respect to the Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power and Manufacturing Company, now taking water without authority?

2. Will the Commissioners request the Attorney General to examine the statutes under which the Niagara Falls Power Company is now taking water, to see whether they are constitutional and whether they should not be repealed in whole or in part by reason of the unparalleled and unpaid-for advantages that they purport to grant?

3. Shall we, in the interests of the State, ask the Legislature to repeal all other charters or rights purported to be given to other companies which do not now take water, except so far as it is to be taken merely for domestic or sanitary purposes, and to be returned to the river above the Falls?

4. Shall we insist that whenever water is taken it shall be at a fair compensation to the State, and that it shall only be taken where it is to be returned to the river above the Falls, or, upon what other conditions?

ANDREW H. GREEN, President.

WAS A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE

Thomas Weaver Arrested as an Escaped Criminal While Preparing for a Great Housewarming.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Thomas Weaver and his wife came to Marlborough, Ulster County, about ten days ago for the purpose of purchasing property suitable for a home. They selected the prettiest cottage in the village and paid the owner, O. B. Whitney of New-York City, $3,800 in cash for the place, and $200 to the tenant to vacate.

Their lavish expenditures for furniture at Newburg, for which they also paid in gold, was the talk of the whole section of the county. In fact, over $2,000 was expended in Newburg alone for furniture. Weaver proposed to give a fashionable housewarming on Christmas Day that would electrify the Marlborough people. He claimed to have come to this country from England a few months ago, and but few questions were asked as to who he really was.

Nothing short of an earthquake could have caused so much of a sensation in Marlborough as when Weaver was put under arrest last night by Detective James Sullivan of Erie, Penn., and Sheriff Schantz of this city, as a fugitive from justice. He is known as one of the slickest crooks of New-York and Pennsylvania, and had but a few months ago been released from prison. At that time he was entirely without funds. He settled in Erie, Penn., where he opened a fortune-telling office. His methods were so obnoxious that he was arrested, and for his several offenses the Grand Jury found four indictments against him. He was convicted and sentenced to a term of two years' imprisonment at hard labor. During his service he succeeded in obtaining the assistance of a widow, and, pending an appeal to a higher court, he was released on a bail bond of $1,000, which was furnished by the widow. When the argument on the appeal was heard the higher court affirmed the act of the lower court. During the argument Weaver became a fugitive, and the present proceedings are instituted by the widow who was induced to come to his aid.

Shortly after his arrest last night, Weaver escaped by jumping from a second-story window at a Marlborough hotel.

END OF THE LABOR CONVENTION

Party Politics in the Federation Opposed —Delegates to the British Trades Union Congress.

The convention of the American Federation of Labor finished its sessions yesterday. The first business of the morning session was the approval of the boycotts on the American Tobacco Company, the St. Louis English syndicate beer, and the New-York pool beer.

A resolution to the effect that it was the duty of union workers to form a political party started a long discussion between the Socialist and anti-Socialist members of the federation, which was finally ended by the adoption of a resolution which said "that this convention declares that party politics, whether Democratic, Republican, Socialistic, Populistic, or any other, should have no place in the Federation of Labor."

The convention declared in favor of legislation requiring better sanitary conditions in theatre dressing rooms, and then the old question of violation of the eight-hour work-day law by the National Government was taken up. It was finally decided to have the Executive Council prefer charges to the President against the Secretary of the Treasury.

President Gompers introduced a resolution of sympathy with the "struggles of the Cuban patriots for liberty," which was unanimously carried, and the Committee on Resolutions approved of the subwitting of all important State and National questions to direct vote.

The convention went into executive session until 4:30 in the afternoon to listen to reports from the Committee on Grievances. The question of sending delegates to the British Trades Union Congress, to be held Sept. 3, 1896, was then taken up, and the retiring President, John McBride, was elected a delegate, and Adolf Strausser was chosen as his colleague, with W. J. Sullivan as alternate.

A motion to adjourn sine die was then carried. The retiring officers and their successors will meet this morning at the Ashland House to discuss details of organization.

NO MONEY FOR ELECTION OFFICIALS

Police Board Will Not Pay Many Inspectors and Poll Clerks.

The Police Commissioners, at their meeting yesterday afternoon, dismissed from the force the following patrolmen: Abram Campbell of Leonard Street; John J. Killilea of West Thirtieth Street, Patrick Smith of Fifth Street, Richard S. Meaney of Elizabeth Street, Hugh P. Connelly of Leonard Street, and Louis Powley of West Twenty-seventh Street.

The board retired Sergt. James M. King of the Delancey Street Station on a pension of $1,000 a year. He has been over twenty-five years on the force. Roundsman Oliver A. Pratt of the Broadway squad was also retired on a pension of $750 a year.

Chief Conlin reported to the board as to the conduct and efficiency of Capt. Donald Grant of the Madison Street Station, who applied for promotion to Inspector. The Chief certified that Capt. Grant's conduct was good, and that he was an efficient officer. It now lies with the board to cite the Captain for examination.

Capt. Grant has been on the force since June 1, 1870. He was made Roundsman Feb. 10, 1877, and Sergeant May 25, 1880. He has been a Captain since Sept. 15, 1887. He served in the war with the One Hundred and Sixth Regiment, New-York Volunteers. He has a good record.

Commissioner Andrews reported that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment had cut out the appropriation asked for to establish an electrical signal system.

All the Commissioners deplored this, as a new signal system is badly wanted in the department.

"We got the money for a Deputy Chief," remarked Mr. Andrews. "What do you want a Deputy Chief for?" asked Mr. Parker.

Commissioner Andrews said that a Deputy Chief was necessary.

"It is an ornamental position entirely," replied Commissioner Parker.

"I don't think so," was Mr. Andrews's response, and the subject was dropped.

Gen. Rodenbaugh, Chief of the Election Bureau, submitted to the board the pay rolls of the election officers who served at the last election. Mr. Rodenbaugh withheld the certificates of about 1,350 inspectors and poll clerks who failed to perform all the duties required by law. Of the total number, 1,060 are Inspectors of Election. They made omissions and clerical errors in keeping the registers of voters, and in many cases failed to individually sign the Inspectors' certificates. The board referred the pay rolls of the officers whose certificates were approved by the Chief of the Election Bureau to the Controller for payment. The others will have to sue the city or have the Legislature come to their assistance. The same trouble occurred last year, when the pay of about 1,000 election officers was withheld until the Legislature passed a bill to pay them.

Rejects Bid for Cremating Garbage.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring yesterday rejected the bid made by Zeph T. Magill of Troy for the cremation of the city's garbage, alleging that the proposed plan of cremation was experimental, at best, and the results could only be guessed at.

The matter will not be readvertised, the Commissioner says, which means that he has given up the idea of cremating the garbage.

A Heine Fund Concert.

Miss Marie Brema of the Metropolitan Opera House has volunteered to sing at the Irving Place Theatre on Friday night for the benefit of the Heine Monument Fund.

A performance of Heine's "Junge Leiden" will be given under the management of Director Heinrich Conried.

Miss Brema will sing some of Heine's poems to the music of Grieg and Johnmann.

RED BALL IS UP AGAIN

Van Cortlandt Ice Scraped and Put in Fair Condition for Skating.

SKATE DEALERS SHORT OF STOCK

Park Policemen Might Be More Movable if They Were Mounted on Steel, They Think—Doctors Favor Skating.

The skating season which was opened so auspiciously last Saturday and was interrupted by the temporary mildness of Monday's weather bids fair now to be continued. The red ball which skaters know well how to interpret, went up yesterday, and the lake at Van Cortlandt Park was again opened to the public.

Men and horses, with scrapers and shovels and brooms, worked very hard the day before to clear away the loose snow and ice which had gathered on its surface as a result of the thousands who skated there Saturday and Sunday. Their efforts met with success, and the big sheet is now in fair condition again.

The tremendous wave of skating enthusiasm caused by the arrival of the ice king has almost paralyzed the trade. The dealers in skates all over the city were complaining yesterday. Hundreds of men were obliged to leave the stores without getting the sizes in skates they wished. The wholesale men grumbled just the same because they could not supply the retail men.

"Yet this rush comes every year just the same, and skates can be held over, for they are always marketable," said the manager of a big Broadway house that deals largely in skates.

The Park policemen are about the only people who are not particularly glad to see the ice come. It increases their work, and sometimes makes them look very foolish when they are obliged to keep the crowds in order on the Central Park ponds.

"We have horses and bicycles," growled one very fat Park policeman yesterday. "Why can't we have a skating squad, too? How can we keep the boys in order when we are liable to tumble on our backs every minute?"

The doctors all recommend skating.

"Exercises which need balancing," said a doctor yesterday, "have a remarkable tendency to make the back straight, and athletic pursuits in which speed is a chief element call into play air cells which would otherwise be inactive and increase the power of the lungs and thorax."

"Skating involves the use of almost every muscle in the body, and the most careful control, from those muscles for propulsion, balance, and guidance," declared another.

Even the father of the big and growing family welcomes the skating season. There is no sport which involves less expenditure of capital in its outfit and fewer disbursements in its pursuits. It keeps the boys out of mischief and gives them healthy and invigorating exercise.

"There's nothing new in skates this year," said a dealer. "The day of novelty in skates is passed. They have reduced skate-making to a science and can get no further. But the demand this year is unprecedented. The wholesale trade is 1,000 behind. The Union Hardware Company could sell 5,000 more a day if it had them."

Van Cortlandt Park is easily reached from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. Trains leave every half hour, and the return fare is only 25 cents.

EXORBITANT PROFITS ON WHISKY

Private Harbaugh Sentenced for Smuggling Liquor on Board the Receiving Ship Wabash.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 17.—Private J. W. Harbaugh of the Marine Corps, who was tried by naval summary court-martial at the navy yard last week, was yesterday sentenced to thirty days' solitary confinement in the "brig" on board the receiving ship Wabash, having been found guilty of smuggling liquor on board the ship.

For several years Harbaugh has been the mail orderly on the receiving ship Wabash, has had the confidence of the officers, and has been regarded as a thoroughly trustworthy man. He has been the leader of the religious exercises on the ship, and was the organizer of a branch of the Christian Endeavor Society among the sailors and marines on this station. His piety has been of a marked order, and he has been most enthusiastic in all kinds of religious work.

He was caught in the act of delivering a bottle of cheap whisky to a sailor, and an investigation showed that he had done a lucrative business. It is said that he was paid $2 a pint for liquor for which he paid not over 30 cents a pint, thereby reaping a profit of $1.70 on each bottle.

BURGLARS WORK NEAR ELECTRIC LIGHTS

Harlem Store Under a Lodging House Robbed of Money and Goods.

The jewelry and toy store of J. Palmer & Co., Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, was broken into early yesterday morning and $100 in money and a considerable quantity of goods stolen. The burglars must have worked almost under an electric light, as they entered the store through a show window near the Third Avenue corner.

Mr. Palmer noticed when he opened the store at 7 o'clock that the gas jets were burning, and at once began an investigation. The burglars had gone to work systematically, and had broken off the iron gratings around the money drawers and taken what money they found, and had then opened the show cases. No attempt was made to open the safe.

Nothing was found which would lead to the identity of the thieves. What adds to the audacity of the burglars was the fact that the upper floors of the building are used as a lodging house, and guests were going in and out at all hours of the night.

HOW TO PREVENT PAUPERISM

Bishop Potter Urges Churches to Co-operate and Mrs. Lowell Denounces the Encouraging of Idleness.

The first of a series of five conferences of people prominently interested in charitable work in New-York City was held yesterday in the United Charities Building, under the auspices of the Charity Organization Society. Miss Kate Bond, Chairman of the society, welcomed the gathering, and announced as the topic for discussion, "What Methods Can Relief and Charitable Organizations Use to Best Exert Their Power to Prevent Pauperism?"

Bishop Potter was the first speaker. He discussed "Co-operation in Methods of Relief." He said, in part: "There is a general opinion that the churches should have charge each of the care of its own poor, and some say it is nobody's business whom they support but their own. It is just, however, that some arrangements should be made between the church organizations whereby the names of the various people helped should be known, in order to prevent deception. Much criticism has been expressed against charitable organizations and their methods, but in my opinion the work has been so conducted that there is no ground for just complaint. The greatest moral injury that can be done to an individual is to pauperize him. The policy of this organization has been to guard their records and to prevent weak-minded people from subsisting on charity as a livelihood.

"The time has come for a concentration of forces, demanded because of the rivalry between various societies, and unless this is accomplished the whole movement will lose strength."

Mrs. C. R. Lowell read a paper on "Out-of-Door Relief; Its Uses and Abuses." She said: "Relief is always an evil. Industry, energy, and self-reliance are undermined by it. Self-support is the foundation of the poor man. It is his only capital. Edwin Dennison says that of the money given in charity, one-third assists and two-thirds helps to destroy. Relief often encourages idleness and makes idlers. The most potent influence toward creating poverty is the so-called relief societies. The practical work of charitable societies should be in the direction of educating the poor and teaching them the benefits of self-support. No help is real that does not develop character."

Miss Bond announced that she had communicated with over 300 societies in regard to the work of the conference, and that a larger attendance was guaranteed at the next meeting.

The Rev. Mr. Wise of the Madison Avenue Tabernacle and several others expressed their sympathy with the movement.

TROLLEY CAR KILLS A MOTORMAN

Patrick Quinn Stepped Off One Brooklyn Car and Was Mangled by Another—A Schoolboy Injured.

One death and one serious injury were added to the trolley record in Brooklyn yesterday.

Patrick Quinn, a motorman employed by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, was killed by a trolley car of the company at 10 A. M. at Fulton Street and Stone Avenue, in the Twenty-sixth Ward. Quinn, who was off duty, boarded a car as it was leaving the stables, in East New-York, and rode down Fulton Street as far as Stone Avenue, intending to call on a friend. He crossed the street in front of Car No. 123, going in the opposite direction, and was knocked down and caught between the wheels.

A squad of police was called to the scene, and, with a jack, the car was lifted, and Quinn's mangled body was taken out. His head was crushed, and both legs and both arms were broken. A large crowd collected, and traffic on the Fulton Street line was delayed half an hour.

Quinn's body was taken to his home, 296 Grant Street, Flatbush. He was not a regular employe, but was on the "extra" list. Motorman John Bohland, 78 Alabama Avenue, and Conductor Louis Hunke, 17 City Hall Place, New-York, of Car No. 123, were arrested, and Police Justice Harriman, sitting in the Gates Avenue Court, held them in $1,000 bail. Bohland said his car was running at only the schedule speed. Some of the spectators alleged the speed was at least twelve miles an hour.

Eugene Sullivan, twelve years old, of 136 Nostrand Avenue, was on his way back to school from luncheon yesterday noon, and stopped to play at Nostrand and Myrtle Avenues. He was struck by a trolley car, and his shoulder blade fractured and hip dislocated. At the Homeopathic Hospital the surgeons said he would not die. Motorman Hugh McNeiss and Conductor Dominick Dowd were arrested.

SUSPENDED FOR WRITING LETTERS

A Custom House Clerk Annoyed President Roosevelt and Others.

Collector Kilbreth yesterday placed Charles H. Torrey, a clerk in the liquidating division of the Custom House, under suspension for thirty days.

Mr. Torrey complained to the police in the Fall that a saloon near his house, 210 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, was violating the excise law. A policeman called at his house to ask about the complaint. Mr. Torrey was not at home.

When he returned he wrote to President Roosevelt of the Police Board that the policeman had been rude, abrupt, and insulting to Mrs. Torrey. Mr. Roosevelt seems to have been unable to get a definite complaint, but he received several letters from Mr. Torrey. The letters finally impressed Mr. Roosevelt that Mr. Torrey had become so excited over his grievance as not to be responsible for what he wrote.

Mr. Roosevelt accordingly asked Collector Kilbreth to advise Mr. Torrey to stop writing letters and to seek redress, if he wished it, by regular means. Mr. Torrey promised the Collector that he would cease writing to Mr. Roosevelt.

The Collector heard later that Mr. Torrey was writing to Mrs. Roosevelt on the subject. He again called him to account, and obtained a promise that these letters would be discontinued.

Mr. Roosevelt wrote to the Collector Dec. 10 that Mr. Torrey had opened epistolary fire on Henry Cabot Lodge, asking him to prevail on Mr. Roosevelt to put a stop to the visits of armed men to the Torrey house to frighten an unfortunate woman.

The Collector concluded that Mr. Torrey's suspension might cool his excitability, and so ordered yesterday. Mr. Torrey entered the customs service Feb. 28, 1890. He has always done his work satisfactorily.

Advantages of the Port of New-York.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In an article in The Boston Daily Advertiser of Nov. 16 that paper booms the traffic arrangements of that port, the advantages it has over New-York in that respect, &c., and alleges that shippers elect that route in preference to New-York. The Boston Daily Advertiser may hold its breath to learn that one single railroad has hauled since the opening of navigation this Spring to date 25,000,000 bushels of grain from Buffalo to New-York. This does not show that New-York is neglected as yet, for we doubt if any road running into Boston has hauled over 5,000,000 bushels during the same period. The fact of the matter is, the City of the Hub is greatly behind in its business methods and loses a large amount of traffic in consequence. In New-York, railroads guarantee to deliver to ocean vessels the quantity they receive at Buffalo. The grain is weighed on board ocean vessels, and any difference is settled with the railroad. When the grain arrives in Europe, and steamers turn out any undue shortage, they are held responsible for same. In Boston the railroads simply guarantee grain on arrival "within one-fourth of 1 per cent." When the grain is to be lightered the railroad elevator shoots the grain into a lighter and the latter finally goes alongside the ocean steamer and makes a delivery without weighing. The shortages in Europe from New-York average one-fourth of 1 per cent., and are considered excessive at one-half of 1 per cent. The shortages from Boston have run as high as 4 per cent. and over. When inquiries are made at Boston, the City of Moral Culture and Education shrugs its shoulders and cannot reply to it. It will be long before such and other discrepancies will overcome any inducements which Boston may offer to ship via her port, and a newspaper boom will not help her any so long as people in the business know better.

E. L.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1895.

TO DRAFT AN EXCISE BILL

Chamber of Commerce Committee Getting to Work.

HOW HIGH LICENSE WORKS ELSEWHERE

German-American Citizens' Union Preparing to Circulate Petitions in Behalf of a Liberal Sunday Law.

A meeting of the Excise Committee of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday in the Mutual Life Building. Charles S. Smith presided and there were also present Carl Schurz, J. Harsen Rhoades, R. Fulton Cutting, J. B. Pine, and the Secretary, T. A. Fulton.

The committee spent several hours discussing the provisions of a bill and appointed George L. Rives, J. B. Pine, and T. A. Fulton a committee to draft a bill.

The following letters were read:

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16, 1895.

To the Excise Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, New-York City:

Gentlemen: By request, I write to you to say that, in my judgment, the "Brooks license law" of Pennsylvania is a great improvement over the old system. It gives the authorities a grip on the saloon keeper and compels his obedience to the law. The license fee is large, and that makes it a very desirable thing for the licensee to observe the law scrupulously, so as not to forfeit this large sum of money.

The saloon keeper, in a large number of cases under the old law, was joined with his fellows to fight the law. Any one could get a license then; the fee was $50. They sold liquor to whom and when they pleased. "The speak-easy" and the licensed saloon stood upon about the same plane. They fought side by side. They organized for mutual defense. They obstructed the trial and conviction of their fellows by influencing jurors. They were banded with lawbreakers to defy the law.

This is all changed. The saloon keeper has too much at stake. His position is made more respectable and responsible. His license fee is a bond to the Commonwealth for his good behavior. The saloon keeper and the "speak-easy" are separated now. No longer can they make common cause. Their interests are antagonistic. The licensed saloon pays so highly for its privileges that it becomes the enemy of the "speak-easy" and throws its influence and power in favor of law and order.

The number of saloons is largely decreased. I do not know that the quantity of liquor used has been diminished. Open drunkenness and arrests for drunkenness have lessened.

I can cordially give my support to the Brooks law and commend it as a great advance in solving the question of regulating and controlling the sale of liquor. Yours, truly,

GEORGE L. GRAHAM, District Attorney.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Dec. 10, 1895.

Thomas A. Fulton, Esq.:

My Dear Sir: Under our present system of high license, I believe we have less drunkenness, and I certainly know that the police have better control of the liquor traffic.

We have one license to every thousand inhabitants, and charge $1,800 per license.

Our saloons live up to the law and we have very little illegal selling. Yours, respectfully,

CHAS. W. FULLER, Chief of Police.

At the headquarters of the German-American Citizens' Union arrangements are in progress for the circulation of a monster petition to the Legislature in behalf of a liberal Sunday law. The draft of the petition is the outcome of a conference which took place Friday at the Chamber of Commerce.

The German-American Citizens' Union was represented by John S. Pannes, President; Gustav H. Schwab, Percival Knauth, Dr. H. A. C. Anderson, and Moses Oppenheimer; the Chamber of Commerce by Charles Stewart Smith, J. Harsen Rhoades, George L. Rives, Thomas A. Fulton, and others.

The petition reads as follows:

To the Legislature of the State of New-York:

We, the undersigned, citizens of the State of New-York, respectfully pray that the Legislature pass a law referring to the voters of the cities of the first class at a special election to be held in such cities in the Spring of 1896, the question whether the sale of beverages, malt and food shall be permitted on Sundays under proper restrictions to be fixed by statute.

The policy agreed upon at the conference is that the bill which it is proposed to have introduced into the Legislature will provide that a majority vote in any city of the first class in favor of the measure shall be effective at once, without any subsequent action on the part of the Legislature.

The bill will provide further that the sale of beverages shall be permitted on Sundays after 1 P. M., but only in hotels and food until 10 A. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M.

The petition blanks will be placed in thousands of stores in all parts of the city, and a force of canvassers will be set to work to solicit individual signatures. Blanks will also be mailed with explanatory circulars to organized societies and clubs.

Mr. Pannes thinks that the petition will be signed by 100,000 citizens. At the proper time, a delegation, embracing all elements of the community, will present it to the Legislature and urge the passage of the bill.

GOOD WORK OF THE SHELTERING ARMS

Its Report Appeals for at Least One New Endowment a Year.

The thirty-first report of the Sheltering Arms, 504 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, covering the period from May 1 to Oct. 1, holds out the hope that, through the increased interest of its friends, the institution will soon become able to meet its annual current expenses by its annual income.

Superintendent Sarah S. Richmond reports that during the period in question 482 applicants for admission presented themselves. Of these, 119 were admitted. During that period 126 were discharged, leaving 60 boys and 86 girls under its care. The large number of applicants whose parents are utterly unable to support them leads to an appeal for at least one more endowment every year.

The health of the children has been excellent. The carpenter class has made new fences and made many minor repairs. The other classes and lectures have been continued successfully.

Treasurer Maury reports an expenditure of $47,244.84. To pay this, $4,000 was advanced from the general fund. From legacies $15,835.69 was received. Of the expenditures, $20,202.46 was used for maintenance and $4,209.45 for interest, repairs, insurance, and taxes.

"Among our numerous applications was one from South America," says the report. "A boy of eleven, born in Barranquilla, of English parentage, and a pupil at the Protestant mission, became very anxious for a good education, that he might be a missionary to his own people. The death of his father, and opposition on the part of his relatives, (which more than verged on persecution,) led the head of the mission—a Presbyterian minister—to make arrangements for the boy to come to New-York. Several ladies from Presbyterian churches have undertaken his support during the time which will be required to fit him for the ministry to which he wishes to devote himself, and they have placed him with us, to remain, if possible, until he can graduate from the grammar school."

CELEBRATING WHITTIER'S BIRTHDAY

A New Schoolhouse Dedicated at Amesbury, Mass.

AMESBURY, Mass., Dec. 17.—Whittier's birthday anniversary was observed here today by the public schools, in each of which exercises appropriate to the occasion were held, including the reading of selections from his works.

The principal event was the dedication of the Ferry Primary School, under the name of the Macy School, it being situated near the old Macy house, still standing, on which Whittier's poem of "The Exiles" is founded. The exercises here consisted of the reading of poems from Whittier's works, patriotic flag exercises, music, and remarks from prominent local people and friends of Whittier, including Joseph Miller, the venerable historian of Amesbury; Alfred Bailey, also a local historian; H. B. Currier, the veteran journalist; D. C. Maxfield, and C. H. Jones, representing the Society of Friends, to which Whittier belonged, and others.

At the Young Men's Christian Association Building the Women's Christian Temperance Union and Ladies' Auxiliary held commemorative exercises in company with the Whittier Reading Club, at which some of Whittier's poems were read, and papers on his life here and elsewhere presented.

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ERNEST GOGORZA, 50 Broad St., New-York, Managing Agent in United States and Canada for JOHANNIS, LIMITED, London.

MAGNITUDE OF PUBLIC PRINTING

THE GREAT WORK WHICH DEVOLVES UPON MR. BENEDICT.

Another Warning of Peril of Employes in Unsafe Buildings—Better Results from Improved Methods.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The magnitude of the work devolving upon the Public Printer, Thomas E. Benedict, is not generally appreciated. His annual report for the year ended June 30 is short, but it is enlightening. One brief sentence shows not only the great amount of work done, but how it is increasing.

Mr. Benedict was Public Printer in 1887. In that year he found much difficulty in meeting the demands of the service. It was a long-session Congressional year, but he managed to use up 2,718 tons of paper and finished 1,327,292 bound volumes and 286,491 pamphlets. During the year ended June 30, 1895, the office used 4,547 tons of paper and finished 1,787,473 bound volumes and 1,182,955 pamphlets. The output would have been more, but for the neglect of paper contractors and interruption of work caused by building repairs.

The report calls attention to one subject which has been laid before Congress so many times—the unsafe condition of some of the quarters occupied that constantly imperil the lives of faithful employes. Mr. Benedict suggests that land near the present site be bought and buildings erected having capacity sufficient not only to permit the demolition of the dangerous H Street wing, but to provide for the greatly increased work of the office. Not only is there the natural increase of the work, but the law passed Jan. 12, 1895, threw many more duties upon the office.

Mr. Benedict takes pride in the fact that, through the introduction of modern methods and new machinery, he has not only been able to meet the often hurried demands upon the office, but he has secured a higher standard of workmanship. Many of the publications, he says, are now admirable in composition, press work, proof reading, illustrating, and binding, and are scarcely to be excelled by the product of the best private houses of the country. He asks that a change be made in the awarding of contracts for paper. Contractors have endeavored to supply inferior qualities. He thinks lowest bids should not be accepted unless the bidders are known to be reliable and that they should submit samples of what they can furnish, instead of the Government showing samples of what it requires. The present plan has done much to lower the standard of public printing. The life of most of the books produced by the office during recent years will, Mr. Benedict says, be of short duration, owing to the perishable character of the paper used.

Mr. Benedict resents the imputation that the office has fallen under the baneful influence of the spoilsman." He says the employes have reason to hope that the order of the President, putting them in the classified service—an order which the majority of them asked for—will protect the force from an overcrowding of the office. He does not see, however, how this can remove the cause for large reductions in force after each short Congressional session. To show the tenure of office in his force, he shows that of the 2,736 employes on Aug. 1, 125 had been employed twenty-five years or over; 202, twenty years or over; 617, ten years or over, and 1,230 five years or over.

One of the new duties of the Public Printer under the act of Jan. 12, 1895, was the appointment of a Superintendent of Documents to receive all surplus public documents from the various departments, to assort and catalogue them and supervise their distribution and sale. F. A. Crandall of Buffalo was given this work, and his report on the difficulties he encountered and his suggestions make a very interesting addition to Mr. Benedict's report:

Condition of the Rice Market.

In spite of the near approach of the holidays and of the stock-taking period, either of which is calculated to check the ardor of buyers, the movement in rice last week was further enlarged. Some of the transactions will not be finally consummated in the way of delivery and billing until Jan. 2, but it is business concluded and must be so noted. This taking of time by the forelock in engaging stock is significant, indicating the confidence of operators and their evident belief that delay might be dangerous.

Dan Talmage's Sons & Co. of Charleston report the Carolina crop movement to date: Receipts, cleaned, 27,485 barrels; sales, 20,640 barrels. Talmage's Sons & Co. of New-Orleans report the Louisiana crop movement to date: Receipts, rough, inclusive of amount carried over, 858,150 sacks; last year, 554,520 sacks; sales, cleaned, (estimated,) 143,275 barrels; last year, 110,745 barrels.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of twelve PAGES. It contains:

VENEZUELA TO BE PROTECTED—A message to Congress from the President.

FINANCES OF THE NATION—Secretary Carlisle's criticism of our currency laws.

THE TARIFF FIGHT BEGUN—Galusha A. Grow makes the first speech in the House.

IN LONDON AND STAMBOUL—Diplomats near the Porte are laughed at with derision.

DEADLY MACHINES SENT—Attempts made to kill Mr. Pullman and P. D. Armour.

CAMPAIGN OF NINETY-SIX—Democratic National Committee to meet Jan. 16.

CIVIL SERVICE ABUSES—Annual meeting of the National League at Washington.

IRISHMEN ARE ARMING—First regiment formed of an army to help free Ireland.

DEMOCRATS LOST GROUND—Large falling off in their vote in the City of New-Haven.

ALLEN G. THURMAN DEAD—A statesman who lived years beyond man's allotted time.

WHAT THE FIGURES SHOW—What official returns of the Utah election reveal.

THE PRESIDENT AT HOME—Returns from his hunting trip in excellent health and spirits.

MR. PUDDIFOOT'S GOSPEL CART—The conclusion of the story of a remarkable New-England experience.

BEAUTY AND HER FOIBLES—Strange things that she has done in the name of fashion.

FIGHTING FOREST FIRES—The good work which has been done in New-York State.

FIGURES FOR SKATERS—How to make some of the simplest of the fancy strokes.

WHERE WASHINGTON WEPT—At a shocking exhibition of cowardice by his troops.

The AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: Care of Horses in the Winter, by Henry Stewart; The Importance of Green Manuring, by Plowing in Crops; Stable Floors, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

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RAPID TRANSIT HE

NEW PUBLICATIONS

COLQUHOUN ON THE NICARAGUA CANAL

THE KEY OF THE PACIFIC. The Nicaragua Canal. By Archibald Ross Colquhoun. 8vo. With maps and illustrations. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Mr. Colquhoun says the Nicaragua Canal can be built, should be built, and will be built. If we assume that in saying this he has no other motive than a desire to present an honest judgment, we must credit him with the performance of an important public service, for his opinions are those of an expert who has made a personal examination of the Nicaragua Canal route and carefully studied the various problems involved in the building of the canal. In a matter of such vast importance we need all the light we can get, and above all we need the opinions of independent engineers under no obligations to take rosy views.

The people of the United States, to say nothing of other peoples, wish to know whether it is possible to cut a ship canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific along the Nicaragua route, how much it would cost, how long it would take to do the work, and what good would come of the canal once it were built. The desire for information is particularly strong on the part of a certain portion of the members of Congress, the members whose votes must determine whether the plan of building the canal now before the people shall be adopted. There are men in Congress who are mighty liberal when they get to handling the money of the people, and a good many of these stand ready to-day to vote almost any sum up to three or four hundred millions of dollars, in answer to the demands of those financially interested in the canal scheme.

These liberal men, as a rule, have no positive opinions as to the feasibility and practicability of the canal. Fortunately they are not in the majority. The balance of power is held by a body of men who are determined that they will not permit millions of money secured by taxation to be thrown away, though at the same time they will not hesitate to support the canal project just as soon as they shall be convinced that it is practical. They already are persuaded that we want the canal, and that we ought to build it if we may do it at a cost anywhere near commensurate with its prospective value. Such persons will read Mr. Colquhoun's book with great interest. It will help them to form their minds. The book apparently was written for the information of British readers, but it will be surprising if its circulation shall not be greater in this country than in England and do a greater service here than there.

The Panama Canal he regards as impracticable. The Chagres River and the Culebra cut present obstacles which in his judgment are insurmountable within the range of practical engineering. Speaking particularly of the river he says:

> Having no adequate supply of water at greater elevations to feed his canal, Lesseps depressed its bottom to a level that made it a constant prey to the Chagres River, and the enormous floods of water rushing down by that stream, which drains an area of some 1,400 square miles, discharging in the dry season, at its first point of contact with the line of the canal, fifteen cubic meters of water, but in the wet season 4,670 meters, per second, cause a sudden rise in the Chagres River of from twenty to fifty feet in height. This water is precipitated from the steep ravines and high mountains, the torrents concentrating suddenly, and often without warning, in the main outlet.
>
> I have seen a good deal of torrential streams in various tropical countries, and from my experience, both as an engineer and traveler, have learned to appreciate their dangerous character, but nowhere—neithe in Burmah, India, Indo-China, or South Africa, all of which I know well—have I seen anything more formidable than the Chagres River. The tropical rains in Central America are the most serious obstacle to the construction and maintenance of a canal, which must be out of reach of sudden and excessive inundations. This object could never be accomplished at Panama, with the channel bed at the sea level. Neither is a lock canal, in my opinion, possible, for a canal with locks or lifts must have at its highest level an abundant, safe, and controllable supply of water, and this can only be had in Central America on the Nicaragua route There it already exists in perfection.

The conclusions at which Mr. Colquhoun arrives concerning the feasibility of the Nicaragua Canal are as follows:

> 1. Nicaragua is free from the obstacles met with in other localities—(a) high elevations in the Cordillera, separating the two oceans, requiring tunnelling; or (b) a high summit level, requiring a large number of locks, for which an adequate water supply is not obtainable; or (c) torrential streams whose control within reasonable limits is beyond the skill of the engineer.
>
> 2. The route chosen is better than any other suggested within Nicaragua; it involves a smaller cost of construction, a shorter and generally a wider and more commodious line; it is safe as against the danger of destructive floods in a country of heavy rainfall, (300 inches per annum.)
>
> 3. The plan of arresting the floods in large basins and spilling them over weirs of great length, or through many sluices of large capacity, solves admirably the whole flood problem. It is the least costly way of constructing a large portion of the canal, irrespective of the danger which might menace the works after completion.
>
> 4. The advantages over Panama are these: It is a fresh-water canal, with an admirable natural reservoir—the lake; it passes through a region offering prospects of great development, free from the marshy soil, the overpowering heat, and the unhealthy climate of Panama; there is no Chagres river problem, and the "divide" stands in a different category to that of the Culebra at Panama; there is a trade wind all the year, bringing with it health; there is the valuable experience gained at Panama; finally, there is accurate knowledge of what has to be done, based upon thorough and intelligent investigation.
>
> 5. The problem of a ship canal with locks, in a tropical country, where the feeding streams are subject to sudden and violent floods, first encountered on a great scale at Panama, has to be faced, though in a much lesser degree, and forms a new engineering problem.
>
> 6. The inexhaustible water power available is invaluable, while the material from the divide cuts is useful for dams, embankments, locks, and breakwaters.
>
> 7. The works on the Atlantic side are by far the most difficult, less on account of their magnitude than by reason of the climate and rainfall.
>
> 8. The only serious difficulties are (a) the Ochoa Dam, (b) the great divide, (c) the Greytown Harbor; none of them, however, insurmountable.
>
> 9. The engineering difficulties can be successfully dealt with by the proposed plans, with certain modifications already indicated, at a cost of about £30,000,000. A large margin for contingencies beyond the present estimate should be allowed. This view is emphasized by experience elsewhere, especially in the Suez and Manchester Canals, where the factors were more fully ascertained. The time allowed for completion, six years, is sufficient.

Some general conclusions are given as to the canal, which take into consideration not simply the feasibility of its construction, but the desirability that it be built, and its probable effects upon the commerce of the world:

> 1. It will render greater service to the New World than the Suez Canal does to the Old.
>
> 2. It will bring Japan, Northern China, Australasia, and part of Malaysia nearer to the Atlantic cities of the United States than they are now to England.
>
> 3. It will benefit America in an infinitely greater degree than it will Europe, which will only use the canal in trading with the Pacific littoral of the two Americas, the South Sea Islands, and possibly New-Zealand.
>
> 4. It will divert little or no European traffic from the Suez Canal.
>
> 5. It will give an immense impulse to United States manufactures, especially cotton and iron, and will greatly stimulate the shipbuilding industry and the development of the naval power of the United States.
>
> 6. It will cost more than the estimates show, but it will have a traffic greater than is usually admitted.
>
> 7. In the interests of the world it must be neutralized, and the true policy of the United States is to forward that end and thus make of this international highway a powerful factor for the preservation of peace.

I believe that the canal can be made, and that, long hindered by political difficulties alone, it will now be carried out under the auspices of the United States Government. The canal is a necessity of the age, and, were the cost double what I estimate it to be, the immense benefits certain to result would amply justify its execution. It will bind together the remote sections of that immense country, assimilate its diverse interests, go far toward solving many difficult problems, and make the United States still more united.

Finally, I believe that it will, taken in connection with the vast changes occurring in the far East, bring about the most serious rivalry to the commercial supremacy of Great Britain which she has yet had to encounter.

Mr. Colquhoun, in considering the engineering problem involved in the building of the canal, devotes a good deal of attention to the three matters which have been discussed so much in the several reports that have been made on the canal project—the Great Divide, the Ochoa Dam, and the Harbor of Greytown. It does not appear that his study of these three matters has gone to the length of actual surveys. He bases his opinions largely on the surveys made by other engineers, the notes of which he had with him when he went over the ground. He does not make light of the proposition that these three matters present problems that are likely to worry the engineers. At the same time he does not hesitate to say that he believes the problems may be solved. The problem of the Great Divide he regards as extremely serious. If it involved simply the extraction and removal of 12,000,000 yards of earth and stone from a trench less than three miles long and of an average depth of 141 feet, and a maximum depth of 328 feet, the performance of the work would be only a matter of time and expense. But there is some danger of cavings-in and slips. It can not be assumed that the work would progress without drawbacks of this sort. In discussing this feature of the problem, Mr. Colquhoun goes back to his experiences in similar works in the far East, and remarks:

> I believe any one who has seen the Kimberly slips would commence operations on this work with a considerable sinking of heart. There the slips started, I believe, about 100 to 150 feet below the surface, (as far as my memory serves me,) the mine being about 450 feet deep at the time. The surrounding country is flat—generally a very important matter; the rainfall is inappreciably small, and the measures make next to no water—all conditions, therefore, more favorable than in the Divide.
>
> If there are no measures on which slips are likely to take place, and if the rock be flat-bedded and strong, a slight batter on an open cut might answer. But if the rock, on the contrary, is very much broken with horizontal or inclined measures where the height of rock is more than 100 feet above canal level, I believe a tunnel of appropriate shape (if 120 feet heading is sufficient) would not alone be cheaper but safer. It has been generally agreed that just as a lock canal should not be employed unless a sea-level canal was impossible, so a tunnel canal should not be adopted unless the accumulation of difficulties and consequent cost rendered a canal without a tunnel out of the question.
>
> The cutting out of loose rock and facing, or even toothing, in a thin arch lining would probably be cheaper than the extra excavation. With such depth and width there would be no great difference in cost of excavation per cubic yard. By paying proper attention to slope of sides and shape of arch so as to suit the same to the dip of the measures, rise of ground, &c., the result would, I think, be more satisfactory than with an open cutting with nearly vertical sides, although the height of 100 feet may possibly be too small.

The sum and substance of Mr. Colquhoun's conclusions as to the Ochoa Dam are that the dam can be built. He discusses the various plans for the construction of the dam without committing himself to any one of them. Further investigation must be made, he thinks, before it can be determined which is the best plan. He has no doubt that a core, or even a masonry, dam could be put down in some shape without incurring prohibitive expense.

As to the problem of Greytown Harbor, Mr. the problem of Greytown Harbor. Mr. Colquhoun's opinion is that "the creation of a harbor at Greytown" is "the weakest feature of the whole canal scheme, and one that requires further serious consideration." Relating what he saw and heard himself concerning this harbor, he says:

> When I was at Greytown I had ample opportunity for informing myself on this point. I found that the work which had been accomplished in the way of dredging before the cessation of the canal works in 1893, had almost entirely disappeared, and this in the course of a period of less than three years. The dredges, which three years ago were floating in an open channel, now stand high and dry surrounded by an extensive sandbank.
>
> Not only the residents of Greytown, but the commanders of local steamers, and the stevedores, and others, who had known the harbor for many years, were of opinion that great difficulties would be encountered in keeping the harbor open even with the employment of extensive dredging.
>
> One stevedore, a very intelligent man, with whom I had a long conversation gave me a most graphic account of the shifting nature of the sands; how the different channels of the San Juan River had changed with great frequency and suddenness, and how vessels, when touching on this coast, had within an incredibly short time been surrounded and engulfed by the sands.

But though Mr. Colquhoun is not convinced that the scheme proposed for the Greytown Harbor is practicable, his judgment is that the harbor can be built. He does not concur in the judgment of the late Mr. Eads, that it is beyond the range of human possibilities to construct such a harbor at Greytown as would be a proper outlet and inlet to the canal.

Mr. Colquhoun is of the impression that the promoters of the canal have not given sufficient consideration to the matters of rainfall and climate in reckoning up the difficulties and cost of building and maintaining the canal. The building of the canal, he predicts, will be attended with great loss of life and many delays due to rain and climatic diseases. "A large margin for contingency," it is urged, "will, in my judgment, have to be provided for to guard against the enforced delay in execution and increase in cost." Another matter Mr. Colquhoun takes into consideration is the danger to the canal from earthquakes.

On the question of the probable cost of the canal Mr. Colquhoun says, after discussing the various estimates of other engineers:

> Taking into consideration all the circumstances—especially the climate, its debilitating character generally, and the excessive rainfall on the eastern side, the volcanic question, the difficulties as regards labor—I am inclined to think that £30,000,000 in genuine expenditure on the work will be found nearer the mark than the present estimate. If engineers are liable to underestimate the cost in countries, even those non-tropical, where the climatic and other difficulties are well ascertained, is there not need to provide largely for the unknown in a country such as Nicaragua? The individual rates in every case seem sufficient, but in such cases c'est l'imprévu qui arrive. In both the Manchester and Suez Canals, speaking in general terms, the rainfall is slight and the climate very good, undoubtedly a great contrast to the work under discussion.

The cost of maintenance, too, Mr. Colquhoun believes, has been underestimated. His judgment is that it would cost not less than $2,000,000 a year to maintain the canal. He thinks it would take about six years to complete the canal from mouth to mouth.

From this summary of Mr. Colquhoun's work it appears that he believes the United States will construct the Nicaragua Canal, but it also appears that he is not satisfied to accept the plans projected for the construction of the canal as conclusive. Apparently he thinks a vast amount of money has been expended foolishly — actually thrown away.

STRANGE IDEAS OF VERGIL

VERGIL IN THE MIDDLE AGES. By Domenico Comparetti. Translated by E. F. M. Benecke. With introduction by Robinson Ellis. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $2.50.

Prof. Robinson Ellis recognized the value of Prof. Comparetti's work when it first appeared, and made various attempts to have it translated into English. He was unsuccessful until two years ago, when Mr. Benecke volunteered to do the work. The result is a volume that places before English readers a work that secured for its author a permanent place in the ranks of European philologists immediately upon its production.

The work is divided into two parts, "the Vergil of literary tradition" and "the Vergil of popular legend," and in this way a complete history of the mediaeval conception of Vergil is given; its various evolutions and vicissitudes are shown, and the nature and causes of these and their connection with the general history of European thought are manifested.

Prof. Comparetti devoted many years of study and research to regions where few indeed can follow; to authors whose very names are unheard of and new to chroniclers of every age and place, to romances shocking no less by the improbability than the incongruity of their incidents, and to manuscripts in widely scattered libraries, many of them still unedited, and to most readers inaccessible. In this way he reached a completeness of knowledge of his subject such as had never been obtained by one person before, and then perpetuated it in his work.

With the work of Vergil, the greatest by far of all the Roman poets, every well-read person is supposed to be more or less familiar, but of the grotesque series of mediaeval fictions that grew up about his personality and work few have any conception. It was to bring these and their influence upon the literature of the Middle Ages to the knowledge of all men that the author set about his task.

The Middle Ages so metamorphosed the individuality of Vergil that he was not recognizable except by name. He was endowed with a thaumaturgic character that it is impossible to reconcile with his known life and work, and that was due entirely to the mysticism that then took and held possession of the minds of all to such an almost unlimited extent.

Vergil was one of those few poets that have been altogether fortunate. Admired not only for his rare genius, but also for his rare character, he was spoken of with enthusiasm by all his fellow-poets, and admired by all classes to such an extent in his lifetime that he had every reason to anticipate the immortality of his fame in future ages. After the fall of the Empire, amid the barbarous Latin that was made use of by the grammarians, Vergil still kept his place as the chief authority in grammatical and rhetorical works, although at times so emasculated that he could with difficulty be recognized. Increase of ignorance is responsible for the false conceptions that prevailed in regard to Vergil and the many peculiar circumstances and alleged facts that were injected into his biography.

Prof. Comparetti enters largely into the effect that Vergil had on Dante and the use that he made of the knowledge that he obtained through a study of his works and character, and gives historical and symbolical reasons why Vergil appears in the "Divina Commedia," and, rather than Aristotle, is Dante's guide.

The prevalence of allegory in the treatment of the most serious matters in the Middle Ages shows clearly that the association of incongruous ideas no longer excited surprise, and that any direct investigation of the real causes of things, or any just appreciation of them, was not to be expected, and to this, the imagination ever ready to break bounds, the author ascribes the Vergil of popular legend, wherein are ascribed to him the powers of magic and incidents so far from the realities of his life that he is invested with an individuality that bears no resemblance to Vergil except in name.

So unreal, so incongruous are these legends that in the light of recent study it seems quite unintelligible how they could have arisen; and many scholars have preferred to assign them to some mediaeval Vergil, but the interesting and exhaustive work that the author has devoted to his subject clearly shows that they were the product of mediaeval intellect and pertain to the author of the "Aeneid."

The legends were worked into the literature of the day, and remain there a monument to the imagination of their authors. Of those that failed to be perpetuated in writings, many are still extant and may be heard repeated, with an abiding faith in their truth, in various parts of Italy.

THE BIRDS OF BRITAIN

BRITISH BIRDS. By W. H. Hudson. 8vo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $8.50.

This volume comes from the leading ornithologist in England. Mr. Hudson's well-deserved reputation has been earned, not alone by his scientific acquaintance with birds, but because he has been among the most painstaking of observers. In this handsome book, with its many colored plates and engravings, the author gives a brief account of the appearance, language, and life habits of all the birds which reside permanently in or are visitors to the British Isles. If what may be called the stragglers or occasional visitors are not particularly described, nevertheless they are included in the list. A mass of dry abstract matter of a purely technical character is not wanted in the book Mr. Hudson has written. If the student is in search of such knowledge he may look it up in Yarrell, Seebohm, or Sanders.

"How many British species are there?" In round numbers, the author says, there are 200, "at the very outside 210." Are, then, the 222 mentioned by Seebohm to be considered British birds? Mr. Hudson says that fifty-five to sixty deserve a description, though they visit England at irregular intervals, and the remainder are the occasional stragglers. Ornithologists may or may not be bound to class every bird they find as British. Strange to say, there are birds whose presence in Great Britain seems to be purely accidental. Some of them are Americans. How they came across the ocean is a mystery. There are also Asiatic waifs. It is comprehensible how, by long stages, an Asiatic species, or a single individual, may have winged his way from far India to England. It would seem, however, much more difficult for a Virginia bird to have crossed the Atlantic in safety. Whether, as Mr. Hudson writes, these birds have been "brought by man or borne on the wings of the tempest to our shores, the fact remains that they are not members of our avifauna, and the young reader should clearly understand that only by a pleasing fiction are they called British."

It is in his study of the life habits of the many birds that Mr. Hudson is so happy. Birds are not what so many naturalists seem almost to think they are, and that is automata. Seebohm has well said: "The real history of a bird is its life history. The deepest interest attaches to everything that reveals the little mind, however feebly it may be developed, which lies behind the feathers." Just here the young ornithologist has his chance, because there are endless passages in the lives of birds worthy of comment which have escaped former observers, and it is these undiscovered things which make the study of the wild bird so fascinating.

That particular portion of the introduction devoted to the voice organ of birds shows how they are distinguished from the rest of animal creation. There is no other lower animal that possesses the power of song. All other creatures growl, howl, or yelp. There are, of course, birds which can scream, and some are as mute as oysters. Strangely enough, nature seems to make some kind of a compromise, inasmuch as birds with fine voices have no elaborate structure as to their singing organs. The syrinx of the croaking raven is quite as delicately fashioned as is that of the nightingale. By syrinx is meant the voice organ of the bird. There are some curious sounds emitted by birds, the reasons for which some day Dr. Muckey may elucidate. The emu is, indeed, a kind of ventriloquist. His music is made by a bellows. He may be said to work a bagpipe. The windpipes of birds vary much in length. That of the crane, one might fancy, was quite long enough, but he increases that natural length by having an extra coil or so of windpipe.

To do this volume justice, many of the life histories of birds ought to be presented. Let us direct our attention to the nightingale, as Mr. Hudson describes it. The Daulias luscinia is some six and one-fourth inches long, and is whity brown, inclining to chestnut, the under parts being of a grayish white. The most lauded of all birds for his song, we are informed generally disappoints the listener. Such we know to be the impression of Americans who have traveled thousands of miles to hear a nightingale. "Your thrushes, your English larks, are by far finer songsters," they say. It may be that because the nightingale sings at night, when other voices are silent, that he makes a lasting impression. The trouble lies perhaps with the listener, not that he is wanting in appreciation, but because, fired by his imagination and the verses he has read, he expects too much. Mr. Hudson says the song is perfect, but that the exact scale has not the charm of those more imperfect singers, the lark, or the English blackbird. It is a mistake to suppose that the nightingale sings only at night. In fine weather he sings by day. It is an hour after sunset when he is most given to music. The bird migrates, coming to England about the middle of April, generally seeking the same locality year after year. He shuns Scotland and Ireland, and is truly English. After the nest is built, and the little birds have grown sufficiently, about August or September, the nightingales fly southerly.

FICTION OF THE HOLIDAYS

Grant Allen's "Hill-Top" Novel.

THE BRITISH BARBARIANS. A Hill-Top Novel. By Grant Allen. Small 18mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

Why is this a "hill-top" novel? Might not some one write "a valley-bottom novel?" At least Mr. Grant Allen has a distinguishing title for any future series of stories he may construct, providing this venture pays. You are told particularly why these are hill-toppers. When the author looks out of his window he sees "miles and miles of moorland," but away off in the distance, of nights, presumably, there "is a lurid glare," which reddens "the northeastern horizon." That is the "great wen" of London, and London Mr. Grant Allen has not much of a fancy for, for here dwell certain "formalists," who are the editors of magazines or the publishers of books.

Now, apparently, when the author of "The Woman Who Did" presents contributions to these persons they shake their heads and decline his wares. All the readers in England, Mr. Grant Allen thinks, are not such bigots as they are represented. The average editor, Mr. Grant Allen declares, is no judge of the merits of the works he (G. A.) writes. Well, then, he is going henceforward to appeal to "an outside public, which has few if any prejudices," and, having found a bold and brave English publisher, he is going ahead. There are twenty-four pages of a preface of this kind, which has very much the sound of a réclame. Mr. Grant Allen repeats over and over again how utterly fearless he is, and declares that he is disseminating the highest truth, and he says, too, that he derives comfort from certain passages which are to be found in a couple of pages of Herbert Spencer.

As for the story. Philip Christy is a prig in her Majesty's Civil Service who lives at Brackenhurst. Brackenhurst is some little place in close proximity to London, where dwells Social Snobdom. Suddenly there drops in on Philip, as if from the clouds, a queer personage, who calls himself Bertram Ingledew. The new-comer is neatly dressed, talks better English than does Philip, but he does not know the difference between a penny and a sovereign. The Allen, as Philip calls him, wants to find lodgings. Philip introduces him to a decent house. The Allen becomes acquainted with Philip and Philip's sister, Mrs Frida Monteith, which lady is married to a man engaged in business in the city, and who is immersed in palm oil. The Allen does some very funny things. He has a decided amount of archaeological knowledge, with an utter want of acquaintance with his present surroundings, and he talks incessantly.

So far, you might fancy that Mr. Grant Allen had taken some of his ideas from that rather tiresome series of rigmarole novels of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the type of which is "The Persian Letters." But why, oh, why! should the author of "The British Barbarians" have gone so entirely out of his way as to make Frida fall into the Allen's arms? From the mock stiltedness of the preface, you knew what Mr. Grant Allen was after. The incident he makes as one natural to all men and women, as likely to happen, even to be approved of, you cannot help but smile at, because of the tiresome things the Allen tells the lackadaisical Frida. Would a woman in a delirium of passion listen to a lover who discoursed about what planetoscopists might theorize over, or to the arguments in favor of her adorer's being an organized carbon compound? It is this jumble of scientific pedantry interlarded with kissings which makes Mr. Grant Allen's story ridiculous. You really overlook the pruriency in the book on account of its absurdity. How far out of the way will a really clever man go so as to earn a penny?

An Abominable Creature.

A HARD WOMAN. A Story in Scenes. By Violet Hunt. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

A creature to be utterly hated is Violet Hunt's heroine, Lydia. It is the author's intention to make the woman despicable, and she has succeeded. Lydia, who is the wife of Munday, the artist, is as hard as nails. All her schemes and plots are for her own advantage. She is the type of the selfish egoist. She bosses her mother, browbeats her brother and sisters, and imposes on the whole family. The woman's husband, a painter, is a weak man, engrossed by his art, and blind or indifferent to his wife's actions. It is positive that Lydia is false to her husband. She squanders her and his money, and then her brother, a Manchester "bounder," fleeces her out of the remainder of her fortune. Lydia plunges into debt. She sells her husband's pictures, the furniture, the jewelry. What is hers is her own, and what is her husband's is hers too. She is so base that in order to have her own way she would have liked to throw another woman at her husband's head. There is not sufficient punishment meted out to Lydia. The moral of the story, if there is one, is unsatisfactory. Lydia only loses her husband's affection. It has been said that a woman alone can draw, not the dramatic woman, but the spiteful sister, and as far as the depicting of an abominable creature goes, with all the lesser vices save drinking, Violet Hunt's Mrs. Munday quite rounds up the character.

A Rajah in Connecticut.

AMOS JUDD. By J. A. Mitchell. 18mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

This is a most fanciful story, with something of a Wilkie Collins coloring, and the more interesting because the main incident is an unusual one. Pure Eastern characteristics Mr. Mitchell contrasts with New-England surroundings. Then the supernatural powers Amos Judd possesses account for his having been such a lady-killer that at college his nickname was "Bellehugger of Spoonmore."

The opening incident is cleverly managed. To Daleford, a Connecticut village, there come three Orientals. Two are adults, the third a little boy. The two seek Josiah Judd's hospitality for the moment, and a final refuge for the boy. Josiah has a brother, Morton Judd, who lives in some part of India, and is possessed of considerable financial and political importance. Morton has written Josiah that there has been a revolution in the province, and that the lad, having escaped assassination, must be brought up in New-England. Then the lad's attendants, who are a General and a Prince, haul out before the astonished Josiah money, in assorted foreign coins and English bank notes, worth $70,000, and such portable property as diamonds, rubies, emeralds, pearls, the value of which is, say, a round million. That is for the lad's board and keep. The little Rajah at once exhibits princely qualities. He is a born master of men.

Mr. Judd, by sheer love, assuages the little fellow's terrible struggle with his grief when he is left alone in his charge. The young Prince grows up to be Amos Judd, but is no more a New-Englander than a falcon is a pigeon. When his guardian dies Amos is the possessor of a million or more. The love story introduced is daintily worked up, and Amos marries Molly Cabot. She learns something of her husband's former state. For aught she knows, Amos descends in right line from a race of Kings who ruled in India before the incarnation of Buddha. From them by inheritance come Amos's powers of divination. He even presages his own death. Young women with longings for the romantic will devour "Amos Judd" as they did "Mr. Isaacs," and they will wonder why Mr. Mitchell should be the first to introduce a true Indian Prince taught to eat pumpkin pie and saleratus biscuits.

Force and Horror in It.

THE STORY OF ULLA. By Edwin Lester Arnold. 16mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

Extraordinary force and vigor are the qualities Mr. Edwin Lester Arnold possesses and somewhat of an inclination to the depicting of what is horrible. We are not to suppose that the early Norseman, when he harried the English coast, stood much nonsense. He burned, he robbed, and he murdered, but for all that, was he such a fiend incarnate as was Ulla? No red Indian could have been more cruel, and his followers the author draws as gloating over the miseries of the women they captured. In "The Vengeance of Dunraven" the author draws on an incident which occurred off the coast of Ireland in 1630, when a Salee rover sacked the town of Baltimore. This rover was a more saturnine miscreant than John Hackett, who induces the Algerines to burn the little town. There are ten stories in the volume, all with a strong dramatic turn.

Dr. Abbott's Colonial Tale.

A COLONIAL WOOING. By Charles Conrad Abbott, M. D. 16mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.

Dr. Abbott is not exactly complimentary to the Society of Friends, who first settled in or around Burlington, N. J. A very disagreeable type of Quaker is Matthew Watson. Matthew's wife was formerly a widow, and had a daughter, Ruth Davenport, and Matthew bullies both the women in his household. Very worldly is Matthew under a sanctimonious air, but then Dr. Abbott is rather inclined to insist that there were many of that particular kind. There was that Quaker, who, while in the meeting house, heard a clap of thunder, and muttered audibly, "Tut-tut-tut! My hay."

Ruth loves John, who is a straightforward, honest blacksmith, and dislikes William, who is a timid creature, overruled by the strong-minded Matthew. The stepfather, to get Ruth out of the way, ships her on a sailboat down the Delaware to Philadelphia. It is John who gets her out of the boat and marries her, and the stepfather's schemes are thwarted.

A Moral Well Brought Out.

WILMOT'S CHILD. By Atey Nyne. 16mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 75 cents.

You are simply told "the baby arrived." You accept that statement in full faith. Ostensibly Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot are the fond parents of Isis. Atey Nyne is powerful in baby talk. Isis is its "mother's sugar lump," and "a little toozlems," besides. Mr. Wilmot has the horrors when there is the possibility of the baby catching the shingles. Then Mary, the nurse, comes, and Mary is a nice young woman. Then you find out suddenly that Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot are not Isis's fond parents, but that Mary, the nurse, is the mother, and that there is a father. Isis is the gainer, since she has two mothers. The moral of the story is neatly put.

Another Volume of Balzac.

THE MARRIAGE CONTRACT. By Honoré de Balzac. Translated by Katharine Prescott Wormeley. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.50.

To read Balzac when he treats of the legal profession in France is to have a very good acquaintance with the technicalities and the romance of the law. Balzac, in his eventful life, had had an endless lawsuit and had mastered all French court proceedings. The ability of the greatest of all romance makers is conspicuous in his treatment of this particular legal business, because he invests it with a wonderful amount of interest.

In "The Marriage Contract," Count Paul de Manerville is a gentleman of large means. He has lived the Parisian life, and when barely thirty determines on marriage. His future choice must have money. Mlle. Natalie Evangelista, the daughter of a supposedly wealthy Spanish woman living in Bordeaux, seems to meet his requirements. Mme. Evangelista lives like a woman possessed of vast means, but she has encroached largely on her capital. She combines the double character of indifference to the spending of money and unscrupulousness as to how she may obtain funds. Her daughter, Natalie, is a spendthrift, and is pliant wax in her mother's hand. The peculiarities of the dot, Balzac explains. If not a marriage of convenance, for Count Paul really loves the beautiful Natalie, he is no match for Natalie's mother, as far as money matters are concerned.

The other stories incorporated in the volume are "A Double Life" and "The Peace at Home." The work of translation has been admirably done by Miss Wormeley.

Not Easily Comprehended.

A COMEDY IN SPASMS. By Iota. 12mo. New-York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.

We should say that to be incomprehensible was Iota's object. Now, what can this mean? "A soft step, and a large, handsome woman, with a loose look about her clothes that gave one an apprehensive sort of a sensation." Are we to suppose that the "large, handsome woman" would presently appear walking across the fields in the draperies of a Venus of Milo? Here is a description of the Hon. Reginald Fitz-Clarence Falconer: "One felt instinctively that he could not live except above sea level, and in order that he might be preserved to the race, he must have the very newest things in traps provided for his drainage." Iota must be an expert in sewage. Elizabeth Marrable is the heroine. Her father is a careless man living in Australia; her mother, a silly woman. There is, at the beginning, the incident of a high-priced race horse which dies through neglect. Then Elizabeth's father is gored by a bullock, and on the girl devolves the care of a bevy of brothers and sisters. Suitors are numerous before and after Elizabeth goes to England. She marries the rich Col. Prynne, possibly for a home, while she loves Temple. Then, as the author explains it, "Elizabeth was only altered as flowers are by young ladies who thrust iron wires through their hearts." In fact, Elizabeth was a short-stemmed rose on a toothpick.

Schoolboys in Italy.

CUORE, AN ITALIAN SCHOOLBOY'S JOURNAL. By Edmondo de Amicis. Translated by Isabel F. Hapgood. 8vo. New-York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

Think how popular must be this book when it has passed through no fewer than thirty-six editions in the country of its origin. We do not mean to impute that our own lads and lassies are wanting in patriotism, but maybe we are not as expansive as are young people in Italy. But we have taken such matters in rather too stolid a manner. De Amicis's book is just of the kind which must have fired the souls of Italian boys. And a little of this heat, so far as our own country is concerned, might be well enough to catch on to. The spirit of the story has been well retained by the translator.

Kirk Monroe's New Work.

AT WAR WITH PONTIAC; OR, THE TOTEM OF THE BEAR. By Kirk Monroe. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Mr. Kirk Monroe has the happiest knack of telling a story and in "At War with Pontiac" is in his best vein. The period he has chosen, some century and a half ago, allows him to draw on ante-Revolutionary times, and to record the many struggles between the English colonists and the French and Indians. The story chiefly relates to the Hester family and to Donald Hester, the son of Major Graham Hester, who is of Scotch origin. Most graphically has Mr. Monroe drawn the battles of the past, and he has also woven into the story a pretty love episode.

A Mining Town Romance.

WILD ROSE. A Tale of the Mexican Border. By Frances Frances. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.

Duckville and Dogtown are mining towns on the Mexican border, and villainous places are they. The leading gambling house in Dogtown wants what is called "a piano girl," and Rose Carlin fills the place. Rose was once an honest girl, but she ran away while she was in her teens with Bob Hannaford, a gambler. He pretended to marry Rose, and then the girl found out that Bob had another wife, and so, in the chaste language of poker, she was one of two pairs. Rose soon went to the bad. Besides her piano accomplishments, she had many others. She could play roulette, keno, ride a bucking broncho, and could take off the tip of a horse's ear with a pistol ball.

Ned Chase was stage driver and miner. He, too, had come to grief, and was out of his place at Dogtown. He falls in love with Rose. Hannaford is a fiend incarnate, and arranges a plot to ruin Ned. The finale is that both Rose and Ned meet sudden death.

Ship and Treasure Found.

THE DESERT SHIP. A Story of Adventure by Sea and Land. By John Bloundelle-Burton. New-York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.25.

Mr. Bloundelle-Burton is to be credited with at least the invention of an Indian marine story. Years ago, when the Spanish were masters of California, they had a ship loaded down to the gunwale with gold, pearls, diamonds, &c., and "she sailed and she sailed" until she tried to make a crosscut up the Gulf of California, when, of course, she got stranded. Now, in the process of time, the sea left entirely that section of country, hence the Colorado Desert, and so this big galleon, El Ferdinando Rey, lay high and dry on the sand. Two men knew of it, and they were the tough old Englishman, Capt. Teagle, and the cunning, unscrupulous Spaniard, Tarrez. Phil, a lad in love with Belinda Hornbucke, sails out in search of the treasure. The author introduces Apaches, Delawares, Navajoes, Pah Utes, and other Indians. There is a good deal of fighting on sea and land. Finally the treasure ship is found.

With a Pessimistic Title.

"ALL MEN ARE LIARS." A Novel. By Joseph Hocking. Boston: Robert Brothers. $1.50.

The title of this romance, taken from the Psalms, reads: "I said in haste, all men are liars." Luke Edgecombe, the rich jam manufacturer, who has been the architect of his own fortune, believes implicitly in the latter portion of the text. Mr. Hocking writes about the fortunes of two lads, Stephen Edgecombe, Luke's nephew, and Dan Roberts, who is the son of the rich man's land agent. The whole story has a religious tendency, and the differences between the members of the Church of England and the dissenters is elaborately explained. The author is old-fashioned in his ideas, and in constructive powers, and "All Men Are Liars" is a rather ponderous performance.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS

Mr. Austin Dobson's "The Story of Rosina, and Other Verses," illustrated, printed and bound in the neatest manner, is published by Dodd, Mead & Co. We all know how pleasantly received was Mr. Dobson's "The Ballad of Brocade." The author states that to the artist that reception was due as much as to the verse maker. It is partly with Queen Anne's time that many of the verses in "The Story of Rosina" have most to do. As to Rosina, she was:

> No Venus of Batavian city,
> But a French girl, young, piquante, bright, and pretty.

But all the verses are not of the past. "The Misogynist" and "The Virtuoso" are of to-day. Mr. Dobson has the most elegant of phrasings, and then, too, there is queer moral imparted at times. "The Virtuoso" has not a penny to give away to the needy, yet he glories in his collection, and he says:

> That cost quite three hundred pounds—
> That Durer figure, "Charity."

It was a happy idea to bring together from The Spectator those particular essays in which town life of the reign of Queen Anne is described and satirized. In these essays "the past age returns," says Thackeray; "the England of our ancestors is revivified. The beaux are gathering in the coffee houses; the gentry are going to the drawing room; the ladies are thronging the toy shops." No one made a more thorough study of these papers than did Thackeray, and so he caught the manners, the dress, pleasures, even the laughter, of the past. This volume, cleverly illustrated with the title "The Spectator in London," is published by the Messrs. Macmillan.

The Rev. Dr. G. H. Walpole's "Daily Teachings for the Christian Year" has been published by Brentano's in an attractive volume. Dr. Walpole has followed the course of the "Church's year," beginning with Advent Sunday, and has given selections from the best authors for its every succeeding day. The book is divided into two parts; the first contains chiefly extracts bearing on Church doctrine; the second those which concern Christian duty. The selections that he has made are all pertinent to the Church's teachings for the days upon which they are intended to be read, and are from the writings of those who have written most strongly upon the points that Dr. Walpole wished to emphasize. His arrangement of the text has been done in a manner that will make it highly beneficial. Of the books of this kind that have been published it is questionable whether any are superior to this one.

In charming form, the Messrs. Scribner present Robert Louis Stevenson's "A Child's Garden of Verses," and with a wealth of illustration. Criticism on these verses, the description of their lilt and go, of their sweetness, is impossible. How would the wind seem to a child? Why, just as Stevenson felt it.

> I saw the different things you did,
> But always you yourself you hid,
> I felt you push, I heard you call,
> I could not see yourself at all—
> O wind a-blowing all day long,
> O wind that sings so loud a song.

We must quote a single verse from "The Land of the Counterpane." A little boy has been ill, and his toys have been given him. He says:

> I was the giant great and still,
> That sits upon the pillow hill,
> And sees before him dale and plain,
> The pleasant land of counterpane.

"The Mediterranean Trip," by Noah Brooks, published by the Messrs. Scribner, is a short guide to the principal ports on the shores of the Western Mediterran

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Irregular Markets, with Speculation Moderate.

INFLUENCED MAINLY BY THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Lower —Cotton Steady—Coffee Higher.

The President's message was received too late in the day to have any particular influence on the grain markets, and, in the absence of outside speculative demand, the business was confined to local scalpers, with prices following the West. Provisions were easier and more active. Cotton was a little depressed by the war talk, but closed steady. Coffee was higher and fairly active.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator..... 69¾@ 70
Wheat, No. 2 mixed, in elevator..... 22¾@ ...
Corn, No. 2 mixed..... 33½@ 33¾
Flour, straights, Spring..... $3.10 @$3.35
Flour, straights, Winter..... 3.30 @ 3.45
Cotton, middling uplands..... 8 9-16@
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X..... 17 @ 20
Pork, mess..... 9.00 @ 9.50
Lard, Western steam..... @ 5.52½
Beef, family..... 10.00 @12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy..... 24 @ 28
Sugar, granulated..... 4⅝@ 4¾
Coffee, Rio, No. 7..... 14½@
Cheese, State, full cream, new..... 9¾@ 10½
Copper, lake..... 10.60 @
Lead..... 3.20 @ 3.22½

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak and declined ⅛@¼c on easier cables, weak West, and local realizing; rallied ⅝@¾c on free local covering, better late cables, and firmer Western markets, closing firm at ⅜@½c advance, with a fair local trade. Bradstreet's reported an increase of 1,871,000 bushels east of the Rockies, a decrease of 720,000 bushels afloat and in Europe, and a total increase of 3,751,000 bushels in the world's visible....Spot was firm and quiet. Sales, 16,000 bushels, including 24,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 35⅝c, free on board, afloat, 4,000 bushels old at 34½c, elevator, and 4,000 bushels yellow at 35c, elevator....Receipts, 156,975 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 388,880 bushels....Clearances hence, 39,657 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 208,621 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were very dull and without special feature, closing unchanged to ¼c down....Spot were in light jobbing demand at firmer prices....Sales, 37,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 24¼c; No. 2 white, clipped, 26c; No. 3, 24c; No. 2 mixed, 22¾c for 1,000 bushels; No. 3, 21¾c; rejected white, 22c; rejected mixed, 21c; No. 2 Chicago, 23¾c; track mixed, 21@24c for 6,000 bushels; track white, 24@28c for 30,000 bushels....Receipts, 21,600 bushels; exports, 288 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	25,000	65 @65⅝	65⅜
January	.....	....@....	66⅜
February	.....	....@....	66⅜
March	160,000	67¼@68 1-16	67⅞
May	1,420,000	66¾@67	66⅞
July	410,000	66⅜@66⅝	66⅝
Total.....	2,015,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	15,000	33⅜@....	33⅝
January	30,000	33⅜@33⅝	33⅜
May	80,000	34⅜@34 9-16	34½
July	15,000	35 @....	35
Total.....	145,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	.....	....@....	22½
January	.....	....@....	22⅝
February	.....	....@....	23
May	75,000	24 @24 1-16	24
No. 2 white—			
December	.....	....@....	24¼
January	.....	....@....	24¼
Total.....	75,000		

FLOUR—Local demand was light and the export inquiry small, with a generally firm feeling. Sales, 10,350 bbls, including of City Mills, 5,750 bbl patents, 1,000 bbls clears, and 300 bbls fine, at quotations; 1,600 bbls spring patents at $3.40@$3.50; 200 bbls Winter clear at $3.30, and 1,000 bbls Winter straights at $3.50....Arrivals, 22,786 bbls and 50,728 sacks; exports, 5,981 bbls and 24,619 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 61,613 bbls and sacks.

WINTERS—Fine, $2.40@$2.50 per bbl; supers, $2.60@$2.65; No. 2, $2.70@$2.75; No. 1, $2.90@$3; clears, $3.10@$3.40; straights, $3.30@$3.45; white wheat straights, $3.40@$3.50; patents, $3.60@$3.85; city patents, $4@$4.25; city clears, $3.90@$4; city extras, $3.60@$3.75; city supers, $3@$3.10; city fine, $2.85@$2.90.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.80@$2.10; supers, $1.90@$2.20; No. 2, $2.10@$2.40; No. 1, $2.30@$2.60; clears, $2.60@$3.10; straights, $3.10@$3.35; patents, $3.15@$3.50; special brands, $3.40@$4.10.

RYE FLOUR—Demand light at steady prices, Sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.50@$2.75; fancy, $2.85.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull and easy at $1.30@$1.35 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 30½c.

BARLEY AND BARLEY MALT—Nominal.

OATMEAL—Fairly active and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.80@$3; cut, $3.20@$3.50; ground, $2.85, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.60@$1.70.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and easy. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.35; granulated yellow meal, $2.10@$2.25; white do, $2.10@$2.35 brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90c; chops, 65c; coarse meal, 70c; fine white, 85@90c.

FEED—Quiet and steady. Quoted: 40, 60 and 80 lb, 65c; middlings, 70c; sharps, 70@75c; rye feed, 72½@75c; cottonseed meal, $20.50@$21, spot or to arrive; job lots $1 extra; screenings, 35@50c for No. 2 seed and 50@70c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The New-York market was easier, with a sale of 250 bbls prime old yellow at 28½c. There was practically absence of export demand, with the usual trade from the Mediterranean going to England, where more favorable rates are to be had, while other markets abroad are using more extensively substitutes, such as Sesame and Arachides oils. The local demand is also slack. Good off-grade yellow was under neglect and nominal at 28c. If there should be steadiness it would be for prime oil, since all off oils can be had freely elsewhere. At the South the tone is not further changed, with dullness; 20c bid for crude, in bulk, and 21c asked at near coast points. Crude, in barrels, here at 25c bid and 26c asked. Linseed was steady; American at 42c, boiled at 45c, and Calcutta at 48c. Neatsfoot oil was in good jobbing demand; pure unbleached yellow at 50c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. Lard oil easier; quoted at 49@51c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 17.—Oil opened at $1.49; highest, $1.50; lowest, $1.46; closed, $1.45 bid. Standard's price, $1.50.

OIL CITY, Dec. 17.—Oil opened at $1.49; highest, $1.50; lowest, $1.45; closed, $1.45 bid.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—After opening firm became easy through increased receipts of hogs, and closed at declines for the day of 7½@12½ points for pork, 5@7½c points for lard, and 5 points for bacon. There was no increase of speculation, but the movements to exporters and home buyers continued liberal. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day as 43,000 head.

LARD—The West was depressed and 5@ 7½ points lower, on the hog supplies, with December closing at 5.17½c, nominal; January was at 5.35c, down to 5.27½c, closing at 5.27½@5.30c; May at 5.50@5.60c, closing at 5.50c. Here there was a moderate trading in cash, at 5.50c, with 450 tcs taken. December option closed at 5.55c, nominal. City steam was steady, at 5.15c, with sales of 175 tcs. Refined continued slow; Continent quoted at 6c; South American at 6.30c. Compound at 4½@5c, as to quality and quantity.

PORK—There was moderate export business at steady prices, with sales of 250 bbls mess. The West was down 7½@12½c, with December closing at $7.90, nominal; January was at $8.45@$8.62½; closing at $8.30; May was at $8.85@$9, closing at $8.87½. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $8.75@$9.25; family mess, $10.50@$11; short clear, $10.50@$12.25.

BACON—The short rib dealings were moderate at a decline of 5 points, at the West, where December closed at 4.27½c nominal. January was 4.35c down to and closing at 4.27½c. May was at 4.57½c down to 4.52½c, closing at 4.50@4.52½c.

CUTMEATS—All city meats were depressed in prices, with free sellers of full supplies and moderate demands. Sales of 50 bxs clear bellies at 5¼c, and at the West a car lot green skinned hams at 6¾c; car sweet pickled hams at 7⅝c, and a car do, 16 lb average, at 7½c. Pickled bellies, 12 lb average, 4¾c; 10 lb average, 5¼c; pickled hams, 8¼@8¾c; pickled shoulders, 4¾c. At the West; Green hams, 14 lb, 7c; 18 lb, 6¾c; 12 lb, 7¼c; sweet-pickled hams, 14 to 16 lb, 7¼@7⅝c.

BEEF—Was taken up moderately and at generally firm prices. Quotations: Packet, $8@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$10.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@ $8.50; city extra, India mess, in tierces, $16.50@$17 for the best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were in light demand; $14@$14.50 quoted at the West and $15@ $15.50 here.

HOGS—Were here at rather steady prices. Receipts at the West, 81,818 head; same time last year, 76,239 head. Chicago—Receipts, 26,000 head; active; higher; $3.40 @$3.65; left over, 2,500 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 8,663 head; slow; $3@$3.65. St. Louis—Receipts, 11,080 head; steady; $3.10 @$3.90. Omaha—Receipts, 9,000 head; opened steady to shade higher; $3.30@$3.45. Pittsburg—Active; $3.60@$3.65. Milwaukee—Receipts, 3,075 head; $3.35@$3.55. Kansas City—Receipts, 16,000 head; firm; $3.30@ $3.50. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $3.65@$3.75. Indianapolis—Receipts, 8,000 head; steady; $3.60@$3.75. Quotations here were 4⅞c for heavy, 4¾c for 180 lb, 4⅞c for 160 lb, 5c for 140 lb, 5⅛c for 120 lb, and 5½@5⅝c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market was slack on home wants, but English markets found that they could pay 4c for city, in hhds, and bought 200 hhds at that. For country-made there was little demand, with sales of 60,000 lb, in lots, at 4@4¼c, as to quality, the latter price difficult to make for prime.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market was steady at 5c for city, at which 50,000 lb were taken. In lard stearine, no business, with Western nominal at 6c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were more active and higher with Europe, while local shorts bought rather freely. The close was easy at 5@15 points advance. Havre was steady at 1½@ ⅝f advance and Hamburg steady at ½@¾ pfennig gain....Spot Rio was steady and dull at 14½c for No. 7. Sales, 1,100 bags Maracaibo on private terms. Opening Call—11 A. M.—March, 250 bags at 13.70c; May, 500 bags at 13.25c; total, 750 bags. Between Call and Close—January, 250 bags at 13.85c, 500 bags at 13.90c, 250 bags at 14c, 500 bags at 13.95c; February, 500 bags at 13.75c; March, 2,000 bags at 13.70c, 500 bags at 13.75c, 1,000 bags at 13.80c, 1,750 bags at 13.85c, 1,000 bags at 13.80c, 500 bags at 13.75c; May, 1,250 bags at 13.20c, 750 bags at 13.25c; July, 250 bags at 12.65c; September, 1,000 bags at 12.25c; total, 14,250 bags. Exchange—15 points paid to exchange 500 bags March for January; total for day, 16,000 bags.

Closing Prices—January, 13.85@13.95c; February, 13.70@13.80c; March, 13.70@13.75c; April, 13.35@13.45c; May, 13.20@13.25c; June, 12.85@12.95c; July, 12.60@12.65c; August, 12.50@12.40c; September, 12.20@12.25c; October, 12@12.05c; November, 11.90@12c; December, 13.90@14c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	221,465
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	15,659
Total stock in New-York to-day	205,806
Total stock in Baltimore	19,507
Deliveries yesterday	179—19,328
Total stock in New-Orleans	51,958
Deliveries yesterday	895—51,063
	70,391
Total stock in United States	276,197
Afloat from Rio per steam to Dec. 16	102,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Dec. 16	28,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Dec. 16	109,000
Afloat from Victoria to Nov. 30	27,000
	266,000
Total	542,197
Same time 1894	559,875

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean..... 14½

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..2.95 above No. 7 | No. 5..1.35 above No. 7
No. 2..2.60 above No. 7 | No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 3..2.20 above No. 7 | No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 4..1.80 above No. 7 | No. 9..1.60 below No. 7

Mild Coffee—Invoice prices: Java, 21@22c; Padang, 21@22c; Mocha, 25½@26c; Macassar—Timor, 23@24c; Pajo, 21½@22½c; Maracaibo—Trujillo, 16¾@17¼c; Bocono, 16¾@17½c; Tovar, 17@17½c; Merida, 17½@19¼c; Cucuta, 17@18½c; Central America—Costa Rica 16½@16¾c; San Salvador, 17¾@20c; La Guayra—Cora, 16½@17c; Caracas, 17¾@20½c; Puerto Cabello, 17@17¾c; Savanilla—Ocana, 17¼@18½c; Bucaramauga, 18@21c; Bogota, 19½@21½c; Mexican—Cordova, 17½@19c; Oaxaca, 18@20c; Guatemala and Coban, 19@ 21½c; Mocha, 23½@24c.

COTTON.

Contracts were quiet and advanced 6@7 points, with Europe, but later reacted on the war talk, and closed steady at 1@2 points gain for the day, with only a local trade....Spot sales dull and easy. Sales, 148 bales to spinners, with 500 bales delivered on contract....Middling Gulf, 8 9-16c; middling uplands, 8 13-16c. Quotations are for cotton in sight running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, 1¼c on; middling fair, ⅞c on; strict good middling, ½c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, ⅝c off; strict good ordinary, 11-16c off; good ordinary, 1c off; good middling tinged, even; strict middling, stained, 7-32c off; middling stained, ⅜c off; strict low middling stained, 25-32c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes.—High.	Low.	Sales/ est.
December	8.24@8.26	8.25	8.24	800
January	8.24@8.25	8.29	8.23	37,500
February	8.30@8.31	8.34	8.29	2,800
March	8.35@8.36	8.40	8.33	84,300
April	8.39@8.40	8.43	8.39	1,700
May	8.44@8.45	8.48	8.42	19,300
June	8.46@8.48	8.51	8.46	3,600
July	8.47@8.49	8.49	8.49	100
August	8.48@8.49	8.52	8.48	4,700
September	8.18@8.21	8.18	8.18	100
October	8.08@8.10	8.12	8.09	400
November	8.04@8.06	--	--	...
Total				155,300

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, DEC. 20.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	8084	11980	6128	..	..	..
N. Orleans	12708	14734	17416	..	..	..
Mobile	210	2318	1200	..	..	..
Savannah	3500	1477	3301	..	..	..
Char'ton	1557	1760	1812	..	..	..
Wilm'gt'n	1109	928	1149	..	..	..
Norfolk	3064	3059	2803	..	..	..
New York	3000	1391	3940	..	..	..
Boston	646	312	708	..	..	..
Baltim'e	166	100	104	..	..	..
W. Point	821	1550	2451	..	..	..
Total	32703	42559	42012	..	..	..
This day last w'k	36760	43402	43358	41454	28791	34470
This day last y'r	49821	78317	62614	47850	46036	49245

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Market firm with the South, and demand good....New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 10@18c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 25@36c; Puerto Rico, 20@31c; Barbados, jobbing, 24@26c.

RICE—Demand fair and full prices ruling ...Domestic—Ordinary to prime, 2¼@4c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4¾@4¾c; Japan, 3⅝@4c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—Raw was without demand and quoted steady....Refined in modeate request at unchanged prices....Raw Sugar—Muscovado, 89° test, 3⅛@3¼c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 2⅞@3c; centrifugals, 96° test, 3½@3⅝c. Refined Sugars—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust handling sugars on consignment, and who are, at stated terms of settlement, allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots and 1 per cent. for cash if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls....Cutloaf, 5¼c; powdered, 4⅞c; granulated, 4¾@4¾c; standard A, 4⅝c; off A, 4 3-16@4⅜c; softs, 3 11-16@4 3-16c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for week: Beans, 2,827 bbls; peas, 2,382 bbls. Exports: Beans, 1,835 bbls; peas, 2,176 bbls; imports, 410 bags beans. There has been dull trading in domestic marrow beans all the week, and under some pressure to sell values have fallen steadily; at the close choicest marks are offering at $1.62½, and nice lots can be bought 2½@ less. No prospect of much business until after the turn of the year. Medium continue to sell slowly, and are feeling the competition with California white beans, which are plentiful, very cheap. Pea have become more steady; receipts are light and exporters have taken some lots. Scarcely any inquiry for white kidney. Turtle soup and yellow eye are scarce and ac; few lots have been sold at an advance of 5c. Red kidney have not had sufficient export demand to give any stability to values; orders this week are being filled at about $1.27½, free on board. California limas slow, but steady. Foreign beans have dragged heavily and values are merely nominal. Green peas quiet, but held steady. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.50 @$1.52½; do, medium, $1.30@$1.35; do, pea, $1.30; do, red kidney, $1.25@$1.27½; do, white kidney, $1.70; do, turtle soup, $1.60@ $1.65; do, yellow eye, $1.40@$1.45; do, lima, California, $1.95; do, foreign, pea, old, $1.10 @$1.20; do, foreign, medium, old, $1.05@$1.15; green peas, bbls, 82½@85c; do, bags, 77½c; do, Scotch, 77½c.

BUTTER—Moderate arrivals and a fair sale for top grades at full prices. Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, 20@27c; Western, 19@28c; do, extra, 28c; do, June, 17@ 24c; State dairy, 15@24c; Western imitation creamery, 15@22c; do, factory, 8@19c; rolls, 11@18c.

CHEESE—A moderate demand for small lots. Fancy lots firm....State, full cream, large, 7¼@10c; do, fancy, 9¾@10c; do, small, 7¾@10¾c; fancy, 10¼@10½c; do, part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c; Western, full cream, small, 9¼@10¾c.

EGGS—Demand light and supply fair, with the tone easy to sell....State and Pennsylvania, fancy, fresh, 22@28c; do, fair to good, 24@22c; Western, fresh, fancy, 24c; do, fair to good, 21@23¾c; refrigerator, 17@ 20c; do, case, $3.75@$4.50; limed, Western, 17@17½c; Southern, 21@23c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Receipts of apples for week 8,528 bbls; of cranberries, 1,478 bbls, and 5,556 crates. Apples continue to move out on export orders, but the offerings for local trade have lately been a little larger. On high grades prices are fairly firm under steady, fair demand; under grades slow. Grapes are neglected; offerings are of very irregular quality and value; defective stock salable only to peddlers at very low prices. Cranberries have sold well most of the time, but all upward tendency has now ceased, and the market closes quiet and would be sensitive to any increase in receipts. Quotations cover the value of stock generally offering, but extra fancy large varieties of Capes would still reach $11.50@ $12, to a limited extent. Jersey berries quiet. The light offerings of Florida oranges meet a fair demand when of fancy quality. California fruit more plenty and barely steady. We quote: Apples—Northern Winter, fancy, selected, per bbl, $2.50@$3; do, State King, $2.50@$3.50; do, Baldwin, $2@ $2.75; do, counting, $1.75@$2.50; up-river, $1.50@$2.25; Southern, $1.50@$3; Western, Ben Davis, $2@$2.25. Grapes—Catawba and Concord, per small basket, 6@11c. Cranberries—Cape Cod, extra fancy, large, dark, per bbl, none here to-day; fancy, $9@ $11; do, common to fair, $7@$8.50; do, Jersey, $7@$8; do, per crate, $2@$2.60. Oranges —Florida, bright, per box, $4@$5.50; do, russet, $3.50@$4.50; California, navels, $4@ $5; do, budded fruit, $3.50@$4; do, seedlings, $3@$3.50. Grape fruit, $5.50@$6.50. DRIED—Receipts for week, 24,122 pks; exports, 13,537 pks. Evaporated apples are quiet and in buyers' favor; prices are not much lower, but the lack of important demand has induced sellers to concede some favors on certain grades of stock. Jobbers will be busy with other articles until after the holidays, and export orders are light. Sundried apples quiet and rather easier. Chops steady. Cores and skins not plenty, unpicked for and a shade firmer; sales at 1½c for fine stock. Very few peeled peaches moving. Raspberries generally held at 20c, but scarcely any demand for them. Cherries and blackberries slow. Huckleberries nominal, as also apricots and nectarines steady. Peaches weak, and prunes are plenty and easier. We quote: Apples—Evaporated, fancy, 7c; do, prime to choice, 6@6½c; do, common to good, 4@5c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3½c; do, coarse, Southern, 2½@3¼c; do, Southwestern, 2½@3½c; do, Western, 3@ 3¼c; do, State, 3½@4½c; chops, 1¾@2¼c; cores and skins, 1@1¼c. Peaches—Southern, peeled, 5@7c. Raspberries—Evaporated, 19½@20c; do, sun-dried, 18c; cherries, 8@10c; huckleberries, 6c; blackberries, 3¾@4c; apricots, 10@13½c. Peaches—California, peeled, 13@16c; do, unpeeled, 6@8½c; prunes, 4@7½c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—The receipts of live poultry have been slightly smaller, and the market seems to be gradually improving. Fowls which have been selling at 7½@8c have worked up to 8¾c, closing somewhat steady. Chickens and young roosters find a fair outlet at ½c advance when not staggy. Old roosters dull. Turkeys firm and 1@2c higher. Ducks and geese quiet, and without material change. We quote: Fowls, Western, 8½c; chickens, per lb, 6@ 6½c; roosters, per lb, 4½@5c; turkeys, per lb, 8@9c; ducks, per pair, 65@85c; geese, per pair, $1.12@$1.37; pigeons, per pair, 15 @25c. DRESSED—The receipts continue very heavy, footing up the past six days 120,528 pkgs, as against 13,373 pkgs last week, and 16,277 pkgs the corresponding week last year. While the larger proportion of the supplies continues to run fowls and chickens, yet, turkeys are fairly plenty and tending to increase, and it now looks as if there will be an ample quantity for the holiday, though no surplus of really fancy quality expected, and holders are encouraged in the hope that such stock will all e wanted at probably better prices than possible at the moment. There is but little general buying as yet for the holiday, still there has been considerable speculative demand from some of the larger buyers, who have been willing to pick up good-sized lines of suitable quality when obtainable at about 10@10½c, and occasional lines have been taken at 10¾c, but that appears to have been the limit, and 11c have been rarely reached, except for occasional small lots. The quantity taken in this way, however, has been mostly good working quality, and very little really fancy has been secured as yet, and the outlook for such quality would appear to be favorable. Fowls and chickens, however, are in burdensome supply, very dull and weak, and if it was not for the fact of large lots going to the freezers it would have to go all to pieces, and as it is the bulk of the available stock here is urging at every opportunity from 7c to 8c per lb. Choice ducks and geese are in moderate supply, good demand, and firm, especially choice ducks. Squabs in fair request, and prices white firmly held. We quote: Turkeys, near by, 12@14c; do, Western, choice, 10½@c; do, poor to good, 6@10c; chickens, Philadelphia, 10 @15c; do, State and Western, 7½@8½c; mixed fowls and chickens, 7½@8c; fowls, do, 7@8c; cocks, 5@6c; ducks, near by, 12@14c; do, Western, 8@13c; geese, near by, 11@13c; do, Western, 8@10c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.25.

GAME—Choice quail in moderate supply, good demand, and firm. Near-by partridges not plenty and steady; Western still in large available supply and dull. Grouse and woodcock scarce and wanted at full prices. Prime venison sells readily at firm prices. Rabbits in liberal supply, but in good demand and steady. We quote: Partridges, near by, per pair, 75c@$1; do, Western, 35@85c; grouse, $1.30@$1.50; quail, per dozen, $1.25@ $2; rabbits, per pair, cottontails, 20@25c; do, drawn, 15@20c; jack rabbits, 50@75c; venison, per lb, saddles, 16@18c; do, whole deer, 10 @13c.

HAY AND STRAW—The supply is not large, and, with a very fair demand on both hay and straw, the market holds firm at the recent advance. We quote: Hay, per 100 lb, prime, 95c; No. 1, 85@90c; clover and clover mixed, 60@75c; salt, 45@55c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 65@75c; short rye, 55@60c; oat, 50@55c.

SUNDRIES—Peanuts dull; recent advance South is not readily paid, dealers having some stock to arrive from there; almost nominal, as to values for round lots. We quote: Peanuts, hand-picked, per lb, 4½@4¾c; do, Spanish, shelled, 5¼@5½c; do, Virginia, shelled, No. 1, 4½@4¾c; pecans, ungraded, per lb, 4½@5c; hickory nuts, per bushel, 75c@$1; bullnuts, per bushel, 40@50c; honey fairly plenty; quiet and easy. We quote: State, comb, per lb, 10@15c; do, extracted, 6@6½c; California, comb, 12@15c; do, extracted, 5@5½c; Southern, per gallon, 45@50c; beeswax scarce and firm at 31@32c per lb; maple sugar firm at 12@12½c per lb; maple syrup nominal at 75c@$1 per gallon; turkey feathers selling from 4@14c per lb, as to quality and variety.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes steady for choice; demand moderate; sweets quiet and weak. Onions dull; unless choice....Potatoes, Maine, $1.12; Long Island, $1; State, 70c@$1; Jersey, 70@90c; sweets, $2@$4.25; cauliflower, bbl, $1@$1.50; cabbage, per 100, $2@$3.75; celery, dozen stalks, 10@75c; cucumbers, crate, $1@$3; eggplant, box, 60c@ $1.25; onions, white, bbl, $1@$2; do, red, 65c@$1; do, yellow, $1@$1.25; string beans, crate, $1@$5; tomatoes, carrier, $1.50@$2.50; spinach, bbl, $2.25@$2.50; squash, bbl, 40@ 75c; kale, bbl, 90c@$1.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—Both put and call holders received an opportunity to trade against their privileges to-day, the range of prices extending beyond the boundary marked by them. The puts had the first chance, however, and, although the latter movement carried values above the calls, the full gain was not maintained. It was a local trade pure and simple, the scalpers preferring the bull side. The opening was easy on lower cables and large Northwestern receipts—1,315 cars, against 1,260 cars last Tuesday and 393 cars a year ago. The weakness induced selling of long wheat, under pressure of which prices declined ⅝c. St. Louis sent reports of bare wheat fields in the Southwest, the effect being to bring about a rally accompanied by considerable strength. When Bradstreet's report, giving an increase of 3,751,000 bushels in the world's visible supply, became public the market receded ¼c from the outside, where it closed. Receipts at Chicago to-day were 297 cars, and 110,305 bushels were taken from store. Export clearances amounted to 240,740 bushels, including Antwerp and Paris cables were lower and Berlin unchanged.

WHEAT—May opened at 59¾c, sold between 59¾c and 60¾c, and closed at 60c, ¼@⅜c higher than yesterday's. Cash wheat was ¼@½c higher. Receipts at principal Western points were 875,370 bushels; shipments, 227,081 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 267,564 bushels; shipments, 73,605 bushels.

CORN—Large receipts of corn to-day—714 cars, 139 cars more than expected—and the general belief that the movement of the large crop has hardly yet made itself a strong position on that grain an uninviting one. The prominent movement in to-day's market was weak, and, although a feeble attempt at responding to the rally in wheat was made, it proved abortive, prices closing at a net loss from yesterday. The output from store was small, only 1,278 bushels. The export clearances were fair, however, at 206,625 bushels. Bradstreet's reported a decrease in the total available supply of 1,900,000. May corn opened at 28¾c, declined to 28c, and closed at 28⅜c, ⅛@¼c lower than yesterday. Cash corn was steady to ¼c higher. Receipts at principal Western points, 729,925 bushels; shipments, 385,202 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 388,880 bushels.

OATS—Were disposed to follow the course of the other grains, more especially that of corn. There was a fair local trade, with no developments of special interest. Receipts were 298 cars, and 1,380 bushels were taken from store. Bradstreet's reported a decrease of 50,000 bushels in available stocks. May oats closed ⅛c lower than yesterday. Cash oats were steady, closing nominally easy with the futures.

RYE—Easy. Offerings were not very large, but the demand was very tame. No. 2 on the regular market was 33½c, nominal. A few through-billed cars of No. 2 sold at 35@35½c. Receipts, 3 cars. December was 33½c, nominal; January, 34c, nominal. May was offered at 38c.

BARLEY—Good to choice barley sold readily and was steady to firm. The poorer kinds were slow and weak. Common to medium ranged from 22@28c; good to choice, 30@38c. Fancy was nominally higher. Receipts were 98 cars.

PORK—Was firm for sale; nominally 10@15c per bbl of product at the opening to do better came to naught within the first hour, owing to the action of the hog market, which, after beginning firm and higher, later weakened and declined. Yesterday's buyers were quite anxious to sell, and from a hope of improvement the sentiment changed to that of dissatisfaction and disappointment. May pork closed 7¼@10c lower than yesterday. May lard and May ribs each 5c lower. Domestic markets were quiet and steady. Foreign markets were firmer. Receipts were fair and the shipments large. The cash market was fairly active and firm.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow; Wheat, 212 cars; corn, 380 cars; oats, 167 cars; hogs, 43,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Nothing was done

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Dec.	55¾@..	58¾@..	55¾@..	58¼@..
Jan.	56 @..	56⅞@..	55¾@..	56⅞@..
May	59⅝@..	60¼@..	59¼@..	60 @..
Corn, No. 2—				
Dec.	25¼@..	25¼@..	25¼@..	25⅜@..
Jan.	25⅜@..	25⅜@..	25¼@25⅝	25⅝@..
July	29¼@..	29¼@..	28¾@28⅞	29 @..
May	28¼@..	28¼@..	28 @..	28⅛@..
Oats, No. 2—				
Dec.	16⅝@..	16⅝@..	16¼@..	16⅜@..
May	19⅛@..	19⅛@..	18¾@19	19⅛@..
Mess Pork, per bbl—				
Dec.	$7.90	$7.90	$7.90	$7.90
Jan.	8.62½	8.62½	8.45	8.50
May	8.97½	9.00	8.82½	8.87½
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Dec.	5.17½	5.17½	5.17½	5.17½
Jan.	5.35	5.35	5.27½	5.30
May	5.57½	5.57½	5.50	5.52½
Short Ribs, per 100 lb—				
Dec.	4.27½	4.27½	4.27½	4.27½
Jan.	4.35	4.35	4.27½	4.27½
May	4.57½	4.57½	4.50	4.52½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was quiet; prices unchanged; No. 2 Spring wheat, 56¾@57¾c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 53½@57c; No. 2 red, 59¼@61¾c; No. 2 corn, 25¾c; No. 2 oats, 17c; No. 2 rye, 33½c, nominal; No. 2 barley, 37@ 40c; No. 1 flaxseed, 94@94¼c; prime timothy seed, $3.50, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $7.87½ @8; lard, per 100 lb, $5.25@$5.32½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $4.85@$4.40; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.50@$4.75; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.37½@$4.62½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cut loaf, $5.50; granulated, $4.87; standard A, $4.75 per bbl. Linseed Oil (as quoted by National Linseed Oil Company) —Raw, 38c; boiled, 40c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	14,223	7,844
Wheat, bushels	92,950	103,095
Corn, bushels	281,512	148,080
Oats, bushels	344,275	238,131
Rye, bushels	17,050	14,219
Barley, bushels	114,090	27,915

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was firm; extra creamery, 23½c; firsts, 24@25c; seconds, 19@22c; eggs were firm; fresh stock, 30½@27c.

STATE OF TRADE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 17.—Wheat, in store, opened weak and ⅛c lower, but later there was a rally on the bullish crop report from the Winter-wheat territory, where the snow is said to have disappeared, leaving the plant unprotected; May opened at 59¾c, fell to 59¾c, rose to 60c, and closed at 59¾c; cash and December ranged 3c below; sample wheat fairly active; milling, shipping, and carrying demand, moderate supply; No. 1 Northern, 57¼@57¾c; No. 2 Northern, 56¾@ 57c; No. 2 Spring, 57c. Barley quiet; No. 2, 32½c, cash or December. Corn steady; No. 3 yellow, 25@25¾c. Oats, ⅛c lower; No. 2 white, 18½@19c; No. 3 do, 17¾@18c. Rye steadier; supply fair; improved demand; No. 1, on track, 36¼@36½c; No. 2, on track, 35@35¼c. Flour steady, but dull. Millstuffs unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 20,550 bbls; wheat, 120,650 bushels; corn, 8,450 bushels; oats, 67,000 bushels; barley, 82,400 bushels; rye, 9,115 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,650 bbls; wheat, 8,450 bushels; oats, 13,950 bushels; barley, 22,800 bushels; rye, 3,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, Dec. 17.—Spring wheat qui

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

An Advancing Market Checked by the Venezuelan Incident.

INTERNATIONAL STOCKS FREELY SOLD

Other Issues Decline in Sympathy—Industrials Also Lower—Exchange Rates Firm—Call Money Higher—The Reading Plan.

TUESDAY—P. M.

President Cleveland's message to Congress on the Venezuelan matter reached Wall Street when the market was showing considerable strength, operators having been liberal buyers throughout the morning. It was several minutes before the full import of the matter impressed itself, during which there was a temporary lull in business. Then fractions began to fall with rapidity from stocks having an international market, and it was not long before the whole list was moving downward. Business was over for the day in London when the news came, so there was really no selling for the foreign account. But it was evident that local operators believed that American stocks would be thrown over by the foreigners at the first opportunity, and it was equally evident that they did not intend to make the market attractive for the expected liquidation. Louisville and Nashville dropped 2 points; Denver preferred, 1¾, Baltimore and Ohio, 1½; Southern preferred, 1⅜; St. Paul, Kansas and Texas preferred, and Wabash preferred, each 1¼; Reading, 1, and Atchison ¾. These declines were from the high prices prevailing about noon, the net losses for the day being somewhat less.

Interest in the Venezuelan matter overshadowed everything else, and, pending further developments, the disposition was to close up accounts and wait events. This resulted in liquidation in all the leading industrials, as well as in the local railway list. The large increase in Wabash earnings for the second week in December did not check the decline in the preferred stock, and the ratification of the Pacific Mail-Panama Railway agreement was marked by a decline of more than 2 points in Pacific Mail. The foreign exchange market was strong and rates were verging on the point where gold may be shipped to London on Saturday. There was a slight flurry in the call money market. Loans on the exchange ran up to 8 per cent, and many banks demanded 4 per cent.

The Reading plan proved to be about as outlined in THE TIMES several weeks ago. By concerted action the general mortgage bonds have secured everything that could be reasonably asked for, and are sufferers through the bankruptcy only to the extent of the delay and irregularity in the payment of their interest. The junior bonds are assessed heavily and receive preferred stock, while the stock pays an equal assessment and receives nothing beyond the privilege of living. The plan is well underwritten and can undoubtedly be carried through. There is little or no sympathy for the holders of the junior securities, for they have brought their present trials upon themselves. Two years ago, by united action, and at a cost of less than half that now imposed on them, they could have taken the control of the property and so conducted it as to have placed them a solvent footing. They chose, however, to be passive and gave no support to the few who were disposed to protect their interests. They are now to pay the penalty of their indifference, and no one will deny that it is a just one. The stock declined more than a point, and the income bonds were also heavy. This, too, while the general market was strong, and before the uneasiness in the afternoon on the President's message on the Venezuelan matter.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were at 2@3 per cent. The last loan was made at 2½ per cent.

Time money was in light demand, but the supply was adequate. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 3½@4 per cent. for six months.

Commercial paper was in improved demand. Quotations were 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for four months' acceptances, 4½@5 per cent. for four months' single names of the highest class, 4½@5½ per cent. for six months, and 6 per cent. and above for names not so well known.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $149,402,797; balances, $6,756,969; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $723,241.

Money on call in London, ½@¾ per cent.; open market rate of discount, 15-16@1 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was firm. Nominal rates were $4.88 for sixty days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¾ for 60-day bills, $4.89 for demand, $4.89¼ for cable transfers, and $4.86⅞@$4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40¾.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—Par to 25c premium. Boston—5@8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16c premium; telegraphic, 1⅛c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling at par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion statistics were quoted at 66⅜@66⅝. There were sales of 40,000 ounces at 66¼@66¾.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 52¼c.

In London bar silver sold at 30 3-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1892, to date	$91,323,037
Imports for the same period	25,223,389
Net exports	$66,099,648
Net exports to date, 1894	$70,201,810
Net exports to date, 1893	10,807,305
Net exports to date, 1892	57,702,382

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New-York for the week were valued at $9,141,539, against $7,778,672 in the preceding week and $7,835,681 for the corresponding week of last y Total since Jan. 1, $335,163,093, against $348,248,166 for the corresponding period last year.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were active and, with the exception of the Reading incomes, strong. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

At., T. & S. F 4s, w. i. 1
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 1
Col., H. V. & Tol. 5s. 2
Long Island Fy. 4½s. 1
Ohio Southern 1st. ..... R 1
Omaha and St. Louis 1st. 1
Or. Railway & Nav. 1st. 1½
Or. Railway & Nav. con. 5s, t. r. 2
South Carolina & Georgia 1st. 1

DECLINED.

Reading 1st pf. inc. 1½
Reading 3d pf. inc. 1½

Government bonds were firm. The sales were $5,000 4s, 1,907, registered, at 112½, and $7,000 do, coupon, at 112½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	96½	
4s, r., 1907	111	111½
4s, c., 1907	112¼	121¾
4s, r., 1925	121	121½
4s, c., 1925	121¼	121½
5s, r., 1904	115	115⅝
5s, c., 1904	115	115½
Currency 6s, 1896	99	..
Currency 6s, 1897	102	..
Currency 6s, 1898	105	..
Currency 6s, 1899	107½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100⅝	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100⅝	..

In State securities $28,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 89@90 $1,000 Louisiana consolidated 4s at 100⅝, and $5,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3 of 1991 at 66¾.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	18	18	17¾	17¾	17¼	18¼	450
American Cotton Oil pf	67½	67½	67½	67½	66½	68	6
*American Sugar Refineries	103¼	105⅞	101¼	102	101⅞	102	49,560
*American Sugar Refs. pf	97⅜	99	97⅜	97⅜	97½	98½	70
American Tobacco	73⅜	74¼	73¼	73½	73¼	73⅝	21,548
American Tobacco pf	100½	101	100	100	100¼	103	161
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	16¾	17¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	7,070
*At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	26⅜	26⅞	26⅜	26⅜	25½	26½	60
Baltimore & Ohio	48½	48½	47	47	45¾	47	470
*Bay State Gas	25⅜	26⅜	25⅜	25⅜	19	23½	1,400
Canada Southern	55¼	55¼	54½	54½	54	56	483
Central Pacific	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	16¼	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅝	17⅝	17¼	17¼	17	17¾	1,150
Chicago Gas, t. r.	70⅜	70⅝	68⅞	68⅞	68⅜	69¼	23,675
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	84¼	83⅞	83	83	82⅞	83	14,875
Chicago & Northwestern	104½	104⅝	103½	103½	103¼	103⅝	1,632
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	75¾	76	74¾	74⅞	74¾	74⅞	20,206
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	129⅝	129⅝	129	129	128¾	129½	390
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	75	75⅜	74	74	74	74⅜	6,637
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	41⅞	42¼	41⅛	41⅛	41	41¼	835
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	93	93	93	93	93	95	50
Cleve., Lorain & Wheel. pf.	60	60	60	60	58½	61	100
Colorado Fuel & Iron	30	30¼	29¾	30¼	29¾	30½	700
Consolidated Gas Company	160	160½	156	156	156⅝	157	2,447
Delaware & Hudson	128⅝	128⅞	127	127⅜	127⅜	128	1,414
Delaware, Lack. & Western	167¾	167⅞	165½	165½	165½	167½	700
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	49½	49⅜	48	48	47⅜	48	3,000
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	19½	20⅜	18⅞	18⅞	19	19¼	14,490
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	95½	95½	94⅝	95½	95	98½	695
Erie Tel. & Tel.	64	64	61½	63	62⅜	63	800
General Electric	31⅛	31⅛	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	31	1,825
Homestake	29	29	29	29	28½	..	100
Illinois Steel Company	71⅛	71⅛	69	69	68	70	110
Iowa Central pf.	35½	35½	35½	35½	35	36	100
Laclede Gas	22⅞	23½	22½	22⅝	22¼	23½	1,400
Laclede Gas pf.	84	84	84	84	83¾	84½	159
Lake Erie & Western	21½	21½	21¼	21¼	21	22	100
Lake Shore	152⅞	152⅞	152¼	152¼	151⅜	152¼	305
*L. I. Traction, all in. pd.	18	18	17¼	17¼	17	17¼	200
Louisville & Nashville	53¼	53⅛	51½	51½	51½	51⅝	8,700
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅝	300
Manhattan Consolidated	106⅞	106¾	104¼	104¼	104½	104⅝	7,060
*Metropolitan Traction	106⅝	106⅝	106⅜	106⅜	105¾	106⅜	100
Michigan Central	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102	103	100
Minn. & St. Louis	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	21¾	22½	300
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	85	25
Minnesota Iron	68	68	67	67	66	67	200
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13	13½	150
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	32½	32⅝	31⅝	31⅝	30⅞	31	4,085
Missouri Pacific	30½	30½	29½	29½	29¼	29⅝	2,230
Mobile & Ohio	25	26	25	26	24½	25½	525
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis	78	78	78	78	..	..	100
*National Lead Company pf.	89¼	89½	88½	89½	88¾	89¾	30
National Linseed Oil	21½	21½	21½	21½	20½	21½	250
New-Jersey Central	110	110¾	109½	109½	108¾	109¼	511
New-York Central	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	100	100¼	167
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	13½	15	100
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	28½	28½	28½	28½	28	29½	100
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	31⅝	31⅝	31¼	31¼	31	31½	322
Norfolk & Western	2⅝	2⅝	2	2	1⅞	2½	300
Norfolk & Western pf.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	..	9	100
North American	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5½	1,100
Northern Pacific	4⅛	4¼	4¼	4⅜	4⅛	4½	427
Northern Pacific pf.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14⅝	14	14½	900
Ontario & Western	15⅝	15¾	15	15⅛	15	15⅝	1,000
Pacific Mail	32⅞	32⅞	30	30½	30½	30⅜	2,650
Philadelphia & Reading	8	8	7¼	7½	7⅜	7½	9,310
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	57	57	56¾	56¾	56	57	300
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	56	57	300
Rio Grande Western pf.	42	42	42	42	40	43	100
St. Louis Southwestern	6	6	5¾	5¾	5¾	6¼	300
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	12	12½	11¾	11¾	11½	12¾	975
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	85½	85½	85½	85½	86	90	5
St. Paul & Omaha	42¼	42¼	42	42	41½	42	215
Southern Pacific	23½	23½	22⅝	22⅝	22½	23	650
Southern Railway	10¼	10⅜	9¾	10	9¾	9⅞	1,250
Southern Railway pf.	34	34⅜	33	33	32	33½	1,533
Tennessee Coal & Iron	34¼	35⅞	33¼	33⅝	33⅝	33¾	15,510
Texas Pacific	9	9⅛	9	9	8¾	9	470
Union Pacific	7¼	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	7	655
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf.	4	4¼	4	4¼	3½	4	788
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	6⅜	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	6½	6¾	35
U. S. Cordage pf.	13½	13½	13	13	12¾	13	200
U. S. Cordage gtd.	26	26	26	26	25½	26	100
*United States Leather	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	12	12¼	200
*United States Leather pf.	68¼	69¾	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67¾	25,535
United States Rubber	33¾	33¾	33	33	32⅞	33¼	600
United States Rubber pf.	94½	94½	94	94	91½	94	200
Wabash pf.	19	19	17⅞	17⅞	17½	17¾	2,450
Wells-Fargo Express	105	105	105	105	100	110	35
Western Union Telegraph	89⅝	89⅝	88½	88¾	88⅝	88⅞	4,832
Wheeling & Lake Erie	14	14	13⅞	13⅞	13¾	14	500
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	42¼	42¼	41¾	42¼	41	42¼	300
Total sales							279,054

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certs	66¼	66½	66¼	66¼	66⅜	66⅝	40,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Breece	.27	.27	.27	.27	..	..	600
Phoenix of Arizona	.69	.69	.69	.69	..	..	1,000
Standard	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	..	..	100
Total sales							1,700

Bonds.

Am Cot'n Oil Co 8s
10,000 ..... 110½
2,000 ..... 110⅝
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
5,000 ..... 70½
Atch, Top & S Fé 4s
Trust Receipts
5,000 77
6,000 ..... 76⅜
Atch, Top & S Fé 2d 3-4s Class A
Trust Co Certfs
1st Instlmt Paid
10,000 ..... 27¼
5,000 27
10,000 ..... 26½
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
6,000 ..... 102¾
Bur, C Rap & N 1st
Collat Trust 5s
10,000 ..... 102⅜
Canada Southern 2d
17,000 108
Cent'l of N J G M 5s
1,000 118
Ches & Ohio Con 5s
5,000 ..... 110½
15,000 ..... 109½
Ches & O Gen 4½s
4,000 ..... 76½
5,000 s3 ..... 76½
3,000 ..... 76½
5,000 ..... 76⅝
Ches & O R & A Div 1st Cons 4s
2,000 97
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s
15,000 ..... 121¾
9,000 ..... 121¾
Chic, B & Q 5s S F
1,000 105
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s
2,000 102
Chic, Burl & Quincy
Nebraska Ext 4s
1,000 ..... 90¼
4,000 90
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s
1,000 101
1,000 ..... 101½
Chic G L & C Co 1st
13,000 35
Chicago & Mil 1st
2,000 110
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts
1,000 ..... 44½
20,000 44
5,000 ..... 43¾
5,000 ..... 41¼
Chic & Northwestern Cons 7s
1,000 140
7,000 ..... 139¾
Chic & N W S F 5s
7,000 ..... 109¼
Registered
1,000 109
1,000 ..... 100½
Chic, R I. & P Deb 5s
5,000 97
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s
6,000 106
C, St P, M & O Cons
5,000 ..... 127¼
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s
1,000 109
Clev, C, Chic & St L
St Louis Div 4s
22,000 93
2,000 ..... 93¼
Colorado Mid 4s
Trust Co Certfs
5,000 ..... 27½
5,000 ..... 27⅝
4,000 ..... 27⅞
1,000 28
Col, H V & Tol 5s
1,000 ..... 87½
2,000 88
1,000 89
Denv & Rio G Deb 4s
500 ..... 92½
Denv & Dio G Imp 5s
3,500 92
500 ..... 92½
Dul, S Shore & A 5s
23,000 100
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s
4,000 108
E T Va & G Div 5s
2,000 ..... 115½
Illinois Central
Western Line 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 102½
Int & Gt N 2d Mtge
3,000 76
Iowa Central 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 93¾
3,000 ..... 93½
Total sales $2,470,500

Ft Worth & D C 1st
12,000 70
5,000 ..... 70½
5,000 ..... 70¾
Trust Co Certfs
5,000 ..... 70⅜
2,000 ..... 70¾
10,000 70
10,000 ..... 70½
Ill Cent 4s 1953
4,000 103
Kan, Pac 6s 1895
10,000 ..... 108¼
Kan, Pac 6s 1896
5,000 ..... 109⅜
96,000 ..... 109½
9,000 s 20f 109⅜
Kan Pac 1st Cons Trust Co Certfs
5,000 d3 ..... 77⅜
6,000 ..... 77¾
5,000 78
Laclede Gas Light Co of St L 1st 5s
3,000 ..... 96¼
L, S & M So 2d Coup
1,000 118
Lex Ave & Pav F 1st
3,000 ..... 114¾
2,000 ..... 114⅞
L Island Ferry 4½s
1,000 96
Louisville Ev & St L Consol 1st 5s
Trust Co Certfs
34,000 40
Lo, N A & Chic 1st
4,000 115
Manhattan Ry Con 4s
4,000 ..... 99¼
2,000 ..... 99½
Memphis & Char 1st Tenn Lien 7s
1,000 112
Mexican Int 1st 4s
8,000 ..... 75¼
4,000 75
Mich Cent Mtge 4s
5,000 108
Mil, L S & W Ext 5s
15,000 ..... 112½
Mil & No 1st 1913 Consolidated
2,000 ..... 117¾
Mil & St Paul 1st Chicago & Mo Riv 5s
3,000 100
Southwest Div
2,000 ..... 118½
Minn & St L Con 5s
5,000 ..... 101⅞
4,000 ..... 101¾
Minn & St L 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 85¾
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 85¾
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d
2,000 ..... 62¾
10,000 ..... 62½
5,000 ..... 62⅜
3,000 ..... 62½
1,000 ..... 62¾
10,000 ..... 61⅜
Mo Pac 1st Col 5s
10,000 ..... 75½
1,000 73
Missouri Pac Trust 5s
5,000 ..... 86½
5,000 ..... 86⅜
Mob & Ohio G M 4s
25,000 ..... 67½
11,000 67
Morris & Essex 1st
1,000 d3 ..... 142¾
10,000 ..... 142¾
5,000 ..... 142⅝
2,000 143
Nash, C & St L Con
5,000 103
N Y Chic & St L 4s
4,000 103
N Y Elevated 1st
1,000 ..... 108¼
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s
5,000 109
N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s
3,000 93
North Pac 1st Reg
10,000 ..... 118⅜
Northern Pac 2d Coup
5,000 106
5,000 ..... 106⅛
25,000 ..... 105¾
North Pac 3d Coup
7,000 73
26,000 ..... 73¾
2,000 74
North Pac Terml 1st
2,000 ..... 107½
Nor Pac Col 1st Nts
1,000 83

North Pac Cons 5s
10,000 ..... 83½
5,000 ..... 83⅝
6,000 ..... 83⅝
2,000 ..... 83½
Trust Co Certfs
1,000 ..... 83½
Trust Co Certfs
1,000 ..... 83⅛
Ohio & M Con S F
7,000 s3 ..... 107⅜
Ohio Southern 1st
5,000 93
5,000 ..... 93½
Ohio Southern G M 4s
5,000 ..... 32½
20,000 ..... 32½
Omaha & St. L. 1st Trust Receipts
4,000 ..... 52½
4,000 53
Oregon Impvmt 1st
1,000 93
Oreg R & Nav 1st
3,000 ..... 111¾
1,000 118
Oregon R & Nav 5s
Trust Co Certfs
5,000 93
2,000 94
Oreg Short Line 6s
1,000 ..... 107¼
4,000 ..... 107¼
4,000 ..... 107⅜
5,000 ..... 107½
13,000 ..... 107⅝
Trust Co Certfs
18,000 108
Oreg S L & U N Con
Trust Co Certfs
10,000 ..... 31½
2,000 62
10,000 ..... 61¾
5,000 62
5,000 ..... 61½
15,000 61
3,000 ..... 61½
People's G & C Chic 2d Gtd 6s
1,000 ..... 103¼
Peo, Dec & Evr 1st
1,000 103
Peo & Eastern 1st
2,000 ..... 81¾
7,000 ..... 81½
Phil & Rdg Gen 4s
20,000 ..... 91½
21,000 ..... 91½
1,000 90
Trust Co Certfs
5,000 ..... 81⅝
1,000 ..... 81¾
4,000 ..... 81½
10,000 ..... 81⅝
Trust Co Certfs
19,000 ..... 91¼
10,000 ..... 91⅝
Phila & Reading 1s Pref Inc
7,000 ..... 31½
10,000 ..... 31⅝
30,000 31
20,000 ..... 31½
50,000 ..... 31⅝
10,000 ..... 31½
15,000 ..... 31⅝
10,000 ..... 30⅜
5,000 ..... 30½
15,000 ..... 30¼
5,000 ..... 30⅜
15,000 ..... 30⅜
5,000 ..... 30½
Rio Grande Wn 1st
11,000 79
5,000 ..... 79¼
3,000 ..... 78¾

Phila & Reading 3d Pref Inc
82,000 12
8,000 ..... 11⅜
2,000 ..... 11⅞
110,000 ..... 11⅜
42,000 ..... 11½
31,000 ..... 11¾
10,000 ..... 11¾
St Jo & Grand I 1st Trust Receipts
25,000 ..... 52½
St L & Cairo 4s
4,000 86
St L & Iron Mount Cairo Ark & T 1st
11,000 101
St L & Iron Mount 1st Ext 5s
4,000 102
St L Southw'n 1st
5,000 73
1,000 ..... 72½
St Paul M & M 1st Dakota Extension
1,000 121
San An & Ar P 4s
4,000 ..... 59⅝
Savannah & W 1st Trust Co Certfs
2,000 65
Scioto Val & N E 4s
10,000 ..... 85⅞
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
16,000 ..... 98½
So Pac N Mex 1st
8,000 105
South Ry 1st 5s
35,000 66
5,000 ..... 95¾
Penn C'l Ir & R 6s
Birmingh'm Div 1st
8,000 ..... 96½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
7,000 ..... 86⅞
5,000 s3 ..... 86⅞
Tex & Pac 2d Inc
6,000 ..... 22¼
14,000 ..... 22½
Ter H Elec Gen 6s
3,000 ..... 105⅜
Union Pac 1st 1896
6,000 ..... 108¼
Union Pac 6s 1897
7,000 ..... 108½
Union Pac 1st 1896
15,000 ..... 108⅜
6,000 ..... 108⅞
Union Pac 1st 1899
5,000 109
Un Pac Col Tr 6s
1,000 ..... 96½
U P, Den & Gulf 1st
5,000 39
2,000 ..... 39¼
5,000 ..... 39½
5,000 ..... 39⅜
13,000 ..... 39¼
17,000 39
5,000 ..... 38⅜
6,000 ..... 38½
11,000 ..... 38⅜
3,000 ..... 38⅜
5,000 38
U S Cord Co 1st Trust Receipts
10,000 38
2,000 ..... 38½
1,000 ..... 38⅜
U S Leather Co 6s
1,000 ..... 111⅜
34,000 ..... 111½
Wabash 1st 5s
11,000 106
2,000 ..... 106¼
Det & Chic Ext
3,000 ..... 99½
4,000 ..... 99¾
Wabash 2d Mge 5s
10,000 ..... 76¼
10 600 ..... 76⅝
West Shore Gtd 4s
2,000 ..... 108¼
3,000 108
1,000 ..... 107⅜
Registered
2,000 ..... 105½
5,000 ..... 105⅜
Wn N Y & Penn 1st
5,000 110
Wn N Y & Penn Gen
10,000 47
Wn N Y & Penn Inc
4,000 16
Wilson Cen Co 1st Trust Co Certfs
5,000 48
5,000 ..... 47⅞
5,000 ..... 47⅝
5,000 ..... 47½

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	146	150
Albany & Sus.	170	..
Alton & Terre Haute	60	63
American Coal	100	125
American Dist. Tel.	35	40
American Express	112	115
Ann Arbor	10	11
Ann Arbor pf.	20½	29
American T. & C.	94	96
Atlantic & Pacific	..	⅞
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	7
B. & S. Ill. pf.	131	..
Boston Air Line pf.	104½	106
Brunswick Company	1	1½
Buff., R. & P.	..	20
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	52
Bur., C. R. & N.	62	75
Canadian Pacific	54¾	55½
Cedar F. & M.	..	10
Chicago & Alton	156	..
Chicago & Alton pf.	170	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	..	48½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	100	102
C. & N. W. pf.	150	..
L. E. & W. pf.	73¾	75
Long Island	84½	86
L., N. A. & C. pf.	26	27
L., St. L. & T.	..	..
Mah. Coal R.	108	..
Md. Coal pf.	50	60
Mexican Central	10½	11
Mexican National certificates	1	1½
Mich. Pen. Cen.	..	20
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	52	53
*National Lead	30½	31
National Starch	6	8
Nat. St. 1st pf.	44	50
Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	25
New Cent. C.	6	9
New-England	..	55
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd.	..	55
N. Y. & N. H.	187	188
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	73	76
N. Y., L. E. & W., 2d in. pd.	12½	13
N. Y., S. & W.	10¾	11¼
Northw. Tel.	109½	..
Ohio So.	5	15
Ont. Mining	8	9
Cleveland & Pittsburg	167	..
Col. Coal & I. Dev.	8½	4¼
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	..	98
Col. & H. Coal	3	3¾
Col., H. V. & T.	17½	18
C., H. V. & T. pf.	57	61
Commercial Cable	160	..
Consolidated Coal	30	35
Denver & Rio Grande	14	15
D. M. & Ft. D.	7	8
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	48	53
*D., S. S. & A.	5¾	6½
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	10	13½
Ev. & T. H.	20½	35
Ev. & T. H. pf.	45¼	55
Flint & P. M.	10	10⅜
Great Northern pf.	115	120
G. B. & W. t. r.	⅛	¼
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	⅜	¾
H. & Texas	1½	2½
Illinois Central	98½	99½
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	19	..
Interior Conduit & Insulating	30	50
Iowa Central	9½	10
Kan. & Mich.	7½	9½
Keok. & D. M.	3½	4
K. & D. M. pf.	17½	..

*Unlisted.

	Bid.	Asked.
Oregon Imp.	3	5
Ore. R. & N.	17	23
Ore. S. L. & U. N.	6½	8
Pennsylvania Coal	310	340
Peo. & East.	6½	10
Peo., D. & E.	3¼	3¾
Pittsburg & Western pf.	24	30
P., F. W. & C.	167	..
P., F. W. & C. sp.	150	..
Pullman P. C. Co.	162	165
Quicksilver	2	3
Quicksilver pf.	15½	16½
Rens. & Sar.	180	..
Rio Grande W.	17	19
Rome, W. & O.	118	120½
St. J. & G. I.	⅛	1
St. P. & Dul.	26	28
St. P. & Om. pf.	123¼	125
St. P. M. & M.	112½	116
Tol. & O. C.	35	40
Tol. & O. C. pf.	70	75
Tol., Peo. & W.	10	12
*Tol., St. L. & K. C.	7	9
*Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf.	15	18
U. S. Express	42	45
Wabash	7⅛	7⅜
*West. U. Beef	8	9
Wisconsin Central	4	4½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	103⅝	103⅝	101⅜	101⅞	9,710
Am. Tobacco	73⅜	74¼	73	73½	7,160
A., T. & S. F.	16⅞	17¼	16¼	16⅜	2,050
Ark. City Imp.	24	24½	24	24½	20
Chicago Gas	70½	71⅜	69	69	4,880
C., R. I. & P.	75¼	75¾	73¾	73⅝	3,390
C., B. & Q.	84⅝	84⅝	82⅞	82⅞	8,635
C., M. & St. P.	75⅞	76⅛	74¾	74¾	19,870
C. & N. W.	104⅝	104⅝	104	104	40
Dis. & C. F.	19¾	20¼	18⅞	18⅞	2,310
Gen. Electric	31⅝	31⅝	31	31	60
Ill. Central	99	99	99	99	20
L. I. Trac.	18	18	18	18	50
Louis. & N.	53⅝	53⅝	51½	51½	1,040
Manhattan	106⅞	106⅞	104¼	104½	470

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,960,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000. 3 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
15 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
30 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
BANKERS & BROKERS,
17 AND 19 BROAD ST.
MEMBERS NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Financial.

UNION PACIFIC
Reorganization.

The undersigned Committee announces the deposit of very considerable amounts of the securities embraced in its proposed reorganization. The First Mortgage bondholders of the UNION PACIFIC and KANSAS PACIFIC MAIN LINES, AS WELL AS THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., are invited to deposit their holdings prior to December 31st, 1895, **so as not to become subject to the penalties which the committee will impose.**

The MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY of NEW-YORK and THE OLD COLONY TRUST CO. of BOSTON will receive deposits of the securities included in the Plan of Reorganization, and cash overdue coupons on First Mortgage Bonds, issuing for both bonds and shares negotiable certificates. Upon past due coupons cashed by the committee, certificates representing compound interest will be given, payable when allowed by the Court.

The Committee has issued a circular letter more fully explaining the purposes of the proposed reorganization and its advantages to security holders, which may be had upon application to the depositaries.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
MARVIN HUGHITT,
OLIVER AMES,
Committee.

WINSLOW S. PIERCE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway, N. Y.
New-York, December 10th, 1895.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

ST. JOSEPH and GRAND ISLAND
RAILROAD COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that a decree of foreclosure has been granted under which the road is to be sold at an early date. Bonds may be deposited with the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY** of New-York, 54 Wall Street, or the **OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY** of Boston, on the conditions of the Committee's previous advertisement up to and including December 31st, 1895, after which date no bonds will be received except on such terms as the Committee may impose.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
HENRY BUDGE,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
GORDON ABBOTT,
Committee.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York.
WILLIAM STRAUSS, Counsel.

FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY RAILWAY
First Mortgage Bondholders.

Notice is hereby given that a majority of the first mortgage bonds of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company are now in control of the Committee and that the receipts of the **MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, ISSUED THEREFOR, HAVE BEEN LISTED ON THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.**

Bondholders who have not deposited their bonds with the Mercantile Trust Company are requested to make early deposit of the same, as the committee will at once proceed to ask necessary authority from the courts to reorganize the company without foreclosure, and it is desirable that unanimous consent of the bondholders should be had. No plan of reorganization can be submitted to the bondholders until the courts have granted certain concessions and approval.

G. M. DODGE,
Chairman Reorganization Committee.
J. T. GRANGER, Secretary, No. 1 Broadway.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL REORGANIZATION.

With reference to previous notices from the Committee, Bondholders are now advised that a majority of the First Mortgage Bonds have been deposited with the United States Trust Company under the Agreement, and that the Trust Company's Certificates are now listed on the New-York and Boston Stock Exchanges. The Committee urges the holders of both First and Income Bonds to deposit their bonds with the United States Trust Company without delay. Bondholders in Boston may still deliver their bonds to Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co. there.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.
CHARLES C. BEAMAN,
GEO. WELWOOD MURRAY, Counsel.
JOS. S. DALE, Secretary, 24 Exchange Place.
New-York, May 24, 1895.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 2, 1895.
The undersigned will receive proposals for the sale to them of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) to stand for the Sinking Fund at the office above named up to 12 o'clock on the 19th day of December.
WILLIAM F. FRICK, Trustees.
JAMES SLOAN, Jr.,

Financial.

To the Holders of

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S

General Mortgage Bonds, First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock,

and of receipts of Central Trust Company of New-York therefor.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONDON,
December 16, 1895.

Pursuant to the announcement of Messrs. Frederic P. Olcott, Adrian Iselin, Jr., J. Kennedy Tod, Henry Budge, Thomas Denny, George H. Earle, Jr., Sidney F. Tyler, Samuel R. Shipley, and Richard Y. Cook, Committee, a plan has been prepared for the reorganization of the Philadelphia and Reading System. This plan has our cordial approval, and, pursuant to an arrangement with the Committee, we have undertaken to act as Managers to carry it into effect.

Unless the acceptance of the plan shall be so general as in the opinion of the Managers to obviate the necessity of foreclosure, the properties of the existing Reading Companies will be sold and successor companies will be organized under the laws of Pennsylvania; and the stocks and securities of these successor companies will be vested in a new company, formed or to be formed under the laws of Pennsylvania or of some other State.

In our opinion there is no serious difficulty in the way of a reorganization by foreclosure, and the plan has been prepared on the assumption that foreclosure will probably be necessary.

To carry out the plan, the following securities will be created:

1. General Mortgage 100-Year 4 per cent. Gold Bonds for $114,000,000.

The mortgage will further provide for the issue, if found desirable, of additional bonds secured thereby (not exceeding $21,000,000) to meet the outstanding Philadelphia and Reading Terminal Bonds and Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Bonds, in which case these bonds, or the property covered thereby, will be brought under the new mortgage as additional security therefor. Suitable arrangements will be made for a sinking fund out of the revenues from the Coal and Iron Company, or its successor, to be used to retire new General Mortgage Bonds, but no compulsory redemption of the new bonds can be made prior to their maturity.

The new mortgage will, subject only to the bonds for which reservation is made, be based upon properties or securities of all the lines of railroad owned by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., 327 miles.

Various leasehold lines, 552 miles, more or less.

All the property of the Coal and Iron Company, or the securities thereof, representing nearly 200,000 acres of coal and timber land.

It will also have the benefit of equipment valued at about $10,000,000, but now subject to about $7,300,000 of car-trust obligations, which are to be acquired under the plan, and also the marine equipment of the Company.

It will further have a first lien upon a majority or more of the capital stock of various properties essential to the system, no part of which is covered by the present General Mortgage. The securities thus to be pledged earned last year an income of $585,000, of which $448,000 was actually received by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company in the way of dividends, the remainder being retained for betterments and working capital.

The new mortgage will thus have the security of a vast amount of valuable property in addition to that afforded by the present General Mortgage.

2. Non-cumulative 4 per cent. First Preferred Stock for $28,000,000.

3. Non-cumulative 4 per cent. Second Preferred Stock for $42,000,000.

4. Common Stock for $70,000,000.

Provision will be made that, at any time after dividends at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum shall have been paid for two successive years on the First Preferred Stock, the new Company may convert the Second Preferred Stock at par, only into First Preferred Stock and one-half into Common Stock, and the amounts of these latter may be increased in conformity.

Provision will be made that the stock of the new Company shall be held by voting Trustees for five years, and thereafter until the new First Preferred Stock shall have received 4 per cent. cash dividend per annum for two consecutive years, although the Trustees may deliver the stock at an earlier date. The Voting Trustees will, in the meanwhile, deliver certificates of beneficial interest as usual.

Of the bonds:

$44,550,000 will be used for undisturbed bonds.

$4,000,000 are sold to a Syndicate.

$20,000,000 are for new construction, additional equipment, &c., under carefully guarded restrictions, not over $1,500,000 to be used in any one year. These bonds will be used only in such manner as additionally to secure the new mortgage.

The basis of exchange of existing securities is as follows:

	Receive:								
	Cash.	New General Mortgage Bonds.	First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates.	Second Preferred Stock Trust Certificates.	Common Stock Trust Certificates.	Stock.
General Mortgage Bonds ("stamped") receipts heretofore issued by Central Trust Company when "assented")	2%	100%				
General Mortgage Bonds "Unstamped" receipts heretofore issued by Central Trust Company when "assented")	12½	100%				
General Mortgage Bonds heretofore undeposited (when deposited in exchange for assented receipts of Central Trust Company)	12½	100%				
First Preference Income Bonds	On payment as stated below		30%	100%		
Second Preference Income Bonds			65%		55%	
Third Preference Income Bonds			35%		85%	
Stock						100%
Deferred Income Bonds						20%

The foregoing percentages as to bonds are based upon their principal amount. Undeposited bonds must be deposited with all unpaid coupons.

The 12 per cent. in cash for "unstamped" receipts and for heretofore undeposited General Mortgage Bonds represents coupons from July 1, 1893, to January 1, 1896, and is payable on or before completion of the reorganization, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum from the dates of maturity of the respective coupons until paid. By means of this payment "unstamped" certificates and heretofore undeposited bonds are placed upon the same footing as the "stamped" certificates.

The new bonds will be for $1,000 each. Interest will start from January 1, 1896, (first coupon to mature July 1, 1896,) and will be at 4 per cent. per annum.

The assessments are 20 per cent. on the First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds; 20 per cent. (say $10 per share) on the stock, and 4 per cent. on the Deferred Income Bonds.

The assessment is payable in four equal installments at least 30 days apart. The first installment of one-fourth of the entire amount must be paid on or before January 10th, 1896.

A Syndicate has been formed which definitely underwrites the payment of the assessments and all other cash requirements of the plan, in all about $28,000,000, and also guarantees the extension or payment of some $20,000,000 Improvement Mortgage Bonds and Coal and Iron Company Bonds, most of which will mature within the next two years.

The financial requirements, not only of the reorganization, but of the New Company, as stated above, are thus fully provided for.

As set forth in the plan, the annual fixed charges of the reorganized system will be about $9,300,000. An almost immediate reduction of nearly $500,000 per annum in these fixed charges will, however, be effected through the refunding or extension of the various bonds shortly to mature.

The net earnings of the system for the past four years, terminating November 30th, were:

1892	$12,472,190.60
1893	11,172,690.56
1894	9,839,971.32
1895 (estimated as to November)	9,624,123.00

The New Company will start without floating debt, and will be relieved from the embarrassment of Car Trusts, which during the last five years have absorbed upward of $4,500,000 from its net income, and which, unless provided for as a part of a comprehensive plan of reorganization, will further absorb over $7,300,000 additional in the next five years. The new fixed charges will be well within the net income of the system, even in the past years of extreme depression, and the New Company will start not only with a substantial working cash capital, but also with power to provide facilities for the increase of business.

Copies of the agreement and plan of reorganization are now ready for distribution, and all security holders are invited to obtain them from us. They set forth in detail many features which it is impracticable to condense into this circular, but which are of much importance to security holders, as all depositors are bound thereby, without regard to this circular.

All holders of bonds and stock affected by the plan may now deposit their securities with either of us at our offices, receiving therefor negotiable receipts, exchangeable at any time for reorganization certificates.

Securities not deposited with us will not be entitled to participate in the benefits of the reorganization.

Holders of receipts of the Central Trust Company of New-York for General Mortgage Bonds deposited under the existing bondholders' agreement of May 7, 1894, are not entitled to the benefits of this plan, unless, within the time to be limited therefor, such existing receipts be produced at one of our offices and stamped by us as assenting to this plan.

Holders of receipts heretofore issued by the Central Trust Company of New-York for First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds and Stock, must surrender the same to us and obtain new certificates hereunder in exchange therefor, in order to entitle them to the benefit of the plan. Receipts not so exchanged will not be entitled to participation herein.

Any further information connected with the reorganization which may be desired by security holders will be furnished on application at any of our offices.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Philadelphia.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

The Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Georgia, The Macon and Western Railroad Co., AND The South Western R. R. Co. of Ga. Tripartite 7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

The holders of the above bonds will be paid principal and interest to 17th December, 1895, in accordance with the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern Division of the Southern District of Georgia, dated 4th January, 1894, by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. at its office in the City of New-York, upon surrender of their bonds in order, to

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
Trustee,
By R. G. ROLSTON, President.

CRIPPLE CREEK GOLD MINES.

THE SEVEN HILLS GOLD MINING COMPANY, capital, $1,000,000, shares $1 each. 350,000 shares. Treasury stock all sold; preparations for shipment of ore being made; property surrounded by some of the greatest mines. Company free from debts, and stock listed on Denver and Cripple Creek Exchanges. 150,000 shares for sale at 10 cents per share.

PRIVATE WIRE TO COLORADO; daily quotations; all stocks bought and sold; only office in New-York dealing exclusively in mines and mining shares.

WILLIAM GRAVES,
Mills Building, New-York.
Room 32-33.
Office with I. B. Newcombe, member New-York Stock Exchange.

OFFICE OF
THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT CO.
DREXEL BUILDING,
Philadelphia, December 2, 1895.
To the Stockholders of the United Gas Improvement Co.:

Your attention is called to the fact that, as provided in the Company's by-laws, the stock transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M., Monday, December 23, until 10 A. M., Tuesday, December 31, 1895. Respectfully,
EDWARD C. LEE, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Meetings and Elections.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.
The Shareholders' meeting for an election of Ten Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, at the Banking House, No. 33 Wall St., between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 P. M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Dec. 12, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 42 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK,
New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.
The annual meeting of stockholders of this bank, for the election of President, Vice President, and ten Directors and two Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1896, from 9:30 to 10:30 A. M.
L. H. HOLLAWAY, Asst. Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 48 Wall St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896.
The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Dec. 12, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 42 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

THE HIDE AND LEATHER NATIONAL BANK of New-York, Dec. 14, 1895.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at their banking room on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CLARENCE FOOTE, Acting Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Dividends.

THE CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS AND UNION STOCK YARDS COMPANY.
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, 45 BROADWAY,
New-York, Dec. 16th, 1895.
Coupons No. 11 of the Company's Collateral Trust 5 per cent. Gold Bonds will be paid on and after Jan. 2d, 1896, in New-York at the office of the Central Trust Company, and in London, at the office of Blake, Bolsewain & Co.
THOMAS STURGIS, Treasurer.

FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY,
Dividend No. 22,
Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1895.
The Board of Trustees this day declared a dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company, payable Jan. 2, 1896, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books. Transfer books to be closed from Dec. 20, 1895, at 3 P. M., until Jan. 2, 1896, at 9 A. M.
JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE books of the Voting Trustees for Southern Railway Company Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Friday, Dec. 20, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Friday, Jan. 10, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

OFFICE OF WELSBACH LIGHT CO.,
DREXEL BUILDING,
Philadelphia, Dec. 11, 1895.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWENTY (20) PER CENT., payable on Dec. 23, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 14. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

New-York, Dec. 14, 1895.
Notice is hereby given that the transfer books for Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company common stock will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Thursday, Dec. 26, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Friday, Jan. 10, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

Dividends.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY,
(Mackay-Bennett System,)
No. 253 Broadway, New-York.
DIVIDEND NO. 26.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company is hereby declared, payable on the 2d day of January, 1896, out of the net earnings to all stockholders of record on the 21st day of December, 1895. The transfer books will be closed at 2:30 P. M. on the 20th inst. and reopened on the morning of the 3d of January, 1896.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. C. PLATT, Treasurer.
Dated Dec. 3, 1895.

THE CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS AND UNION STOCK YARDS CO.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock and a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Company, 45 Broadway, New-York City, on the 2d day of January, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books, on Thursday, Dec. 19th, at 3 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will reopen on Jan. 3d, 1896.
THOMAS STURGIS, Treasurer.
Jersey City, N. J., December 16, 1895.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
December 6, 1895.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on January 2d, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 16th, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.
Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., December 16th, 1895, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. January 3d, 1896.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

COLUMBUS, HOCKING VALLEY & TOLEDO RAILWAY COMPANY.
A dividend of 2½ per cent. on the preferred stock of this Company for the half year ending December 31st has been declared, payable January 2d, 1896. Checks will be mailed to stockholders of record.
For the purpose of the dividend, the transfer books for the preferred stock will be closed at 12 o'clock noon, December 7th, 1895, and remain closed until January 3d, 1896.
W. N. COTT, Treasurer.

Office of
THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE R. R. CO.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the company out of the net earnings, payable Jan. 15, proximo.
The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at noon, Jan. 4, 1896, and reopen on the morning of Jan. 16.
GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of the Board.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY.
80 Reade St., New-York, Dec. 4, 1895.
A semi-annual dividend of 4 Per Cent. has been this day declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company by the Board of Directors, payable January 15th, 1896, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books at the close of business on Saturday, December 21st, 1895. The books will be reopened at the opening of business Thursday, Jan'y 16th, 1896.
CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New-York, Dec. 17, 1895.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after January 2, 1896.
The transfer books will remain closed until January 6th, 1896.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)

$10,000 Mo., Kansas & Texas R. R. 1st 4s, 1990.
$4,000 Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chic. Ry. Co. 1st 4s, 1917.
$5,000 Chicago & Erie R. R. 1st Mtg. 5s, 1982.
$4,000 Wabash R. R. (Det. & Chic. Extn.) 1st 5s, 1941.
$5,000 South Yuba Water Co. 6s, 1910.
$4,000 Chic., Bur. & Quin. R. R. Cons. Deb. 5s, 1903.
$1,000 N. Y., Lake Erie & Western 2d Consld. Mtge. Bds., (J. P. Morgan & Co., certf.)
3 shs. Housatonic Natl. Bank, Stockbridge, Mass.
5 shs. Connecticut Natl. Bank, Bridgeport, Conn.
4 shs. Tradesmen's Natl. Bank.
4 shs. Cutter Silk Manufacturing Co.
2 shs. American Grocery Co. 1st pfd.
10 shs. Stockbridge (Mass.) Casino Co.
2 shs. Stockbridge (Mass.) Water Co. pfd.
5 shs. Berkeley Lyceum Asso.
4 shs. Chicago Gas Co. (Trust Co. certf.)
4 shs. Edison Electric Ill. Co., Brooklyn.
2 shs. Manhattan Railway Co.
2 shs. Missouri Pacific R. R. Co.
2 shs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
4 shs. Chic., Burlington & Quincy R. R.
200 shs. Lake Erie & Western R. R. pfd.
2 shs. Deadwood Terra Mining Co.
10 shs. B'klyn Academy of Music, (with ticket.)
25 shs. Franklin Trust Co.
10 shs. Mexican Telegraph Co.
100 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
80 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
30 shs. Metropolitan Natl. Bank.
40 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
150 shs. Iowa Central R'way Co. pfd.
30 shs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
100 shs. Consolidated Gas Co.
$2,000 Central R. R. N. J. 7s, Consld. Bds., 1899.
$8,000 Cent. R. R. N. J. 5s, Gen. Bds., 1987, Reg.
$2,000 Erie R'y Co. Con. Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1920.
$2,000 Chic. & Ind. Coal R. R. 1st 5s, Sk. Fd., 1904.
$5,000 State of Tenn. 3 p. c. Settlement Bds., 1913.
$1,000 State No. Carolina Con. Debt. 4s, 1910.
$4,000 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. 5 p. c. Bd., 1925.
$5,000 Iowa Cen. R'y Co. 1st 5s Bds., 1938.
5 shs. Riverdale Park Co.
660 shs. Niagara Mining & Smelting Co.
2,250 shs. Capitan Mining Co. of Col.
100 shs. Marshall Coal Co.
$1,000 Marshall Coal Co. 6 p. c. Bond, 1920.
125 shs. Ohio Valley R. R. Co.
100 shs. Queens County Brewing Co.
50 shs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.
1 sh. N. Y. Historical Society Pub. Fund.
8 shs. Lou., New-Albany & Chic. R. R. com.
2 shs. Lou., New-Albany & Chic. R. R. pfd.
1 sh. Clinton Hall Asso.
10 shs. Real Estate Exch. & Auct. Room, Ltd.
26 shs. Keeley Motor Co.
234 shs. Allentown R. R. Co.
$4,000 Chateaugay Ore & Iron 6 p. c. Bds., 1915.
$3,000 Dallas & Waco R. R. 1st 5s, 1940, Bds.
600 shs. Devonshire Gold Co.
$40,000 South Carolina R. R. Purchase Money Mtge. 6 p. c. Income Bds.
167 shs. Martin White Mining Co.
100 shs. Plumas National Quartz Mining Co.
150 shs. Mt. Diablo Mill & Mining Co.
100 shs. Northern Belle Mill & Mining Co.
25 shs. Consld. California & Virginia Mining Co.
100 shs. Bechtel Consld. Mining Co.
100 shs. Defiance Gold Mining Co.
100 shs. Little Pitts. Consld. Mining Co.
(By order of Administrators.)
34 shs. Lykens Valley R. R. & Coal Co.
1 sh. Continental Ins. Co.
(By order of Trustees.)
11 shs. Broadway Fire Ins. Co.
$5,000 Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. 6s, 1932.
$2,000 City of Jersey City 7 p. c. Bds., 1905.
$6,500 Central R. R. of N. J. 5 p. c. Bds., 1987.
$12,000 Wabash R. R. Co. 5 p. c. 1st Bds., 1939.
$5,000 Wabash R. R. Co. 2d 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.
$6,000 City Cincinnati 7 3-10 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$2,000 City Elizabeth 7 per cent. Adj. Bds., 1922.
35 shs. Central R. R. of N. J.
About 150 acres of land at Stanhope, Byram Town, Sussex Co., N. J., known as the Geo. A. Rock Iron Ore Mine, adj. the "Hude Mine."
83 shs. Laflin Rand Powder Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
35 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
$1,000 Crown Hill Colliery Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1910. (hypd.)
752 shs. Topeka Land and Development Co.
14 shs. Cataract General Electric Co., (hypd.)
100 shs. The McDonald Nut Lock Co., (hypd.)
$1,000 New-Jersey Electric R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., 1944, (hypd.)
$1,000 Springfield Quarrying, Mining & Con. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1925.
$37,000 Atlantic Coast Electric R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1945, (hypd.)
40 shs. Warren R. R. Co.
100 shs. Morris & Essex R. R.
20 shs. Eighth Ward Bank.
$5,000 Det. & Bay City R. R. 1st 8 Guar. Bds., 1903.
30 shs. Fourth National Bank.
20 shs. New-York Mutual Gas Co.
100 shs. Standard Gas Light Co. pfd.
100 shs. Phenix Insurance Co. of Brooklyn.
12 shs. Edison Electric Ill. Co. B'klyn.
10 shs. 5th Avenue Bank, B'klyn.
10 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
50 shs. American Surety Co.
$6,000 Tol. & Ohio Cent. Extn. Consld. 5s, 1938.
50 shs. N. Y. Mutual Gas Co.

WANTS A RECEIVER FOR A CHURCH

Member of an Asbury Park House of Worship Appeals to a Court.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 17.—James Steen, counsel for a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Asbury Park, to-day applied to Vice Chancellor Reed for a receiver.

This church was formerly in charge of the Rev. H. T. Widdemer, who was deposed by the Newark Presbytery.

The Vice Chancellor is considering the application.

A Reprieve for Bartholomew Shea.

ALBANY, Dec. 17.—Gov. Morton to-day granted a respite to Bartholomew Shea, who was sentenced to be executed at Clinton Prison during Christmas week for the murder of Robert Ross of Troy. The Governor has named Jan. 7 as the day on which Shea is to die. The Governor took this action in order that Shea's sentence need not be carried out until after the holidays. Shea's counsel asked that his sentence be changed to imprisonment for life, or at least that a brief respite might be granted. The Governor in taking the latter course indicates that he will not change Shea's death sentence.

Sent to the "Conscience Fund."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—An unknown New-York man has sent $5 to the Treasury, which he asks to be placed to the credit of the "conscience fund." He states that since last October he has forwarded $25 in all, which he asks to be acknowledged through the New-York City papers, but he does not remit money for advertising.

BROOKLYN'S TREE GUARDS

Report on the Work of a Year and Suggestions for the Future.

POLICEMEN TO STUDY ARBORICULTURE

Ill-Chosen Trees Placed by the Ignorant and Greedy—The Fungous Disease—The Society's Plans for the Future.

The annual meeting of the Brooklyn Tree Planting and Fountain Society was held last night at the office, 44 Court Street, A. A. Low, presided. The Treasurer reported a balance of $245 on hand.

The following were elected Trustees of the society for the ensuing year: H. B. Hubbard, Henry Hentz, Lewis Collins, James R. Cowing, and A. C. Britton.

The annual report of the Tree Planting and Fountain Society, which was presented by Secretary Lewis Collins, contained not only an interesting general résumé of the year's work, but also many important warnings and suggestions relative to the care and preservation of shade and ornamental trees.

There were distributed 500 copies of Des Car's work on tree pruning. Within the last twelve months many circulars have been sent out containing valuable hints.

There being no municipal ordinance adequately providing a penalty for injuring or defacing trees by signs or horses, although there are stringent provisions of the State Penal Code on the subject, the society, through the Corporation Counsel, offered two amendments to the ordinances, one covering injuries to trees through hitching horses to them, the other relating to posting bills and signs.

Alfred T. White's administration of the Brooklyn City Works Department in the interests of the society was warmly commended. On this subject the report said:

During the year this department has done all within its power to aid arboriculture. It gives pleasure to make this report. To appreciate the importance of the work done by this department it is necessary to look back at the work done by previous administrations, to compare the work done and the results obtained, both upon arboriculture and upon the sentiment of the people. This department appears to have been relieved of the strained relations that have existed between the people and the city authorities in relation to this important subject. It appears to have looked with pleasure upon every manifestation on the part of the people indicating an increased interest in trees and in their culture. The good of the city, the welfare of the citizens, appear to have been dominant ideas.

The society made an effort to interest the members of the Police Department in the purposes of the society. The result was such as to encourage the hope that many members of the force would embrace every opportunity offered them to learn about trees, their culture and protection. The report suggested assigning such policemen to those districts which have excellent trees, leaving those who take no interest in the subject to guard treeless districts.

The people were warned against the eggs of the tussock moth, which were deposited on the trees last Spring, and will probably hatch next Spring, unless disturbed. The moth defoliates certain varieties of trees, generally partially, sometimes wholly. The society has for distribution spraying outfits designed for this species.

Concerning the selection of trees for streets, the report said:

It is unfortunate that Brooklyn and so many other cities are suffering from ill-chosen trees. Whether this has resulted from ignorance or greed matters little. They are there, and the present generation must endure them or remove them and plant others. Time is too short to attempt here a discussion of this all-important subject. It is desired simply to call attention to it. We not only have many trees of exceptional kinds, but the great majority of those planted at the present time are no better. This is asserted from positive knowledge. Already the planters are engaging their stock for next Spring's planting. Little do many of these planters care what this society says on this subject so long as they can beguile their customers. Many trees will be planted next Spring, but of the many few will be well selected. Just so long as people will allow themselves to be imposed upon, just so long will there be impostors.

Last February a tree planter was telling of a stock of trees he had purchased for Spring planting, and upon the remark being made to him that the variety he had chosen should not be planted at the present time in Brooklyn, and, upon the expression of a desire to his fooling customers, he remarked, exultantly: "The fools are not all dead yet." After the time for planting had passed, he said that he had planted all of his trees, and triumphantly exclaimed: "I told you so!"

People are learning rapidly about trees, and within a few years many trees that are planted now will be condemned. Quite a large per cent. of poor varieties are set around new lands offered for sale. They are set to sell the lots, and, once sold, little do the sellers care. These people are banking upon the ignorance of future buyers. Too many of our builders in the city proper are doing the same thing and have been doing the same thing from the beginning, and that is one reason why we have so many poor trees.

The report sounded a warning against selecting trees for planting of varieties liable to be infested by borers.

Attention was called to the fungous disease that has for years attacked the trees around the City Hall Park. Reference was made in the report to an article on the elm-leaf beetle, prepared by the society and published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES July 8, 1895, under the title, "The Pest of the Elm Tree." It is time, the report said, that general action be taken to start a movement to rid the noble elm of this pest.

On the general subject of arboriculture the report said:

This society has let no opportunity pass to aid that class of people who plant and care for trees. Literature treating upon the subject has been freely and cheerfully given; every effort has been made to improve present bad methods.

The Tree Planting and Fountain Society has made more satisfactory progress during the past year than in any other period of its existence. The work has been so intelligently considered by the people that the society has felt justified in taking advanced steps, which, it is believed, will result in great and lasting benefit to arboriculture. The people have planted many new trees, and, although the selections have not been what would be best, still there has been an improvement upon the past. The immediate future will probably witness great changes in this respect. This society hopes, with the aid of its many friends eminent in arboriculture, to be able to present to the citizens of Brooklyn during the year now commencing a lecture course mainly to the subject of the selection of trees and their arrangement in the streets of Brooklyn. It is intended to bring together such an array of opinions of men of culture and knowledge of trees and taste in their arrangement as will constitute authority and command respect.

Attention was called in the report to a dangerous and comparatively new scale insect found in the sugar maple trees on Atlantic Avenue, extending east from Albany Avenue, in front of the grounds of the Church Charity foundation buildings.

Columbia Heights has been put under the care of a forester, planting has been stimulated, and the people of that section are again looking forward to seeing their streets adorned with an abundance of heal

BOARDED BY A TIDAL WAVE

Startling Experience of Passengers on La Champagne.

SALOON AND STATEROOMS FLOODED

Miss Thompson Tells How She Was Caught and Tossed About by the Flood—Lights and Fires Put Out.

The great storm that raged on the Atlantic last week from the Florida capes to the English Channel damaged and delayed many vessels that are now arriving at this port.

The greatest wave that any of the latest arrivals met was encountered by the French liner La Champagne and the British steamer Alma.

La Champagne left Havre twenty-four hours late because of a violent hurricane that was blowing, and from the start of her voyage was beset by strong northwest winds and a high head sea.

Nothing out of the ordinary occurred, however, until 4 o'clock on the morning of the 13th, when a tidal wave struck her over her port side nearly amidships, carried away a part of her rail, smashed the door to her companionway, and, rushing to the saloon below, tore off and took the companionway rail with it.

As the wave receded it lifted a lifeboat out of its chocks, carried settees from the deck, broke and wrenched ventilators from their fastenings, and poured water into the saloon and staterooms. The first shock the vessel sustained awakened many of her passengers, who arose to discover that the electric lights would not work, and that they would have to wait for knowledge of what had happened until lights were taken to their staterooms.

Miss Alice Thompson, one of the passengers, told the following story of her experience:

"I heard a tremendous crash on the deck above my berth. For a moment I thought the ship had run into another vessel. We had been having severe weather for several days before this, and at the time the crash came the storm was at its worst. Not knowing just what had happened, I got up, and, listening, heard a terrific roar and the screams of the other women passengers. I opened my stateroom door and stepped out into the corridor. As I did so I saw a torrent of water rushing down the main stairway, carrying the balusters with it.

"When I saw the rushing water I turned to re-enter my stateroom, but the torrent had reached the corridors and was several feet high. It caught me and carried me on my back the whole length of the saloon, probably fifty feet, then dashed me up against the starboard side and threw me into one of the alleyways amidship. In my forced journey I must have traveled several hundred feet. I was tossed about and knocked under the dining tables, and when picked up by the sailors I could hardly move.

"My first idea was, of course, that the ship was sinking, and that my time had come. I can assure you that the depth of the water in the saloon must have been four feet at one time. When the wave first struck the ship, and the water poured down into the saloon, it rushed into the engine rooms and put out the fires, and the electric lights went out, so we were in entire darkness. Nearly everybody on board was praying and calling for assistance.

"The sailors came down with lanterns and did all they possibly could to assure us that the danger was over, and they worked like beavers to bail the water out and clear away the débris. I want to express my thanks for the excellent work performed by Capt. Poirot, who came down into the cabin, took off his coat, worked as hard as any sailor, and did not rest until everything was in a fair condition, considering what had happened.

"I presume it is necessary for me to state that we had no menu for breakfast that morning; in fact, we were glad to get even a cup of coffee. All my belongings, as well as those of the other passengers, were soaked and utterly ruined by the water, which almost filled four berths. I never want another such experience. I did intend to go right on to Boston, but I will stop over night at the Brunswick and have a physician examine the wounds received during my battle with water, chairs, and tables."

Other passengers received a wetting, but fortunately no one was injured beyond receiving a few bruises, and, as the electric lights were soon in working order, the fright quickly died.

There were 386 passengers on La Champagne. She will be fully repaired while in port.

The Alma, steaming over nearly the same route, encountered heavy head seas until she met the great wave that had boarded La Champagne.

Second Mate J. W. Jackling was on the bridge at the time. The wave curled up over the Alma's bow, and, striking the bridge, smashed it and carried Jackling along the deck for ninety feet before he was able to grasp a stanchion and save himself from going overboard.

As the wave rushed along the vessel's side and over her deck it broke the after wheel and binnacle and carried away everything that was movable.

The Saratoga of the Ward Line to Cuba arrived yesterday and reported that during the heavy gales Dec. 15 she spoke the fishing schooner Belle of the Bay, of New-York, leaking and short of provisions. The schooner was hove to from Dec. 9 to 15 on account of heavy weather.

AMERICAN CONSULAR REPORTS

They Are of More Value than the British Reports Because They Relate to Trade Matters Chiefly.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—It is a favorite pastime of certain critics of our Consular system to compare the American and the English service to the detriment of the former. This criticism of our system is not confined to the people outside of official circles. Recently a prominent State Department attaché was heard to express a belief that our Consular reports were of much less value than the documents turned in to and issued by the British Foreign Office.

Secretary Olney has been looking into the American methods of securing Consular reports, and he has discovered that the material gathered by our Consuls has a permanent and practical value not possessed by the English reports. The British reports, which are read with great closeness in the State Department, deal mainly with geographical, sociological, and kindred features of foreign countries. The bulk of our Consular reports treat of the questions of trade and commerce, matters of manufacture, records, and possibilities of exportation and importation; subjects, in fact, which have a bearing on the extension of American commercial relations to the inhabited parts of the globe. If there is a demand for American leather at any point, the United States Consul there is expected to, and generally does, report to the State Department, and so on through all the branches of trade in which domestic product is concerned.

The State Department has learned, too, that the leading commercial organization in England has requested various trade and consular officers throughout the kingdom to join in a petition to the Foreign Office, asking that English Consular reports hereafter embrace subjects of interest to business men, who have or may have dealings with foreigners. It is intimated that the British Consuls do not follow the opportunities of enlarging English trade as do the American Consuls. It is admitted by the State Department that better composition is to be found in the British reports than in the American. This quality, however, is contributed at the cost of the practical value, which the American reports possess.

Secretary Olney intends to enlarge the scope of the usefulness of our Consular service, and our representatives abroad will be instructed to advise the department of any chances of increasing American trade in foreign parts. As heretofore, the reports will be printed in book form for general distribution, and the gist of the reports will be given out to the press as soon as received, that prompt advantage may be taken by American business men of opportunities for orders abroad.

Indian Territory Miners Strike.

DENISON, Texas, Dec. 17.—The miners at Lehigh and Coalgate, Indian Territory, to the number of 3,000, have gone on strike. It is thought every mine in the Territory will follow suit, and, as 10,000 miners will be affected, serious trouble is anticipated.

STANDARD OIL'S NEW PIPE LINE

To Run from Shady Side Point Across New-York to Long Island City—Work Delayed by Heavy Tides.

The Standard Oil Company is preparing for the heavy weather on the river during the coming Winter months by laying a new and very heavy pipe line from Shady Side Point across the North River to the foot of Ninety-seventh Street. This line connects the Pennsylvania oil wells with the refineries of Brooklyn and Long Island City. From Ninety-seventh Street the pipe crosses the city, running to Blackwell's Island from Sixty-third Street, and from there to Long Island City. The pipe now being used has been laid about two years.

Last January two barges and a large ship simultaneously fouled the line with their anchors and it parted, a large section being carried down the river. At that time it was impossible to work, and until the opening of Spring the petroleum for the refineries was carried across the river by the company's steamers.

In the Spring the breach was repaired, but since then the line has been fouled so often by coal barges and ships that the company fears a repetition of last year's trouble. Divers have been employed night and day keeping the pipe clear.

The old pipe was only a quarter of an inch in thickness, the new one is three-quarters of an inch, and eight inches in diameter, made of malleable iron. The work of laying it was begun Monday, Dec. 9, under the direction of Superintendent William H. Towl. The steamer Tea Rose, Barge 35, and three lighters are being used. The end of the pipe is held up by the lighters so that the men in the barge are able to attach new sections, each twenty feet in length. The joints are made additionally strong by placing over them cast-iron plates two and a half feet long and one inch thick. These are calculated to resist the severest strain.

Work has been very slow, on account of the unusual tidal conditions. Whereas the usual rate of tide runs is four miles an hour, for several days it has been racing back at nearly eight miles an hour. Three 1,000-ton anchors have been found insufficient to hold the barge in place. On Sunday, even against the resistance of the steamer Tea Rose, the barge drifted 150 feet down stream. A week's work, therefore, has not put the line half way across the river. It is expected, however, that the petroleum will be pumped through this line by Jan. 1.

MAX GLUECKMANN A WITNESS

He Admits Having Started the Fire in Gordon's Factory and Describes How the Bargain Was Made.

The trial of Louis Gordon, accused of arson, was resumed yesterday before Judge Fitzgerald in Part III. of the General Sessions Court.

The morning session was largely taken up with testimony of members of the Fire Patrol as to now the damaged stock of the shirt factory was cared for. Witnesses were also examined in an attempt to account for the disappearance of the checks and the contract between Gordon and Milch. An agent of some of the insurance companies which held policies on Gordon's property said that Gordon had refused his suggestion as to the choice of a fire adjuster, and had said that he had a man, Samuel Milch, who was cheaper.

Max Glueckmann, who is said to have personally set the fire, and who is expected to be one of the most important witnesses for the prosecution, was then called. He declared that he had started the fire, and had made the bargain through Samuel Milch and Koppel Friedland, who directed him where to meet Gordon and how much to ask for the job. He described in detail a meeting at Harlem Bridge, and the haggling over the price, which was finally settled at $750 for the witness.

Glueckmann explained how signals between him and Gordon were agreed upon on the days that the combustible matrial was taken into the factory.

The witness admitted having helped Adolph Hirschkopf set fire to Hyman Cohen's place, in White Street, and told with great care, through an interpreter, the precautions that were made in Gordon's factory to prevent the smell of the burning materials reaching the street before the fire should break out in the building.

When court was adjourned Glueckmann was taken back to the Tombs. His examination will be continued at 11 o'clock this morning.

A CITY EMPLOYE INDICTED.

W. E. Sutton Charged with Defrauding Public Works Department.

The Grand Jury has indicted William E. Sutton, an Inspector in the Department of Public Works, for petit larceny. Sutton appeared in the District Attorney's office soon after the indictment was filed and gave $1,000 bail for trial.

He is accused of making a false affidavit as to hours of work in the department and with drawing $24 for time in which he was not at work.

Gen. Collis, Commissioner of the Department of Public Works, wanted Sutton indicted for perjury.

Assistant District Attorney McManus stated yesterday that the indictment against Sutton was found on Dec. 9, but was not filed until to-day, as Sutton had disappeared and could not be traced. He was arrested yesterday on Liberty Street. It is charged that Sutton worked for the elevated railway while drawing pay from the city. He would report at the Public Works Department in the morning, and then go to work for the railway.

It is reported that an investigation is going on in the department. It is suspected that other employes defrauded the city in a like manner.

Wants Alimony for Twenty-six Years.

Augusta Davidson got a decree of divorce from her husband, George L. Davidson, in 1867, and she was allowed $25 a week alimony.

Mr. Davidson paid the alimony for a time, and then he fell behind in payments. He was arrested, but was released when he proved that he could not pay the arrears. Then, it is stated, an agreement was entered into, by which the wife promised to waive her rights under the decree if her husband provided for their son, who was then an infant. He says that he did so until the son became of age. The son is now twenty-nine years of age.

Now the wife has had her husband arrested on the ground that he owes her $50,000 back alimony for the twenty-six years.

Charles M. Beattie, who appeared for the husband when he was brought before Justice Andrews in the Supreme Court yesterday, said that this was the only case on record of the kind, and that the Court should not lend its discretionary power to punishment for contempt after such a lapse of time, and certainly not beyond the twenty years, when a judgment dies.

Justice Andrews reserved decision.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—A jury in the General Sessions Court yesterday acquitted Patrick Kehoe of 47 Charlton Street, a longshoreman, who was tried for assault. The complainant was Policeman Bernard Kelleher of the Macdougal Street Station. In discharging Kehoe, Judge Cowing said the police are too ready to make charges of resisting an arrest, and so charging a felony.

—Justice Patterson resumed his work in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday and disposed of the cases of twenty-one petty offenders. When the offender acknowledged his guilt a plea for a lesser crime than that originally charged was accepted.

—Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, yesterday gave Daniel B. Toucey a judgment against Edward H. and Mary Schell and Joseph Bird as executors of the estate of Edward Schell for $22,503.85.

FEDERAL COURTS

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

—No. 10 (original)—The State of Missouri vs. the State of Iowa.—Leave granted to file stipulation as to submission of cause and appointment of Commissioners on motion of R. F. Walker, for the complainant.—Submitted on the pleadings by R. F. Walker for the complainant and by Milton Remley for the defendant.

—Nos. 126 and 127—Knut Aslese and Charles M. Bassett vs. The State of Minnesota.—In error to Supreme Court of the State of Minnesota. Dismissed.

—No. 121—Martha Hopkins et al., vs. William H. Grimshaw et al.—Argument continued by J. J. Darlington for the appellees, and concluded by H. C. Claughton for the appellants.

Short Causes.—2897—Connolly vs. Carrell. 3167—Knauf vs. Lutz. 1610—Smith vs. Smith. 2960—Wertheberg vs. Kemmis. 3034—Schmidt vs. Wood Oil Refining Company. 3184—Budweiser Brewing Company vs. Capperelli. 3243—Wolf vs. Neusch. 3195—Booth vs. Dutton. 2722—Hummel vs. Wood Oil Refining Company. 2823—Wolff vs. Strassberger. 2871—Bozzo vs. Iverson. 3002—Stein vs. Seeligman. 2951—Haygooni vs. J. Polhemus Printing Company. 2790—Welch vs. Reinhardt. 2398—Geer vs. Schlwinsky. 3075—Ulmar vs. Goldsborough Company vs. Young. 3196—Debes vs. City of Houston. 3157—Cole vs. Cragg. 3228—H. B. Claflin Company vs. Jacob.

Equity and Non-Jury Cases.—201—Miller vs. Harris. 185—Battish vs. Fish. 186—Same vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 222.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre and Hennessy.

1—Matthew H. Mercer. 2—Joseph Walker. 3—Aaron J. Levy. 4—James Allen. 5—Emma Broadhead. 6—Nora Graham. 7—Theodore Shadofsky. 8—Charles R. Varley. 9—Isaac Firdinsky. 10—Max Bilshak. 11—Angello Barella. 12—John Cunningham. 13—Thomas Collins. 14—Eugene Healey, Hugh McGovern, and Michael Matthews. 15—Max Zimberman. 16—Albert Geddes. 17—Robert Kelly. 18—Jeremiah Dunmody. 19—Charles Hynes. 20—John Sheehanb and George Ross. 21—Joseph Haley and Joseph Clark. 22—Charles E. Baker. 23—Charles Sheridan. 24—John Walsh, Bernard Hart, and Daniel Quinlan. 25—Philip D. Roach. 26—Frank Kantor. 27—John Walsh and Daniel Quinlan. 28—William Harris. 29—Jacob Pollack. 30—Caesor Manigault. 31—Eugene Vintor. 32—Henry Carroll. 33—John Wiley. 35—Thomas Johnson. 86—William Higgins. 37—Archie Stovall.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for The People.

1—Nicholas Haack. 2—Joseph Westervelt. 3—John Bradley. 4—William J. Barry. 5—Herman Leisler. 6—James Reynolds. 7—David Pender. 8—Oscar Boselle. 9—James McBride. 10—James Gallagher, George Sproul, James Slauson, and John White. 11—James Shanks. 12—Charles Gorig. 13—Cornelius Hauley. 14—Edward O'Connor. 15—Jacob Wald. 16—John Giambo and Nicolo Raceppol. 17—Isaac Cahn.

Pleadings.—1—Julius Levey. 2—Patrick Miles. 3—Joseph Carberry, Michael King, and Patrick Cooney. 4—George Hill. 5—William Heath and Ralph Olsen. 6—Charles Miller and Mary Miller. 7—George Turner. 8—Louise Desch. 9—Lillie Cohen. 10—Edward Comerford. 11—John Dillon. 12—Robert Jackson. 13—Anthony M. Gordon. 14—William D. Herzog. 15—Timothy Kinealy. 16—James McGloin. 17—Fannie A. Parsons.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Fellows and Assistant District Attorneys Weeks and Battle for The People.

1—Edward J. H. Tamsen.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis for The People.

1—Louis Gordon.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Rogers vs. Lyman—Francis L. Donohue. Title Guarantee and Trust Company vs. Barger—Thomas F. Donnelly. Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Jeffery, (two cases)—John H. Judge.

SUPREME COURT—Patterson, J.—Lyman vs. Shepherd—John B. Pine.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Brown vs. Bowen Manufacturing Company—John A. Grow. German Hospital and Dispensary vs. Fischer—Edward Jacobs.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—George M. Rye vs. American Gas Control Company—Daniel P. Ingraham. Richard Arnold vs. Excelsior Pebble Phosphate Company—Kaufman Simon. Annie Velasky vs. Semche Simon—James J. Neal's.

CITY COURT—Botty, J.—Benjamin W. Fowler vs. Webley E. Edwards—William Doane.

CITY COURT—Newburger, J.—Augustus G. Gillender vs. Walter W. Gibbs—Frank J. Griffin.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Bartlett, J.—Held in Room 19.

590—Ekendahl vs. Hayes. 353—Tomaselli vs. Griffiths Cycle Corporation. 2562—Powell vs. Gleason. 303—Imperiale vs. Maresca. 455—Miller vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1357.

SPECIAL TERM—Gaynor, J.

111—Wechsler vs. Kings County Elevated Railroad. 112—Same vs. same. 114—Noble vs. Brush. 120—Cropsey vs. Kings County Hygiene Ice Company. 27—Kings County Trust Company vs. same. 46—Jamieson vs. Kings County Elevated Railroad. 90—Mailefert vs. Mailefert. 125—Alexander vs. Levison. 129—Strong vs. Strong. 130—Banks vs. Union Elevated Railroad Company. 131—Spicer vs. Cale. 134—Carpenter vs. O'Brien. 135—Hausknecht vs. Smith. 136—Michaelis vs. Michaelis. 137—Probasco vs. Bunker. 47—Mason vs. Reilly.

CITY COURT—Part II.—Osborne, J.

Civil Causes.—2991—Henwood, infant, vs. Robins. 1021—Smithwick vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 1398—Kenney vs. City of Brooklyn. 843—Hall vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. 2437—Popp, infant, vs. Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad. 2599—Doyle, infant, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 2920—Stokan, infant, vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 2034—Kennedy, infant, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 2374—Quinn, infant, vs. Wechsler et al. 1421—Stiger vs. Burnham et al. 1422—Johnson vs. Wolff et al. 1423—Couper vs. Union Elevated Railroad. 1424—O'Hara vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1425—Frank vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1425.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The will of Thomas W. Lindsay.

The accounting in the estates of Judes Louis Simonin, Caroline M. Rice, Robert S. Hayward, James Green, William H. Bishoff, John Curran, Hannah A. Hussey, Thomas Coyne, Charles E. Fourgera, Robert H. Stoddard, John B. Sheppard, James Christie, Samuel Aymar, Elizabeth Laux, Maria S. Hall, John Rohrs, Mary A. Williamson, Mary A. Jessop, and Peter M. Oldner.

The real estate of John J. Winne.

The administration of Richard S. Ellson and William W. Thayer.

The will of John F. McKinny.

The estates of Charles Winterberg, William S. Hazleton, John Rohrs, and Matilda Carpenter.

The transfer taxes of Sarah Hall, Margaret Burns, and David F. Kimberly.

No contested calendar.

THREW THE PRIEST OUT OF DOORS

The Troubles in a Lansing (Mich.) Catholic Church Break Out Again.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 17.—The troubles which have agitated St. Mary's Roman Catholic Parish here for the past two years broke out afresh this afternoon, when a number of the parishioners who are opposed to Father Slattery, led by Lawrence Price, went to the priest's house and threw him out of it bodily.

Father Slattery had just finished conducting a forty-hour devotional service at the church, and had retired to his home for a much-needed rest. At about 2 o'clock, fifteen or twenty of his parishioners belonging to the faction that is so bitterly opposed to him, went to his house, and, going to his bedroom, seized him and threw him out of doors. No violence was used, as the priest offered little or no resistance. Six other priests, who had been assisting Father Slattery in the devotional exercises, were ordered out of the house and compiled.

Father Slattery will swear out warrants for the arrest of his assailants. It is probable that all who had anything to do with the outrage will be excommunicated. It is said to-day's trouble was precipitated by Father Slattery's refusal of communion to the children of several members of the anti-Slattery faction.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 21 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Paul, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Kensington, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Kensington"); at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam"); at 2 PM for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia.

SATURDAY.—At 3 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne"); at 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla"); at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 9 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Sama, via Limon; at 11 AM for Jamaica, per steamship Flamborough, (letters for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala must be directed "per Flamborough"); at 12 M for Guadeloupe and Martinique, via Guadeloupe, Barbados, and Demerara, per steamship Terrier; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Saratoga, via Havana; at 1 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Etona.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Claribel; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau and Santiago, per steamship Santiago; at 2 PM (supplementary 2:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Alfred Dumois.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Allianca, (letters must be directed "per Allianca"); at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica and Guatemala) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Newport, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Newport"); at 10 AM for Mexico, per steamship C. Condal, via Progreso and Vera Cruz, (letters must be directed "per C. Condal.")

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Carthagena, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for Costa Rica and other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Adirondack"); at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri"); at 12 M (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Venezuela, Curacao, and Savanilla, per steamship Curacao, via Curacao and Maracaibo, (letters for other parts of Columbia must be directed "per Curacao"); at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Turk's Island, Cape Haiti, and San Domingo, per steamship New-York; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans.

SUNDAY.—At *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamer's sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Dec. *29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. *30 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. *4 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 4 and up to Jan. 9 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1895.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100. Havel, Tu., Dec. 31, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Feb. 4, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Jan. 7, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Feb. 11, 10 AM
Elbe, Tu., Jan. 14, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Feb. 18, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Jan. 21, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Feb. 25, 10 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Fulda, Jan. 4, 10 AM | †Kaiser W. II., Ja. 22, 10 AM
**Normania, Jan. 8, 11 AM | †F. B'm'rck, Jan. 28, 11 AM
†Werra, Jan. 15, 10 AM | †Fulda, Feb. 12, 10 AM
**Normannia, Jan. 8, goes through to Alexandria.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen London, and Southampton.
For Hamburg-American Line, apply to North German Lloyd,
37 Broadway, N. Y. | Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to PLYMOUTH (LONDON), CHERBOURG (PARIS) and HAMBURG, returning from Hamburg via Southampton (London) and Cherbourg (Paris)
Columbia, Mch. 5, 7 A.M. | Bismarck, Apr. 9, 11AM
Normannia, M. 26, 11 AM | Victoria, Apr. 23, 7 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.
Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (4½ hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (6½ hours) by special train FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

Winter CRUISES TO THE ORIENT
Mediterranean and the
The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw Express S.S. FUERST BISMARCK will leave New-York Jan. 28, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malto, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.
Also Winter cruise to the
WEST INDIES, to the Spanish Main. The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S.S. COLUMBIA will leave New-York Jan. 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) Mayaguez, (Puerto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, (Key West, Old Point Comfort,) New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner (about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route.
For further particulars apply to the
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
ST. PAUL.....Dec. 18 | ST. PAUL.....Jan. 8
PARIS.....Dec. 25 | PARIS.....Jan. 15
ST. LOUIS.....Jan. 1 | NEW-YORK...Jan. 22

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
KENSINGTON..DEC. 18 | Southwark, Jan. 1, 10 AM
FRIESLAND....Dec. 25 | BERLIN.....Jan. 8
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CHINA.....Dec. 31, 3 P. M.
AFRIDI.....Jan. 9, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Jan. 18, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Jan. 28, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.....Feb. 6, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
CHEROKEE.....Wednesday, Dec. 18
IROQUOIS.....Friday, Dec. 20
ALGONQUIN.....Monday, Dec. 23
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston. T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays, 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

EGYPT, the NILE, and PALESTINE.
A select Party leaves by S. S. "NORMANNIA" January 8th, under Personal Escort to visit GIBRALTAR, ALGIERS, TUNIS, NAPLES, ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, Three Weeks' Trip on the NILE, JAFFA, JERUSALEM, the Dead Sea, the Jordan, Jericho, Shechem, Samaria, Nazareth, Sea of Galilee, Damascus, Baalbec, Beyrout, CONSTANTINOPLE, ATHENS, Brindisi, ROME, Pisa, Genoa, the RIVIERA, PARIS, LONDON, etc.
INCLUSIVE FARE, $1,150.
Also by same steamer a
SPECIAL, SELECT TOUR
to THE MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, PALESTINE, the LEVANT, the RIVIERA, etc., visiting the principal points of interest in the HOLY LAND.
INCLUSIVE FARE, $675.
Immediate application necessary to secure membership. Descriptive Programmes and all information from
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261 Broadway, cor. Warren.
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Telephone 320 Cortlandt.
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WINTER TOURS TO THE WEST INDIES
By the commodious passenger steamers of the
ATLAS LINE,
Weekly from Pier 55 N. R., carrying U. S. Mail.
S. S. Adirondack
SAILS SATURDAY, DEC. 21,
For Jamaica Direct.
THE MOST PICTURESQUE AND HEALTH-GIVING WINTER RESORT IN THE WORLD.
SPECIAL TOURS
to the West Indies and Spanish Main, costing
ABOUT $5 A DAY.
Fully described in our illustrated pamphlet, mailed free. Address
PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK,
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CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Campania, Dec. 21, 9 AM | Lucania, Jan. 4, 8:30 AM
Umbria, Dec. 28, 2 P.M. | Etruria, Jan. 11, noon
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage, apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot. Sat., Dec. 21, 6 A. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lecorre. Sat., Dec. 28, 1 P. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa,) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Majestic, Dec. 17, 11 AM | Majestic, Jan. 15, 10 AM
Germanic, Dec. 21, 10 AM | Germanic, Jan. 22, 10 AM
Teutonic, Jan. 1, 10 AM | Teutonic, Jan. 29, 10 AM
Britannic, Jan. 8, 10 AM | Britannic, Feb. 5, 10 AM
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
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COLUMBIAN LINE (PANAMA R. R. CO.) THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America.
ALLIANCA, Dec. 20. | ADVANCE, Dec. 30
For rates of freight and passage apply to the General Agents,
STAMMERD PARRY, HERRON & CO.,
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SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 24 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hashagen, E. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
B.F. & W.R.R., 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
O.S.S. Co., Pier 35 N.R. F.C. & P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

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A DELIGHTFUL TRIP BY SEA TO THE PORTS OF TEXAS—GEORGIA—FLORIDA.
ONE-WAY EXCURSION OR TOURISTS' TICKETS to all points in Texas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, California, Mexico, Georgia, Florida.
SPECIAL TICKETS, ATLANTA FAIR.
Write for our 64-page Tourist Handb

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Directorate.

THE NEW BOARD WILL MEET TO-DAY

Much Interest Centres in the Probable Attitude of the New-York Members of the Board Toward Present Management.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 17.—Interest in the affairs of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company is more general now than almost ever before in the history of the corporation.

To-morrow the Board of Directors elected at the stockholders' meeting last month will meet for organization. The reticence with reference to what the new Directors may do is sedulously maintained by the local members of the board, and neither affirmation nor denial can be obtained of the reports that President Mayer will be succeeded in the office he has held for seven years. The impression very generally obtains, however, that if Mr. Mayer does retire it will be entirely of his own volition. Mr. Mayer has said nothing. He never does. It is his line of policy.

The report that the company was on the verge of receivership seems to have spent its force, and now all the talk is about what the Directors will do to-morrow. The four newly elected members—Messrs. Eugene Delano of Brown Brothers & Co., Howland Davis of Blake, Boissevian & Co., William A. Read of Vermilye & Co., and Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, President of the Mercantile Trust Company, all of New-York—representing New-York and foreign holdings of Baltimore and Ohio stock, are said to be opposed to the present management of the property and are desirous of naming a new man as President. There are twelve Directors outside the two appointed by the State of Maryland. If the Garrett interests again support Mr. Mayer, as in the past, he cannot be beaten.

In case there is a change made in the Presidency, Mr. Thomas M. King, Second Vice President, is talked of for the position. Should he be elected, the financial management of the company would be intrusted to another head, while Mr. King would devote his energies to an improvement of the physical condition of the road and its rolling stock. The name of Edward R. Bacon has also been mentioned. It has, however, not appeared that he aspires to the position. He is and has been for several years President of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern system.

It is stated that arrangements have been perfected to finance the interest which matures in January 1 on the bonds behind the company's bonds, but there is some question as to the payment of dividends in January on the first and second preferred stocks.

Within the past few days President Charles F. Mayer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has spent considerable time in New-York, and those of his acquaintances here who talked with him failed to note any signs of dissatisfaction on his part with the existing situation. Mr. Mayer denied with vigor certain Wall Street rumors about the Baltimore and Ohio being on the verge of a receivership, but he gave no indication that he expected to retire from the Presidency of the company.

Chicago Wants a Three-Cent Fare.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—In the City Council last night Alderman Merchant presented a set of resolutions providing for a three-cent fare for all street car passengers not provided with seats. The resolutions were referred to the Judiciary Committee under the rules.

The resolutions set forth the fact that valuable streets have been given away for street railroad purposes, that they were given with the understanding that all accommodations would be furnished the people, and that such adequate accommodations are not furnished. It is then provided that all street railroad companies be required to charge no more than 3 cents fare where no seat is furnished, and in no case to charge more than 5 cents when a seat is furnished. It also provides that a passenger having paid a three-cent fare for standing room, if a seat be subsequently vacated, may occupy the same without paying additional fare.

Trip to Montauk Point.

The finest mail train of the Long Island Railroad, consisting of a mail car, parlor car, day coach, smoker, and Private Car No. 300, left Long Island City at 8:30 yesterday morning for a trip over the new extension to Fort Pond Bay. The private car was occupied by a party of newspaper men and a few representatives of the Long Island Road.

The run to Montauk Point was made on schedule time, the train arriving there at 12:28 P. M. Many persons boarded the train at all the stations east of Patchogue, bringing their lunch baskets, and on arriving at Montauk Point scattered over the beach of Fort Pond Bay and the surrounding hills. Fort Pond Bay is a fine sheet of water, and its geographical position makes it an important point for the new line of steamers between Fort Pond Bay and Milford Haven, England. The press car was in charge of T. H. Ryan of the Long Island Road.

Trolley Car Accidents in Brooklyn.

George Hassett, thirty-four years, 531 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, while driving a truck on Sands Street yesterday, was knocked to the ground by a trolley car and internally injured.

Peter Hogan, thirty-three years, 49 Garnet Street, Brooklyn, while laying rails on Hamilton Avenue yesterday, was struck by a trolley car. His leg was broken.

Two cars were in collision in Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, and were badly damaged. No passengers were injured.

The ambulance of the Homeopathic Hospital, Brooklyn, was struck by a Park Avenue trolley car at Carlton Avenue yesterday and smashed. The driver was bruised.

John McGarry of Hoboken, while driving a wagon on Atlantic Avenue, at Bond Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, was hurled from his seat by a trolley car. He was taken, seriously injured, to the Long Island College Hospital.

Michael Purcell, thirty-five years, of 727 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, fell from a trolley repair wagon of the Brooklyn Heights Road last night and broke his thigh.

Alleged Big Scheme in Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 17.—The Journal intimates that a gigantic railway deal is under consideration which contemplates the formation of a syndicate which shall have a controlling interest in the West End Street Railway system, and which will proceed to the construction of an elevated road, under the Meigs system somewhat modified. Some hidden influence, it says, has been recently at work sending West End stock upward, and much significance is attached to the seeming somnolence of the Meigs franchise, which is a condition entirely foreign to the nervous activity of the inventor of that system. The names of Henry M. Whitney, the Hon. Willard Howland, and George H. Towle are mentioned prominently in connection with this scheme, but these gentlemen either profess ignorance of the subject or decline to talk about it at present.

Manipulation of Party-Rate Tickets.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—Chicago-St. Paul lines are trying to stop the manipulation of party-rate tickets by scalpers, which is cutting into the receipts of the roads interested. Notwithstanding the extraordinary precautions taken, such as identification cards, &c., the brokers have succeeded in making substantial inroads on legitimate sales, making a reduction of $3.30 from the regular tariff. To-day a rule was adopted restricting the allowing of party rates to theatrical and other parties of a legitimate nature, so that any one desiring a party rate must now produce proper credentials to show that there is a party really at hand which desires to make the trip, and give assurance that the tickets will not fall into the hands of manipulators. How far this rule can be enforced is a question.

Opposition to the Reading Plan.

Opposition to the Morgan reorganization plan for the Reading properties began to assume definite form yesterday. There was an informal conference of stockholders in the office of John Bloodgood, in the Mills Building, at which Joseph Sinnott of Philadelphia, a Director of the Reading Company, denounced the plan as practically a confiscation of the property. He said that the stockholders in Philadelphia were united in opposition to it. Mr. Sinnott holds individually about 33,000 shares, and yesterday he was able to speak for about 40,000 additional shares.

It was the unanimous sentiment of the meeting that counsel should be employed at once to represent the stockholders' interests, and Mr. Sinnott was authorized to employ counsel in Philadelphia.

Against Trolley Freight Cars.

NEWARK, Dec. 17.—There was a meeting of the Street Department of the Board of Works this afternoon, at which there was read an ordinance that will be presented for adoption by President Van Duyne at the meeting of the full board on Thursday next. The ordinance positively prohibits street railway companies from carrying freight or any article of merchandise for toll under a penalty of $50 fine for each offense. The ordinance is aimed at the Consolidated Traction Company, which a short time ago made preparations for establishing a line of freight cars, to run through the streets of the city and suburbs over the regular tracks of the company. President Van Duyne contends that the streets are already sufficiently incumbered.

New Scale of Freight Rates.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—The lines of the Central Traffic Association have agreed upon a new scale of freight rates between all points in this territory, to go into effect April 1 next. The new figures provide for the same basing rates between all common points in the territory, and will be an advance over those now in effect. During the past year several attempts have been made to have these rates advanced, but the moves have failed. Under the new pooling agreement it is thought they can be maintained, and it is believed that this is only a starter for more advances that will be made under the new iron-clad agreement.

The advance was unanimously agreed to at a special meeting of the Central Traffic roads in this city yesterday.

Depew on East-Bound Rate Cutting.

With regard to the alleged cutting of freight rates on east-bound traffic out of Chicago, Chauncey M. Depew remarked yesterday that if there was any such cutting of rates it could not be construed as threatening the integrity or success of the new joint traffic agreement. "The new association takes hold on the 1st of January," said Mr. Depew, "and until then its rules and regulations bear no relation to the situation. After Jan. 1 I think you will find that the cutting of rates on east-bound business will come to an abrupt end."

St. Paul's Earnings.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—Earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road for the second week in December were $659,534, as compared with $556,729 for 1894, an increase of $102,805.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—W. C. Broun, General Manager of the Missouri lines of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, is to succeed W. F. Merrill as General Manager of the system. Howard Elliott of St. Louis, now General Freight Agent of the Missouri lines, will succeed Mr. Broun.

—A special meeting of the Union Pacific Reorganization Committee was held in this city yesterday. Deposits of securities, held both at home and abroad, are coming in with satisfactory rapidity.

—A meeting of the new Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will be held in Baltimore to-day. It is expected that President Charles F. Mayer will be re-elected.

—An officer of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad says that the gross earnings in October and November were the largest in the history of the company.

—Suit has been instituted in Seattle by the American Exchange National Bank to recover from the Northern Pacific Railroad $74,000 on two promissory notes.

—For the second week in December the Wabash Railroad reports an increase in earnings of $25,295.

—J. D. Yeomans of the Inter-State Commerce Commission was in New-York yesterday.

SHERIFF TAMSEN EXAMINED

He Tells About His Orders to the Warden of Ludlow Street Jail Regarding the Care of Prisoners.

Oswald Ottendorfer, editor of The Staats-Zeitung, was the first witness called for the defense yesterday in the trial of Sheriff Tamsen in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions.

He said that he had advised the Sheriff to be very careful in his appointments. He testified to the good character of Mr. Tamsen, and his reputation for truth.

Controller Fitch, ex-Mayors W. R. Grace and Smith Ely, Jacob H. Schiff, William Steinway, and J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, also gave testimony as to defendant's good character and ability.

J. Roe, the present Warden of Ludlow Street Jail, said that unless prisoners are placed in solitary confinement it would be practically impossible to keep Federal prisoners from conversing with other prisoners. He said he had made many changes in the prison management since he had taken charge.

Sheriff Tamsen testified that he had appointed Warden Raabe on his own knowledge of the man, and upon the recommendation of the Taxpayers' Association. Keepers Schnee and McCabe were in office when witness became Sheriff, and were reappointed upon the recommendation of a number of men in whom he placed the greatest confidence.

He had reappointed four out of the seven keepers he found in the jail, and had heard nothing to their detriment until after the escape of the three alleged Post Office thieves. All of the four had been recommended to him by good and influential persons.

Rules for the government of the jail had been prepared by his counsel. He gave the rules to Warden Raabe and called his attention to one, which provided that any violation of the rules would be followed by dismissal. He told Raabe that he should not admit any one to see a United States prisoner without an order from the United States Marshal. Keeper McCabe, who was present, had said that the order was unnecessary, as such had always been the rule in the jail.

The Sheriff said he had heard that one of his keepers had been offered a bribe and had refused it, but he did not consider that a reason for removing him. The Sheriff said he told Raabe to lock the prisoners up in close confinement and to keep them so as long as they were there, and not to allow them downstairs or out of their cells, and to assign one keeper to keep a sharp lookout upon them. Raabe questioned the Sheriff's right to issue such orders. Raabe thought he might be responsible in a civil suit if the prisoners were acquitted. Witness told Raabe that he would take all such responsibility, and the next morning Raabe told him that the order had been carried out.

The Sheriff said he did not know up to the time of the escape of the prisoners that his orders had been disobeyed by the Warden and keepers. He did not know that there was card playing for money in the jail or that whisky was taken into the jail. Neither had he known that visitors were permitted to see the escaped prisoners without passes from the Marshal.

The direct-examination of Sheriff Tamsen occupied over an hour and a half, and it was 4 o'clock when District Attorney Fellows began the cross-examination.

The Sheriff said, in answer to Mr. Fellows's inquiries, that he had first heard of the shaving episode on June 30.

The lawyers got into a wrangle, and Col. Fellows said that the taking of testimony might be concluded to-day if the Court could "keep Gen. Tracy quiet."

"That is rather too difficult an undertaking," said Judge Allison.

Court was then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

New-York State Bankers Meet.

The regular quarterly meeting of the New-York State Bankers' Association was held yesterday afternoon at the Windsor Hotel, Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street.

The meeting, which was a secret one, began at 3 o'clock, and finished its work at 6:30 o'clock, when the members sat down to a dinner given to them by President James G. Cannon.

HARRY CORNISH COMING HERE

TO BE THE "CHERRY DIAMOND'S" ATHLETIC MANAGER.

Successful at Boston and Chicago, He Will Now Try to Get a "Crack" Team Together Here.

The fact that Harry S. Cornish had been engaged as athletic manager by the New Manhattan Athletic Club, of this city, caused a good deal of discussion in athletic circles yesterday. Up to a few weeks ago Mr. Cornish held the position of athletic director in the Chicago Athletic Association, but it seems that a greater field was opened to his ability, and in future the athletics of the "Cherry Diamond" will avail themselves of his tuition. It has not been definitely arranged by the Advisory Board of the club to spend a very great amount of money to train an athletic team next season, but so long as Cornish is to be the athletic manager it is pretty certain that the club will be heard from in track and field sports in 1896, if there is any talent in its membership.

Harry S. Cornish.

As a mentor and promoter of athletics, Mr. Cornish is without a peer. His first engagement was with the Boston Athletic Association, and his efficient work for that club and New-England athletics in general is known in athletic circles. When the Chicago Athletic Association was founded in 1892 Cornish was engaged as athletic director, and the memorable World's Fair games in 1893 were conducted under his direction.

Mr. Cornish is a loyal adherent of the Amateur Athletic Union, and if he is given good crude material, will surely develop a team that will prove a worthy rival to any legitimate New-York athletic club team. This alone would be highly beneficial to the interests of amateur sport, not only in the vicinity of New-York, but throughout the country.

Mr. Cornish will assume the duties of his new position with the opening of the new year.

NEW-YORK A. C. POOL GAMES.

W. A. Oakes Wins the Tournament—Some Excellent Playing.

The annual contest for the pool championship of the New-York Athletic Club has just been terminated, and resulted in a win for W. A. Oakes. His style of play during the entire tournament was of the highest grade, and no one of his opponents begrudges him his well-earned victory.

The following is the entire score:

FIRST ROUND.

W. H. Parsons, 75, vs. F. G. Evans, 73.
W. P. Gillette, 75, vs. T. Oakes, 53.
C. G. Miller, 75, vs. J. W. Carter, 57.
W. A. Oakes, 75, vs. H. Tisdell, 61.
T. E. Coursen, 75, vs. E. T. Schenck, 67.
Robert Weld, bye.
C. C. Goffe, 75, vs. W. F. Rudolphy, 0.
W. G. Demarest, 75, vs. W. P. S. Hart, 42.
S. N. Leary, 75, vs. A. Spring, Jr., 30.
T. C. Bishop, 75, vs. J. H. Booth, 64.
G. W. Vredenburg, 75, vs. H. T. Fish, 0.

SECOND ROUND.

W. P. Gillette, 75, vs. W. H. Parsons, 32.
W. A. Oakes, 75, vs. C. G. Miller, 67.
T. E. Coursen, 75, vs. Robert Weld, 73.
W. G. Demarest, 75, vs. C. C. Goffe, 54.
S. N. Leary, bye.
G. W. Vredenburg, 75, vs. T. C. Bishop, 64.

THIRD ROUND.

W. A. Stokes, 75, vs. D. P. Gillette, 66.
W. G. Demarest, 75, vs. T. E. Coursen, 64.
G. W. Vredenburg, 75, vs. S. N. Leary, 46.

FOURTH ROUND.

W. A. Oakes, 75, vs. W. G. Demarest, 56.
G. W. Vredenburg, bye.

FINAL ROUND.

W. A. Oakes, 150, vs. G. D. Vredenburg, 132.

DRIVING CLUB'S NEW OFFICERS.

James Butler Elected President—A Good Working Staff.

When the Driving Club of New-York held its annual meeting last Thursday the Executive Committee of twelve for next year was elected, but the officers for the new term were not chosen. The new committee last evening, at the office in the American Horse Exchange, selected its officers for 1896, appointed sub-committees, and discussed the prospects for the coming season.

James Butler is the new President. John Rudd was made Vice President, and L. A. Burke, a well-to-do contractor, was chosen as Treasurer. The only officer re-elected is E. S. Hedges, who filled the position of Secretary so acceptably last season that he had no opposition for a second term.

The sub-committees are as follows: Track and Grounds—John Rudd, H. R. Murray, and J. T. Brushingham. House—D. R. Bradley, L. A. Burke, and John D. Barry; Sheds—E. S. Hedges, Thomas Rogers, and John E. Connolly; Building—L. A. Burke, Capt. C. H. McDonald, and Alexander Newburger. It is expected that the money now owed by the club for rent and other expenses will be raised at once. The prospects for a grand circuit meeting next year are also good, and the indications are that some valuable purses will be opened early in 1896.

ELIZABETHS WIN A GAME.

Beat the Atalantas in the New-Jersey Association Tourney.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 17.—Five bowlers from the Elizabeth Athletic Cyclers were in high spirits to-night over the victory they gained on Montgomery's alleys over the Atalanta Wheelmen's quintet in the tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey. The Elizabeth bowlers did not expect to win a game from their strong rivals, but the Atalantas seem to be unambitious. Their crack bowler, Count Olozaga, was indisposed, and therefore the Newarkers won only one game. This was the first, in which they beat the visitors by thirty-nine pins. Faulks of the Elizabeths made the high score 180, but Terbell of the Atalantas went him one better.

The second game was a walk-over for the Elizabeths, although all the scores were quite mediocre. Sours and Halsey bowled well, and Budd made a triple header. The Atalantas are now tied for second place with the Union County Roadsters, who lost the same number of games, but won one less. Count Olozaga leads in the individual bowling, with a score of 181 for twelve games rolled. Taylor of the Paterson Tourists is second, and Taylor of the Montclairs is third. To-night's scores follow:

FIRST GAME.

ATALANTA W.				ELIZABETH A. C.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Budd	2	3	141	Karr	1	6	159
Halsey	3	3	155	Farrand	3	3	151
Millar	3	5	172	Faulks	4	4	180
Terbell	3	3	181	Sours	3	1	139
Olozaga	3	5	107	Morrell	3	2	148
Total	15	19	816	Total	14	16	777

SECOND GAME.

ATALANTA W.				ELIZABETH A. C.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Budd	0	0	102	Karr	5	3	178
Halsey	3	6	178	Farrand	0	4	121
Millar	2	3	136	Faulks	4	4	173
Terbell	4	1	154	Sours	4	2	180
Olozaga	4	3	167	Morrell	3	5	176
Total	18	13	797	Total	16	18	829

Scorers—E. Allen Smith, C. P. Morrell. Umpire—Schuyler Sours.

CATHOLIC CYCLERS BOWL WELL.

Golden Rod and Prospect Wheelmen Beaten in Close Contests.

The Catholic Club Cyclers made a raid on Reid's Church Street alleys last night. Their bowling team knocked the pins down in a way that surprised their army of rooters, and after the contests were over, they had two more games to their credit in the tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, their victims being the Golden Rod Wheelmen and the Prospect Wheelmen.

The game between the Catholic Club Cyclers and the Golden Rods was the last of the evening, and it was a red hot contest from start to finish. In the first frame the Golden Rods led by 11 pins, but in the second, the Catholics made 114 pins, took the lead, and kept it to the end. The Golden Rods bowled a good up-hill game, and were only beaten by 18 pins. The rooters did good work, and shouted themselves hoarse every time a ball was bowled.

The first game the Catholic Club team won was from the Prospect Wheelmen of Brooklyn. The Prospects were beaten by 62 pins, in the game between the Golden Rods and the Prospects, the Golden Rods made a score of 873, and won by 111 pins.

The contest for the gold medal offered by THE NEW-YORK TIMES for the bowler making the best individual average in the tournament is getting close. Several bowlers improved their averages last night.

The best scores made were: Riordan, 197 and 181; Brock, 192 and 167; Rieger, 190 and 157; Starr, 184 and 157, and Shuman, 181 and 157. Following are the scores:

FIRST GAME.

GOLDEN ROD W.				PROSPECT W.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Shiman	4	4	181	Kane	2	4	147
Dormagen	4	2	168	Garlich	4	1	155
Rieger	6	1	190	Brush	3	4	168
Starr	1	6	157	Weinpahl	..3	2	132
Wilckens	...3	5	177	Shannon	..3	3	165
Total	...18	18	873	Total	...15	14	762

FRAMES.

Golden Rod.	124	199	306	417	509	594	668	744	822	873
Prospect	....	68	121	223	299	392	458	547	617	669	762

Averages—Golden Rod, 174 3-5; Prospect, 152 4-5. Scorer—R. W. Arnold. Umpire—H. C. Hotze.

SECOND GAME.

CATHOLIC C. C.				PROSPECT W.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Riordan	3	6	181	Kane	3	3	169
Burns	2	3	133	Grlick	1	4	188
Kopetschey	.3	3	156	Brush	2	5	156
O'Brien	1	5	142	Weinpahl	..1	3	127
Brock	6	6	167	Shannon	...6	1	126
Total	..11	23	779	Total	...7	21	716

FRAMES.

Catholic Club.	67	138	211	293	372	456	529	603	679	779
Prospect W.	.73	161	234	301	375	448	519	578	620	716

Averages—Catholic Club Cyclers, 155 4-5; Prospect Wheelmen, 143 1-5. Scorer—G. Moerndorf. Umpire—W. Holtze.

THIRD GAME.

CATHOLIC C. C.				GOLDEN ROD W.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Riordan	6	2	197	Shiman	2	5	157
Burns	2	4	143	Dormagen	..2	5	156
Kopetchey	..2	2	164	Rieger	2	5	157
O'Brien	3	4	171	Starr	5	3	184
Brock	4	5	192	Wilckens	...3	6	190
Total	19	17	857	Total	14	24	844

FRAMES.

Catholic Club.	87	201	296	382	484	568	629	700	774	857
Golden Rod.	.98	161	236	330	426	521	607	672	766	844

Averages—Catholic Club Cyclers, 171 2-5; Golden Rod Wheelmen, 168 4-5. Scorers—G. Moersdorf and R. W. Arnold. Umpire—E. H. Olcott.

Brooklyns Were Victorious.

The Columbia Wheelmen took a further drop last night in the race for championship honors in the tourney of the Long Island Association of Cycling Clubs, by losing two games to the Brooklyn Bicycle Club. The latter rolled two excellent games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

COLUMBIA W.				BROOKLYN B. C.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Gaden	 0	4	120	Lewis	 2	5	168
Collins	2	3	178	Hudson	5	3	190
Ruprecht	2	4	148	G. Hobby	..3	5	174
Letzkus	3	3	139	Ackerson	..2	5	158
Boe	 0	5	128	Anderson	..2	5	162
Total	 7	21	685	Total	14	23	852

SECOND GAME.

COLUMBIA W.				BROOKLYN B. C.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Gaden	3	2	140	Lewis	0	7	145
Collins	3	3	167	Hudson	5	3	197
Ruprecht	4	3	157	G. Hobby	..2	4	137
Letzkus	2	5	159	Ackerson	...3	4	163
Boe	1	4	136	Anderson	..2	4	150
Total	12	14	686	Total	11	24	792

Greenwich Wheelmen's Officers.

Although there were two opposition tickets in the field, the regular nominees for offices were elected last evening at the annual meeting of the Greenwich Wheelmen. Here is the successful ticket: President—Alexander Churchill, (re-elected;) Vice President—George W. Olvany; Secretary—Floyd F. Riley; Treasurer—Albert J. Ford; Captain—Edwin B. Heyes; First Lieutenant—John F. Dutton; Second Lieutenant—Charles Odenhardt; Board of Deposits—Harry Kelly, Ingersoll Brinkerhoff, William F. L. McNally, William H. Gardner, Nelson McIntyre, Harry Lowenthal, and Martin F. Barry.

Fast Time on a Tandem.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Dec. 17.—Charles Enswell and John Green are reported to have made the fastest mile ever ridden on a bicycle at Cheyenne yesterday. Their wheel was a 96-inch-gear tandem, and, with a flying start, unpaced, on a straightaway course, the mile was covered in 1:17 1-5. The ride was made before a wind blowing thirty miles an hour. Official League of American timekeepers and judges were present.

Harlem Wheelmen's Annual Ball.

The Harlem Wheelmen will have their tenth annual ball, Jan. 17, at the Lenox Lyceum. It is expected that this affair will be held under particularly auspicious circumstances.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Polo on wheels is a new game to which "Prof." Isaac Johnson lays claim of being the originator. It consists of batting a ball with the forward wheel of a bicycle toward the goal. Of course, the opposing side tries to prevent scoring. Those who have witnessed the game say it is bound to become popular.

—At a meeting of the Good Roads Association in Brooklyn on Monday evening every league member present voted in the affirmative on the question of the league abolishing the control of racing.

—Thomas T. Eckert, a well-known league enthusiast, turned in to Chief Consul Potter yesterday twenty new members. The present membership of the league is 9,865.

—Commencing on Jan. 6 there will be a six-day bicycle race in Madison Square Garden in which only women will compete.

—Chairman Gideon of the Racing Board was in town yesterday.

Snowdrift Wins Again.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 17.—The Frolic of the Orange Lake Ice Yacht Club challenged Vice Commodore Kidd's Snowdrift to race for the Challenge Cup of 1888 at the lake to-day. The entries were: Snowdrift, owned by Willett Kidd; Frolic, Orange Lake Ice Yacht Club; Ice King, owned by J. B. Quinlan; Ice Queen, owned by H. S. Ramsdell; Fury, owned by H. N. Kinchen; Cold Wave, owned by H. C. Higginson.

The wind was from the south and very light. The Snowdrift had won the cup twice, and again took possession. Time—39:45; Frolic, 42:46. Time of others not taken.

New-Yorks to Practice at Jacksonville

It has been arranged to have the New-York Baseball Club's players go to Jacksonville, Fla., for their preliminary training on March 2. The club will play at the State Fair grounds, making their headquarters at the Rosedale, a Winter resort in East Jacksonville.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—8 P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday:

NEW-ENGLAND, generally fair, possibly local snows in extreme northern portions, warmer, southwesterly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, warmer, fair, southerly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair, warmer, southeasterly winds.

NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, warmer in the interior, easterly winds.

GEORGIA, fair, east to south winds, warmer in northern portion. EASTERN FLORIDA, partly cloudy weather and local showers, northeasterly winds. ALABAMA and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, southerly winds, warmer in northeast Alabama. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, generally fair, possibly local showers in extreme northern portion, southeasterly winds.

EASTERN TEXAS, light local showers, southeasterly winds, colder in northwest portion.

WESTERN TEXAS, generally fair, north winds.

NEW-MEXICO, generally fair, westerly winds.

OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, preceded by showers in eastern portions, colder, northerly winds.

ARKANSAS, local rains, southerly winds, becoming variable, colder Wednesday night.

WEST VIRGINIA, fair, continued warm, southerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair and warmer, southerly winds.

OHIO, partly cloudy, followed by local showers, warm southerly winds.

INDIANA, partly cloudy weather and light local showers, southerly winds, becoming variable, slightly cooler in northern portion.

TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, local showers in western portions, fair in eastern portions, southerly winds, cooler in western portions Wednesday evening.

ILLINOIS, local rains, followed by fair weather in northern portions, variable winds, slightly cooler.

MISSOURI, local rains, slightly cooler, winds shifting to northerly.

IOWA, fair, westerly winds.

MINNESOTA, fair, westerly winds, slightly cooler.

KANSAS, fair, clearing in western portion, northerly winds, becoming variable.

LOWER MICHIGAN, local rains, followed by clearing weather, southwesterly winds.

UPPER MICHIGAN, rain, followed by clearing weather, slightly colder, westerly winds.

WISCONSIN, generally fair, westerly winds, slightly cooler.

NEBRASKA, fair, westerly winds.

COLORADO, generally fair, variable winds.

SOUTH DAKOTA, generally fair, westerly winds, slightly cooler.

NORTH DAKOTA, local snows, followed by fair weather, westerly winds.

MONTANA, generally fair, westerly winds and warmer.

WYOMING, fair, westerly winds.

The barometer has fallen in the St. Lawrence Valley and lower lake regions; it has also fallen to the north of Montana, and it has risen in all other districts. It is highest on the New-England coast and lowest north of Minnesota. It is warmer in the region east of the Mississippi and colder from Dakota and Minnesota southward to Texas. Fair weather has prevailed in the South Middle and New-England States, and light showers are reported from the central valleys and lake regions. Warmer fair weather will prevail on the Atlantic coast. Local showers are indicated in the lake regions and Central Mississippi Valleys.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Lots Up Town Which Are Sold for Improvement—Dwellings Disposed Of—The Auction List for To-day.

The William H. Lee estate has sold, at about $110,000, the nine lots at the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-first Street.

Messrs. Potter & Brother have sold, to David Richey, for immediate improvement, the plot, 50 by 200, extending from West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street to One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 300 feet east of Seventh Avenue. These are the last of between forty and fifty lots on the block, recently disposed of by the Messrs. Potter, excepting the Seventh Avenue front, which they retain.

Messrs. Potter & Brother have also sold, at $60,000, to John H. Loos, the Washington apartment house, at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, a five-story building with lot 27.6 by 108.

Messrs. John T. & J. A. Farley have sold, to William H. Gelshenen, President of the Garfield National Bank, the five lots at the northwest corner of Central Park West and Seventieth Street at about $160,000.

Mr. W. E. Jackson has sold, for Mrs. Rosa Strauss, to John S. Huyler, at $75,000, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 8 West Seventy-second Street, 25 by 65 by 102.2.

Messrs. Giblin & Taylor have sold, to C. Wilson, the three-story dwelling 789 West End Avenue, 20 by 58 by 100.

Messrs. M. & L. Hess have completed the renting of the stores and lofts in the New-York Commerical Buildings, which are on the site of the old New-York Hotel, Broadway, between Washington and Waverley Places. The buildings occupy nearly the entire square, and will be ready for occupancy in a few weeks.

Messrs. James Kyle & Sons have sold the five-story brick building 510 West Fifty-third Street, 25 by 100.

A. R. Keen, who purchased the furniture, lease, and business of the Manor House, northwest corner of Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street, this city, two months ago, disposed of the same to J. G. Bennett, proprietor of the Doolittle House, Oswego, N. Y., who is now in possession. The transfer was made through the hotel brokerage firm of Matt. J. Ward & Co.

Messrs. Blanchard & Hager, the new proprietors of Hotel Vendome, Broadway and Forty-first Street, this city, have disposed of their lease of the San Marco Hotel, St. Augustine, Fla., to John Spitler and W. Burton of this city. The transfer was made through the hotel brokerage firm of Matt. J. Ward & Co.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Mr. Henry W. Donald of R. V. Harnett & Co. sold, in partition, to Bridget Bradley, the two-story frame dwelling on the north side of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, 150 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100. Mrs. Bradley is a party to the action, and lives in the house.

The sales at auction set down for to-day, to be held at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated, are as follows:

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 361 West Thirty-first Street, north side, 175 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 18.9 by 98.9, four-story and basement brick dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Alfred D. Lind, referee, 126 Stanton Street, north side, 150 feet west of Norfolk Street, 22.6 by 98.2, four-story brick tenement in front and five-story tenement in rear. Due on judgment, $4,775; on prior mortgage, $17,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, A. C. Anderson, referee, 1,034 Prospect Avenue, east side, 216.8 feet north of Lot No. 67, map of Woodstock, 16.8 by 100. Due on judgment, $1,875.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Peter L. Halpin, referee, 211 East Fourteenth Street, north side, 206 feet east of Third Avenue, 20 by 103.3, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $39,120.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, H. S. Rankine, referee, 179 Madison Street, north side, 265.5¼ feet east of Pike Street, 24.6 by 100, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $31,135.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Franklin Bleh, referee, lots on East Seventy-fourth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Avenue A, 50 by 102.2. Due on judgment, $6,125.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By Richard M. Montgomery, executor's sale, 1263 East Tenth Street, south side, extending to 35 Stuyvesant Street, 24 by about 55 by 33 by about 87, with two five-story brick buildings.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Ninth Street, south side, 205 feet west of Avenue D, (Unionport,) by Frank Gass of Unionport, for a one-and-a-half-story frame stable; cost, $500.

Third Street, north side, 200 feet west of Avenue B, (Unionport,) by Mary Dauer of Unionport, for a one-story frame wagon shed; cost, $

REED WANTS QUICK WORK

Three Committees Will Hear the Contests in the House.

SO DECIDED BY A PARTISAN VOTE

Repetition of the Policy That Prevailed in the Fifty-first Congress Except that There Will Be No Lagging.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The House will have three courts, or committees, to try the thirty-two election contests that are to come before the House before the end of this session. The Democrats opposed the proposition mainly on the ground that to make several smaller committees would deprive the men who were to be tried of that full jury assured to them under the old custom of the House.

All through the weary discussion of the afternoon it was made apparent that the necessity had arisen for settling the election cases, so far as possible, in the courts before bringing them into the House. The statement of Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania concerning the bulk of the volumes of testimony taken in the last House on contested elections showed that it would be a physical impossibility for the members of the committee to read it all during one session. The Democrats opposed the passage of the Republican propositions step by step, but were at length outvoted, and the change of the rules was ordered.

The debate was on the resolution discussed yesterday in the Speaker's room amending the rules so as to provide for the appointment of three Committees on Elections of nine members each, to be known as one, two, and three, respectively, and increasing the membership of other committees. Certain changes in the rules made necessary by the increases in committees and membership since the Fifty-first Congress were also proposed. All of the changes were agreed to by unanimous consent, except those relating to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Cannon explained the necessity for the resolution. All of the contestees, he said, were Democrats. Twenty-two of the contestants were Republicans, eight were Populists, one an Independent Democrat, and one a Fusionist.

Mr. Crisp (Dem., Ga.,) led the opposition to the proposition to increase the number of committees on elections. What was there, he asked, in the history of the Republican Party to justify the assertion that election contests would be decided upon their merits? He referred to the action of the House in the Fifty-first Congress in election cases, and had the Clerk read from The Record the proceedings in the Miller-Elliott case from South Carolina, where the contestant was seated without debate or the reading of the report of the Committee on Elections.

"And when he had been sworn in 'these judicially-minded gentlemen,'" said Mr. Crisp, "demanded that the 'next case' be called, and if the cases had been on the calendar so that they might be considered, I have no doubt that the 'judicial' majority would have voted to unseat every man on this side of the House."

An interruption by Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.,) led to a colloquy between him and Mr. Crisp, in which the history of counting a quorum in the Fifty-first Congress was brought under discussion.

Mr. Crisp was made the target for a volley of questions by several Republican members, respecting the action of the Democrats in the Fifty-first Congress.

Mr. Boutelle (Rep., Me.,) asked if he thought the Democrats did right in retiring from the House bodily in order to obstruct the consideration of public business?

Mr. Crisp—I believe they were justified in proceeding in any lawful way to prevent the consummation of the outrages proposed by the Republicans. The people of the country evidently took the same view, for they reversed the majority in the next House, giving the Democrats 150 majority. [Applause.]

Further along the results of the election of 1894 were the subject of repartee between the two gentlemen. Mr. Crisp said he had read somewhere that the gentleman from Maine (Boutelle) considered the result as a vindication of his course in regard to Hawaii.

Mr. Boutelle—The gentleman from Georgia certainly cannot claim that it was a vindication of his Hawaiian matter. By the way, before the gentleman from Georgia proceeds would he kindly yield to me for a few minutes for some reflections in regard to Hawaii.

The ex-Speaker did not comply with the request, but said there was a message from the President regarding the Venezuelan frontier question on the Speaker's desk, and yet this Republican House, because of a partisan debate, projected by the gentleman from Illinois (Cannon) could not take time to have it read.

Mr. Hulick (Rep., Ohio)—Was not the delay really due to the absence of the President duck shooting?

Without answering the question, Mr. Crisp said the message should be read, adding: "It is a frank, manly defense of the Monroe doctrine." [Applause.]

Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) asked Mr. Cannon if he would consent to modify his resolution so as to provide that the members of the proposed Elections Committees should take a special oath.

Mr. Cannon responded that long observation as a lawyer had satisfied him that a man who would lie, when the truth was called for, would swear to it.

Pending an arrangement for closing debate, several amendments were proposed, one by Mr. Terry (Dem., Ark.,) proposing to allow six hours' debate in the House on each case.

This was defeated by a vote of yeas and nays—Yeas, 51; nays, 199; several contestees being excused from voting, and the original amendment to the rules offered by Mr. Cannon was adopted without a division.

REFORM IN FEDERAL COURTS.

Bill Providing for the Better Administration of Justice.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Representative James S. Sherman of New-York introduced a bill to-day for the better administration of justice in the United States Circuit and District Courts. The bill contains a number of provisions, the more important of which are herewith summarized:

Empowering the United States Marshal at least twenty days prior to a term of court to make requisition upon the United States Treasurer for the moneys required to pay witnesses, jurors, stenographers, bailiffs, support of prisoners, expenses of Judge when court is held at some place other than his home, and expenses of transportation of Grand Jurors to and from any place where United States prisoners are confined.

The bill authorizes United States Judges to employ stenographers whenever necessary in criminal or civil actions. They shall fix the number of bailiffs, not exceeding eight for each term, at $2 a day of actual attendance at court, one of whom shall act as crier. The bailiffs shall wear badges to be issued by the Attorney General of the United States, and wear the badge in plain sight while on duty, and to forfeit compensation by refusing or neglecting to do this.

The bill permits United States Judges to cause a jury to be kept together during trial, the expense of lodging and meals to be borne by the Government. Another section of the bill authorizes the payment of expenses of United States Circuit and District Courts out of any moneys available in the Treasury in cases where Congress fails to make the appropriation.

TO INCREASE THE PENSION ROLL.

A Measure Which Removes the Disabilities of Certain Persons.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The bill to amend the pension law so as to remove the disabilities of such persons as enlisted in the Confederate service to escape the horrors of military prisons, which was introduced in the House by Mr. McCall of Tennessee, will affect many persons in Mr. McCall's State.

The bill provides that the law prohibiting the payment of money on account of pensions to any person or to the widow or heirs of such person who in any manner aided or abetted or engaged in the late rebellion against the United States shall not apply to soldiers in the Union Army who were captured and confined in Confederate prisons, and who, to escape from them enlisted in the Confederate Army, and were honorably discharged therefrom. Pension for disability of such soldiers shall be graded from $6 to $12 per month.

The Secretary of the Interior is directed to reinstate to the pension list all such persons whose pensions have been discontinued because of having aided or abetted the rebellion in the manner described, without loss of pension since such discontinuance.

New Assistant Journal Clerk.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Frank E. Vaughan of Tacoma, Washington, has been appointed Assistant Journal Clerk of the House, to succeed G. W. Pratt of South Carolina. The position pays $2,000 a year.

CARRIED WHAT HE COULDN'T WEAR

Richard Johnson, Entered a Slim, House and Came Out Stout—A Brooklyn Policeman Caught Him.

Richard Johnson, alias Smith, colored, whose picture is No. 799 in the Brooklyn Rogues' Gallery, broke into and robbed 132, 134, and 136 Pacific Street, Monday night, and attempted to get into 138 Pacific Street. In each house he entered he added new features to his attire. By the time he emerged from the last house he was clad warmly enough to withstand a week's exposure on the top of one of Greenland's icy mountains.

As Johnson was hurrying off with his plunder he was hailed, at 3 A. M. yesterday morning, by Patrolman Joseph Roberts of the Third Precinct, who was attracted by his swelled-out look and his peculiar gait.

"Hold up your hands, or I'll shoot!" cried the policeman. Before the negro had time to obey the policeman struck him in the face with his fist and dragged him, protesting loudly, to the station house, in Butler Street.

There he was found to be wearing three overcoats, two pairs of women's shoes, two pairs of stockings, two pairs of gloves, six silk mufflers, two pairs of trousers, a dozen gold rings, two undershirts, three vests, two coats, four pairs of cuffs, and two silk cravats. He had encased himself in two blankets. His pockets were stuffed with handkerchiefs, candles, knives and forks, spoons, a silver box from Grace Church, and other little souvenirs of his marauding tour, including expensive garters, puff boxes, a case of pins and needles, a mouse trap, and some pulse warmers.

While he was being divested of his spoils in the station by the turnkey, a number of police were sent out to surround the block on which Johnson had been found, in the hope of catching other burglars. Every house was searched from top to bottom, and no burglars were found.

Johnson was arraigned yesterday in the Butler Street Police Court before Justice James G. Tighe. A dozen men and women appeared as complainants and he was held for the Grand Jury.

Patrolman Roberts was called before Superintendent McKelvey yesterday and complimented for his detective skill and for his bravery.

Johnson, six years ago, robbed several houses in the same block he visited Monday night, and as a result was caught, convicted, and sent to the Elmira Reformatory for five years. He tried to escape, and sixteen shots were fired at him without effect. Then he served a term in the penitentiary. Last Friday night he robbed four houses near the scene of his Monday night depredations.

ART NOTES

—Mr. Macbeth shows at his pleasant little gallery on Fifth Avenue, near Twenty-eighth Street, a baker's dozen of water colors by an English artist little known here, but possessing a delicate, subtle quality of imagination, a happy mastery over his medium, together with much charm of atmosphere and color. The painter Trythall Rowe, a pupil of Hubert at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, has the looseness of the French handling, combined with dexterous choice of composition, essentially an English quality, and always adding interest to the work. Here are bits of quaint old streets, sketched in and about the Thames regions; old canals and waterways, sketches of yellow gorse, village commons, old, tumbledown houses, or boats drifting leisurely down quiet rivers. They are English to the very core, and bring up a hundred memories of bower-covered cottage, sweet-smelling, shadowy lanes, or sunlit meadows. They have poetry, sentiment, and are dainty and attractive. "A View of Great Marlow" is one of the best efforts; a "Village Street" at Maidenhead, a "Memory of Cookham Dew," and "The Cows Coming Home" are all away above the ordinary. Mr. Rowe has occasionally shown at the Water Color Society and in Boston and Philadelphia. This is the first collected exhibition he has held in this city. The works may be seen until the end of December. They are all of modest size and quietly framed.

—The Architectural League will hold its eleventh annual exhibition at the building of the American Fine Arts Society, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, from Feb. 15 to March 7, 1896. Entry blanks are returnable Jan. 30. Exhibits will be received until and including Feb. 6. The exhibition will consist of architectural drawings, drawings of decorative works, cartoons for stained glass, models of or completed work, such as carvings in stone, wood, bronze, wrought iron, mosaic, glass, textile fabrics, and furniture; sketches and paintings of architectural or decorative subjects.

—It is said to be the intention of Sir Frederick Leighton to bequeath his magnificent mansion at Kensington to the Royal Academy as an official residence for future Presidents.

—Henri Rochefort, the noted Communist, has returned to the Paris Figaro as art critic. His first literary successes were won as a contributor to this journal.

—The Arché Club of Chicago will hold its second annual exhibition of the works of Chicago artists in Rosalie Hall, corner of Fifty-seventh Street and Rosalie Court, on Feb. 25 and 26. The sum of $450 in prizes will be offered.

—News comes from Montreal that an excellent oil portrait of the late Dr. Cornish of McGill University has been placed in the hall of the Congregational College, McTavish Street. It is the gift of several of the late professor's friends, and represents him in his professional attitude, and is a strong likeness. The artist is Mr. Donald McNab, formerly medallist of the Ontario School of Art and of the Pennsylvania Academy of Design, who has been doing work recently for the Château de Ramezay Museum.

—Edward F. Searles will be the recipient of a most artistic Christmas present from the painters of San Francisco, among whom are, the following: William Keith, Selina Newman, R. D. Yelland, H. R. Bloomer, Lou E. Wall, W. A. Reaser, A. F. Mathews, Emil Pissis, L. P. Latimer, Hugo Fishor, D. Robinson, Helen Hyde, Josephine Bayley, Amedée Joullin, G. Cadenasso, Mrs. Kelly, Chris Jorgensen, and Sarah E. Bender. Each will contribute a sketch in recognition of Mr. Searle's work for the Art Institute.

—Victor Hugo's statue for the Place Victor Hugo will not be ready before 1900. The pedestal will be a rock roughly hewn out in the form of the Isle of Guernsey; the poet will stand on the highest point, which faces southwest and resembles vaguely the headland of Jerbourg.

—A portrait of Pocahontas has been presented to the Senate of the United States by Henry S. Wellcome, an American merchant in London. The canvas occupied a prominent place in the Woman's Building at the World's Fair in Chicago, and was painted in England after her conversion to Christianity and her marriage to John Rolf. Senator Daniel of Virginia will act in Mr. Wellcome's behalf in making the presentation, and the portrait will ultimately be hung in the new Congressional Library.

—The Worcester (Mass.) Art Society began on Saturday last its annual exhibition of pictures and bric-à-brac. Among other attractions there is a large collection of photographs of English and Continental cathedrals.

NO DEFENSE IS NECESSARY

Evidence Against Supt. Lathrop Thus Far of No Account.

JEHIEL WHITE AND HIS LITTLE JOB

Investigation Proceeding Slowly and with the Prospect of Being Protracted for a Long Time.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Jehiel White and his "job" are just as far apart to-night as they were last night, apparently. Jehiel White is one of those Clinton County politicians who are complainants in the charges against Superintendent of Prisons Austin Lathrop. The "job" which his neighbors say he is after is the Wardenship of Clinton Prison, at Dannemora.

The present investigation of Superintendent Lathrop on a petition for his removal was a necessary preliminary by way of creating a vacancy in the place on which Mr. White has his eye. It is now held by Walter N. Thayer.

Jehiel has been an eager listener to all that has been said at the investigation before Commissioner Elon R. Brown at the Capitol to-day. Ex-Congressman John M. Wever, who is Jehiel's commander in chief, so far as Clinton County politics is concerned, has also been there. They have not yet made apparent the reason why they preferred the charges, except that Jehiel wants the "job."

It was about a year ago that Wever visited the capital and specifically asked Gen. Lathrop to give him the patronage of the Clinton County institution. If Gen. Lathrop had granted the request, Jehiel might have had the "job" before this, and thus have been spared the long, tedious hours of waiting. He might also have been spared the task of listening to the dreary questioning which has been going on all day to-day. The investigation thus far has brought to light nothing sensational, or in any wise reflecting on the honesty or efficiency of the prison management.

This forenoon's session was devoted to an examination of C. H. Lawrence, who kept the books of the Auburn Prison for a time, while he was serving a sentence. He is a very bright man. He went to prison because of certain transactions in the way of disposing of street railway and its equipment in Lockport. His sentence expired two days ago. He was here as one of Wever and White's witnesses. For about three hours he described over and over again the details of bookkeeping as conducted at Auburn Prison. In answer to Deputy Attorney General Kisselburgh's questions. Every one except Jehiel White, who may have had his sleepless eye on the "job," was tired, and there was an audible expression of sympathy when Lawrence said to Mr. Kisselburgh, whose witness he was, in reply to an oft-repeated question, "Well, it's impossible for me to teach you bookkeeping in twenty minutes."

Warden Stout of Auburn was on the stand all the afternoon. The prosecution had no fresh evidence of irregularity in his business methods, and the charges, based on last Winter's legislative committee's report, were simply disposed of by the Warden, as they were in the affidavit which appears as a part of Superintendent Lathrop's answer.

There is no knowing how much time will be taken up with the investigation. Mr. Wever says it will be protracted. It all depends on how many witnesses he sees fit to call. Up to date there has been nothing which will call for witnesses for the defense. When the prosecution witnesses are cross-examined, as they are by Senator Brackett, the charges are met, or explained about as fully as they could be, or as could be desired. Commissioner Brown listens patiently to all that is said, and allows considerable latitude in the methods, evidently desiring to know all the facts in the case.

WANTS THE CHICAGO RECORD

The Stock Exchange Asks the Board of Trade for a Transcript in the Kennett, Hopkins & Co. Case.

Information was received yesterday by wire from Chicago that the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange had asked the Managers of the Chicago Board of Trade for a transcript of its records in the case against Kennett, Hopkins & Co.

The case resulted in the suspension of Mr. Kennett from the Chicago Board of Trade for five years, on charges of bucket-shop affiliations. The report was confirmed at the Stock Exchange, where the firm has a membership.

It is expected the report will reach here in time for consideration by the Governing Committee at its next meeting, a week from to-day.

The committee at the same time will consider whether or not it may be advisable to take notice of the report that Henry Allen & Co. recently took into partnership Asa P. Potter, who was President of the Maverick National Bank of Boston.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—The Directors of the Board of Trade, at their regular weekly meeting to-day, considered the letter of Robert Lindblom asking the Directors if a member who executed on the floor of the Exchange orders for a suspended or expelled member was violating the rules. The question was raised by the recent suspensions for bucket shop affiliations. The Directors authorized the Secretary to make the following reply:

"The Directors do not consider it within their duties to construe the rules of the board on ex parte statements, or in the absence of cases brought before them under the rules. It is supposed that every member of the board understands the rules, and will give them a loyal support without seeing how near he may come to a violation of the rules without incurring a penalty. When a member is suspended from the board he forfeits, under the rules, all the privileges of membership, and the Directors do not see that members in good standing, who believe in the enforcement of the rules, can justly aid suspended members in the evasion of penalties in violation of the rules."

Mr. Lindblom was anxious to get a ruling from the board, because he is supposed to be trading for J. R. Willard, a member suspended for connection with bucket shops. It was necessary for the board to maintain a firm stand on the question to preserve its anti-bucket shop policy intact.

DELIBERATE LONG ISLAND THIEVES

Try on Shoes, Open Mail Matter, Then Drive a Stolen Horse.

WEST DEER PARK, L. I., Dec. 17.—The Post Office and the store of Thomas Conlon, in this place, were robbed of about $60, $5 worth of postage stamps, and some other goods early this morning. The thieves were not unterrupted, as Mr. Conlon is seriously ill, and his wife, who heard them, was too frightened to make any noise.

The thieves first entered the barroom, and drank a bottle of whisky, and ate crackers and cheese. Then they went into the store, where they fitted themselves to shoes and gaiters, throwing what they did not like on the floor.

In the Post Office they tore open a quantity of mail matter, and took what stamps they could find. The money was found in the grocery store.

Having satisfied themselves that there was nothing more down stairs, they went through some of the living rooms. They then took a lamp and went to the stable, picked out a horse and buggy, and drove away.

There is no clue to the identity or number of the thieves, except that they took four pairs of shoes.

Will Receive in City Hall.

Some of the Aldermen want to use the City Hall on New Year's Day as a place in which to receive their friends. So Alderman Ware drew up a resolution providing for a New Year's reception by the Aldermen, and it was adopted at yesterday's meeting of the board.

There will be nothing to eat or drink, but there will be a band on hand to play gay tunes. The Reception Committee will consist of Aldermen Ware, Burke, Randall, O'Brien, and Marshall.

SOCIETY EVENTS IN WASHINGTON

The Cabinet Entertained at Dinner by the Brazilian Minister, and Many Afternoon Teas.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The Brazilian Minister and Mme. Mendonça entertained at dinner to-night the Secretary of State and Mrs. Olney, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Carlisle, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Lamont, the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Micou, the Postmaster General and Mrs. Wilson, the Attorney General and Mrs. Harmon, and the Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Morton. Owing to the illness of their little daughter, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hoke Smith were obliged to send regrets. The dinner table was superbly decorated with pink roses, and, with the elaborate service used, presented a picture at every course.

The teas this afternoon were unusually numerous, and kept the social world moving from one end of the city to the other. One of the largest was given by Senator and Mrs. McMillan at their splendid home on Vermont Avenue, which celebrated not only their recent return to town, but also the completion of the extensive addition and changes that have been made the past Summer in the house. A new wing has been added to the drawing room. The Senator and his wife were assisted in receiving by their daughter, Miss McMillan, who has only lately returned from Europe, Miss Julie Edie, and Miss Josephine Patten.

Mrs. Robert Bonner Bowler, wife of the Controller of the Treasury, gave a tea, at which her guests met her sister-in-law, Mrs. Robert Pendleton Bowler. Miss Hamlin, and Miss Edith Patten assisted.

Miss Mary McCeney entertained at another of the tea gatherings at the Washington Club, where several hundred guests were presented to her young friends, the Misses Dodge, who are débutantes. Mrs. Harry Dodge, Mrs. Browne, Miss Rockhill, Mrs. Hemphill, and others assisted, and the company numbered the most prominent in official and resident circles.

At another tea, Mrs. Thaddeus Norris introduced her young daughter, Miss Norris, who has joined the ranks of the season's débutantes.

An interesting social event of the day was the luncheon given in honor of Mrs. Harmon, wife of the Attorney General, by Mrs. Henry Fuller. Mrs. Carlisle was among the guests.

MILK RATE HEARING CONTINUED

Efforts to Show that Freight Brings in the Least Profit.

The investigation into the milk rates was continued yesterday before the Inter-State Commerce Commission in the Federal Building. Commissioners Knapp of New-York, Clements of Georgia, and Yeamans of Iowa, were present.

The first witness was W. E. Staples, local agent of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad. He testified as to the methods of carrying milk from country dairies, and declared that it cost more to take back empty cans than to bring in full ones, on account of the up grades on the return. He gave some statistics as to the receipts from transportation.

On cross-examination by Joseph H. Choate, Mr. Staples said that special ferry-boats were not used to bring the milk from Jersey City, but a charge of one cent per can was made on the regular boats. He also explained why the company charged the same rate for boxed as for canned milk.

The next witness, George Van Keuren, Transportation Superintendent of the Erie Road, said that the profit on the milk traffic was less than that on any other form of freight.

The hearing will be continued this morning.

SPANISH JUSTICE IN CUBA

Gen. Julio Sanguily Sentenced to Hard Labor for Life on Suspicion.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The Spanish tribunal that has convicted, without proofs, Julio Sanguily, the Cuban General, and sentenced him to hard labor for life, has demonstrated once more to the world the truth of the assertion that so-called justice in Cuba is nothing but a mockery.

The Magistrates composing the bench that pronounced such an iniquitous judgment have turned their backs upon the law and degraded themselves to the point of becoming docile instruments of political hatred.

They have not condemned him in accordance with the law—strict and antiquated though that law may be—for not even within the procedures common to Spanish tribunals has Gen. Sanguily been proven guilty.

They have condemned in him the helpless enemy through fear of the enemy in arms. They have condemned the hero in chains because they trembled at the vision of the hero set free, wielding once more his victorious sword.

They have wreaked their vengeance on the hero of a hundred battles and, trampled upon the dignity of their ermine, signing an unjust sentence in obedience to the dictates of passion and interest.

Gen. Sanguily, accused of conspiracy, a purely political crime—accused, but never convicted—has been sentenced by five persons calling themselves Judges to hard labor for life, a penalty to which none but the worst of criminals are amenable.

Can it be possible that the consciences of these Judges do not shudder with horror at the thought of this mutilated warrior dragging the shackles of a convict in company with ruffians inured to all sorts of crimes?

This monstrous sentence brings once more into relief the horrible policy of Spain in Cuba, a policy that has prevailed throughout the centuries. It is the policy of Martinez Campos, which differs from that of any other Spanish General only in that it is less obstreperous and has more regard for appearances.

I transcribe the opinion recently expressed as to Martinez Campos's humanity by that most Spanish of all the journals of Havana, The Diario de la Marina:

"It is but justice to state, in the first place, that the conduct of the General in Chief, while not inhuman, cannot be censured for its leniency and mildness. Rebel leaders are shot; prisoners of war who cannot be put to the sword, because such severity would provoke the indignation of the world, are sentenced to penal servitude, and even those who, without evidence or process of law, but on mere moral conviction, are presumed to sympathize with the rebellion, he deports to Ceuta and keeps there in confinement. What more can be demanded of a General in Chief who has always boasted of his humanitarian sentiments?"

The pen that traced this horrible picture is a Spanish pen. Death, hard labor, deportation, imposed without due process of law—these are the weapons wielded by Gen. Martinez Campos for the purpose of curbing the spirit of the Cuban patriots.

Is it to be wondered, then, that Spanish Judges, taking their cue from such lofty example, should condemn a famous Cuban chieftain, captured in his own home, without having committed a single act of hostility, but on mere suspicion, to the dreadful penalty of hard labor for life?

This abominable sentence is an outrage on the Cuban people, and while leaving an indelible stain on the character of the recreant Judges, places in its true light the hypocritical magnanimity of Gen. Martinez Campos. PATRIA.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1895.

Dinner to the Rev. J. J. Lampe.

The Rev. Joseph Joachim Lampe, former pastor of Christ's Presbyterian Church in Thirty-sixth Street, was the guest at a farewell dinner at the Buckingham last night, given by the members of the Presbyterian Club. The invited guests numbered many of the most prominent men in the Presbyterian Church of this city.

Dr. Lampe, who won a National reputation as the prosecutor in the trial of Prof. Briggs, was recently offered the Chair of Old Testament Literature and Exegesis at the Theological Seminary at Omaha, Neb. He accepted the call. He will leave for the West to-day.

Stones Thrown at a Train.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., Dec. 17.—As the Peekskill Special, due here from New-York at 6:06 o'clock, was nearing the station this evening, several large stones crashed through the windows on the river side. Two windows were shattered in the smoking car, and two in one of the other coaches. Fortunately, most of the possengers had left the cars at the lower stations. No one was injured, although several were showered with glass.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a girl as chambermaid and waitress; or do chamberwork and assist with washing and ironing in private family; good city reference. C. L., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing or waiting; in small American family; references. M. Cintosh, 596 3d Av.; ring second bell, two flights up.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; best city reference. Agnes, Box 311 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress in private family; has good city reference. H. J., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly competent chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; first-class city references. M., Box 323, Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By an experienced girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good city reference. 353 West 41st St., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly competent chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; first-class city references. C., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class in every respect; willing to assist with waiting; best city references. 101 West 49th St., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat, competent German chambermaid; excellent references. 104 East 37th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young woman as first-class chambermaid; will do plain washing; best references. 401 Park Av., near 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference from last employer. 135 West 51st St.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By a respectable girl to take charge of children or do chamberwork or both; first-class reference. 732 8th Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young woman; thoroughly competent to take entire charge of kitchen; luncheons and dinner parties a specialty; good caterer; can be highly recommended. L. S., 909 6th Av., second flat.

COOK.—By a competent cook in a private family; understands cooking and baking in all their branches; city or country; good references. 411 West 32d St.

COOK and BAKER.—By competent cook and baker; understands care of milk and butter; city reference. 208 East 44th St., two flights, back.

COOK.—By a thorough English cook; all kinds of French cooking and catering and marketing; city or country; best of city reference. A. S., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook in private family only, where lady speaks German, or German kitchenmaid is kept; best reference. Schuler, 285 Avenue A.

COOK.—By a neat German Protestant; excellent cook; very economical; thoroughly competent; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—By a young Protestant; baker, carver, desserts, game, marketing, dinner parties; city or country; best personal reference. Marie, restaurant, 416 4th Av.

COOK.—By an excellent family cook; good bread and biscuit baker; wages, $20 to $25; ten years' reference from last place. 155 East 33d St., near Lexington Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. M. J., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Scotch Protestant woman as first-class cook; thoroughly competent in all branches;; city or country; personal city reference. 210 East 28th St.

COOK.—First-class Swedish cook; experienced in all branches of cooking and baking; best city references. M., 226 East 39th St., care of janitor.

COOK.—By a Swedish woman as first-class cook in private family; wages, $30 to $35; city or country; best reference. E. Lenander, 135 East 31st St.

COOK.—By Protestant woman; thoroughly competent in all branches of private family cooking; good manager; with kitchenmaid; good reference. Agnes, 52 West 29th St.

COOK.—By reliable Swedish first-class experienced cook; private family; references; prefer city. 237 East 26th St.

COOK.—Respectable Scotch Canadian, Protestant, as first-class cook; reference first-class. 234 East 29th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as plain cook; will wash and iron; best references; home is wanted. Protestant, 1,136 3d Av.

COOK.—By day or week; first-class; unexceptionable city references; call for two days. 231 East 77th St., first floor. Dunn.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; best of city reference. M. C., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class French cook to do cooking by day or week; reference. O. B., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

COOK, HOUSEKEEPER.—With kitchenmaid; any town or country; $40. M. A., 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—Competent; does all kinds of cooking; makes all kinds of deserts; good baker; best personal reference. 136 West 52d St., second flat.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; best of city reference. M. C., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent cook and assist with washing or to cook, wash, and iron in small family; with reference. D., 258 West 47th St.

COOK.—By young girl as good cook; assist with light washing; good reference. 453 West 52d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent cook and laundress; by the day or month; personal reference. 1,832 2d Av.; ring Mrs. O'Brien's bell.

COOK.—By competent woman in private family; good city reference. 145 West 60th St., ring Quinlan's bell; no cards.

COOK.—First-class references; wages, $25. Annie, care of Drew, 842 6th Av.

COOK.—Young girl as good, experienced cook; lived four years under a chef. 244 East 30th St.

COOK.—By a competent cook in private family; best references. 310 West 26th St., top bell.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—A woman wants work to go out by the day to wash and iron. 236 West 19th St., 3d floor; ring three times.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER and CLOAKMAKER.—Work at home or by day; superior fitter; finest worker on seal garments; sleeves enlarged; will make over and remodel or make into latest style capes, collarettes, and Eton jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—French dressmaker from Felix and Danet; latest imported patterns in evening and reception dress; wants engagement in family by day or month; first-class work only; first-class references. 230 East 40th St.

DRESSMAKER.—German kindergartnerin wants more customers; children's dresses stylishly made; go out by the day at very moderate prices. Miss Konig, 227 West 53d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a young gentlewoman, capable and educated, as duenna, lady's companion, or children's companion. Room 41, 2 Wall St.

GOVERNESS.—By a visiting governess, (or resident;) very successful with backward children. Successful, Box 175, 152 6th Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable young woman in widower's family or to elderly couple. V. R., 224 East 32d St.

Housekeepers.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do general housework; city or country. Delany's bell, 408 West 42d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl for general housework in private family; plain cooking; washing and ironing; good seamstress. Call, two days, Mrs. Maxwell, 409 Amsterdam Av.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By neat young girl for general housework or chamberwork and waiting; good reference. 307 East 45th St., one flight.

HOUSEWORK.—By a colored girl to do general housework in small private family; city or country. Advertiser, 231 West 63d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By competent woman; city or country; home for wages; city reference. 531 3d Av.; ring twice.

HOUSEWORK or COOK.—By German girl for housework or to cook; city or country. 160 West 25th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as first kitchenmaid or as plain cook; in a private family; best reference. 102 East 52d St. Oliver.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By respectable, competent North German as lady's maid; good sewer, packer; understands hairdressing; good personal references. M. Walters, 252 East 51st St.

MAID, &c.—By a refined German Protestant as maid and fine seamstress; no objection to light chamberwork; good city reference. Danse, 167 Avenue A.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent young woman as lady's maid; first-class reference. A. Sutherland, 160 East 44th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swedish lady's maid; experienced traveler, hairdresser, masseuse; best city references. G., 245 West 25th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young French girl as maid and seamstress or nurse. L. A. G., 341 West 30th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; willing to assist in other work; has the best of city reference; wages, $20 to $25. 129 West 33d St., Room 6.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young girl; would assist with any other work; willing and obliging; best city reference. R. A., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent, reliable person in private family; years' best city reference. C., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as first-class laundress; has first-class reference. 519 Lexington Av.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; best city reference from last place. 129 West 33d St., Room 1.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By experienced infant's nurse; can take charge from birth; willing to live in the country; best city references. A., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Eight years' experience; thoroughly capable of taking entire charge; best reference. 27th St. and 6th Av., Stein's drug store.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse for elderly or invalid lady; 12 years' reference. 59 East 130th St.

NURSE.—For lady or gentleman; trained in massage; seven years' city reference. M., 144 West 62d St.

Situations Wanted—Females

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an English Protestant woman as infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best of reference. L. H., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By Protestant; assist with chamberwork; best city reference; city or country; seen late employer's residence, 43 East 29th St., from 10 to 1 P. M.

NURSE for LADY or GENTLEMAN.—Trained in massage; seven years' city reference. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE or CHAMBERMAID.—By a young French girl as nurse or chambermaid; good reference. Besancon, 252 West 35th St.; ring third bell.

NURSE.—For invalid or delicate lady and assist with housekeeping; highest verbal references given. 59 East 130th St.

NURSE.—By a young French person as nurse to growing children, or maid. 793 Columbus Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—In private family; by young American girl; fine hand sewer; thoroughly understands the making of children's clothes; willing to assist with light chamberwork; good references. Seamstress, 225 East 43d St., second floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—Willing to assist with chamberwork; understands dressmaking and children's clothes; best city reference. Address M. J. M., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—Willing to assist with chamberwork; wages, $18. 842 6th Av., care of Mrs. Drew.

SEAMSTRESS and DRESSMAKER.—By a young French woman; for few days a week; best reference. C. D., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By day or month; understands all hand and machine work; moderate price; for private family; German. 136 East 47th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; competent to take butler's place; five years city references; willing, obliging; last employer can be seen. M. T., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent waitress and chambermaid; excellent reference; no objection to the country; lady can be seen. 209 East 25th St.

WAITRESS.—Competent; private family; assist in chamberwork; best city references. M. R., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS, &c.—As first-class waitress, or waitress and chambermaid; well recommended. 325 West 42d St., Moran.

WAITRESS.—By a competent girl; good city references; would assist with chamberwork. A. C., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress or chambermaid in private family; good reference. H., 258 West 47th St.

WAITRESS.—By German girl; first-class waitress; capable in all branches; best reference. 203 East 27th St.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress in private family, or assist in chamberwork; best city references. M. C., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl in private family; two years' personal reference. 257 West 42d St. C. R.

WAITRESS.—By Protestant girl as waitress. 236 East 15th St.

Washing.

SWEDISH HAND LAUNDRY.—Family washing, 60 and 70 cents dozen; work called for and delivered; references. Mrs. Bliesieco, 225 East 70th St.

WASHING.—Ladies' or gentlemen's washing to take home or by day's work; city reference. 258 West 41st St., second floor.

WASHING.—By competent woman; take washing home or go out by day. 313 East 31st St., store.

WASHING.—By a Frenchwoman; would take washing at home. Meylan, 236 West 27th